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GUIDE

TO THE POLISH MUSEUM  
OF AMERICA ARCHIVES  
COLLECTIONS

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edited by Edyta Targońska



STATE  
ARCHIVES

THE POLISH  
MUSEUM  
OF AMERICA

Guide to the Polish Museum  
of America Archives Collections



The Head Office of the State Archives  
The Polish Museum of America

# GUIDE

to the Polish Museum  
of America Archives Collections

edited by Edyta Targońska  
translated and updated by Teresa Sromek

Warsaw–Chicago 2019

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Editing

EDYTA TARGOŃSKA

Translated and updated

TERESA SROMEK

Editing and revision

REDACTO KNIT

AGNIESZKA ZERKA-ROSIK

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MACIEJ MIKULSKI

Book design

BTC KORPORACJA PAWEŁ ZBYSIŃSKI (smartDTP.pl)

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The Head Office of the State Archives

Rakowiecka 2D, 02–517 Warsaw

tel. (+48 22) 565 46 00, fax. (+48 22) 565 46 14

e-mail: [ndap@archiwa.gov.pl](mailto:ndap@archiwa.gov.pl)

[www.archiwa.gov.pl](http://www.archiwa.gov.pl)

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The Polish Museum of America

984 N. Milwaukee Avenue, Chicago, Illinois 60642

tel. +1 773 384 3352, fax +1 773 384 3799

e-mail: [PMA@PolishMuseumOfAmerica.org](mailto:PMA@PolishMuseumOfAmerica.org)

[www.PolishMuseumOfAmerica.org](http://www.PolishMuseumOfAmerica.org)

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## Introduction: history of the Polish Museum of America

The first notion of a Polish Museum of America was introduced during the 39th Convention of the Polish Roman Catholic Union of America (PRCUA) in 1928. Council 11 of Brooklyn, NY, proposed that a Polish Museum be established in the United States for the purpose of “collecting Polish and Polonian documents and materials for historical study by our future generations.” In 1931, Council 69 of Chicago presented a similar proposal during the 40th PRCUA Convention, emphasizing that “Polonia ... although numerous and affluent, does not have a single institution, not one place, in which to deposit the documents and evidences of our labors for this country and for Poland.” In 1934, several discussions were held by the PRCUA on forming a historical society, which would engage in organizing the papers of the Polish National Committee, housed in the PRCUA Headquarters.

A real opportunity to establish such an institution arose in 1935, when newly elected PRCUA President Joseph L. Kania acquainted himself with the role of museums during his visit to Poland. Upon his return, he proceeded with great enthusiasm to create the Archives and Museum of the PRCUA, with the following recommendation to the PRCUA Board of Directors on October 15, 1935: “In consideration that it is the museums and archives that most closely reflect cultural and national history, and that they not only characterize the level of a nation’s learning, but also serve as a center and workshop for academic advancement, contributing to the growth of enlightenment, and that here – in Polonia – would evoke the respect for Poles from others in America – I propose the establishment of a permanent Museum and Archives of Polonia at the PRCUA.”



The first and most important step was appointing Mieczysław Haiman as the Museum Curator, who had already begun collecting and organizing the Library and Archives. In the press, appeals for donations of historical mementos began to appear. "Old books and newspapers, all manner of publications printed in America, especially books commemorating parish and society jubilees, proclamations, photographs, letters, convention badges and buttons of various celebrations, medals, old coins – all of this is suitable for the Archives and Museum," wrote Haiman in the pages of the "Naród Polski." In response to this appeal, an enormous amount of donations poured in from across the country.

Very soon, the space allotted to the Museum proved to be inadequate. A Museum Committee, formed in January 1936, decided to carry out renovations in the PRCUA building, where the Archives and Museum continue to be located to this day. Construction on the second floor, in rooms previously utilized by the PRCUA Medical Office and Real Estate Department, continued through the end of the year. The official grand opening of the Museum took place on January 12, 1937, with representatives of Poland's government, city of Chicago administrators, and members of the clergy, Polonian organizations, and press in attendance. The celebration, hosted in the PRCUA Ballroom, included remarks from Wacław Gawroński, Consul General of Republic of Poland in Chicago; Edward J. Kelly, Mayor of Chicago; and Dr. Bronisław Smykowski, a distinguished Polonian activist from Bridgeport, CT. In the inaugural speech, PRCUA President Kania declared: "In the Archives and Museum which we have created at the PRCUA Headquarters, we hope to gather, not for ourselves, not for our organization, but for all of American Polonia, all the invaluable mementos, which will be passed on to new generations. We dedicate the Polish Museum at the PRCUA to American Polonia, and may its beauty and usefulness serve the glory of all of Polonia."

During the opening ceremony, an organization to see to the needs of the Museum was proposed; already by February 1937, the Polish American Historical and Museum Society was established, and shortly after, it became a member of the Illinois State Historical Society and Lwów Scientific Society. The purpose of the society was to elevate the interest of the American Polonian community in its own history, as well as to raise funds to sustain the Museum. Its dues-paying members undertook the task of collecting information and materials on Polonia and delegating it to Curator Haiman. Fundraising enabled the publication of the English language *Annals of the PRCUA Archives and Museum*; issues covered the history of Poles throughout America as well as reports on Museum activities.

The consistently growing collections forced the PRCUA Board of Directors to provide additional space for the Museum, including their grand ballroom, now known as the Sabina P. Logisz Great Hall and used primarily for exhibitions. During the October 9, 1939 opening, the Polish Women's Alliance of America donated the painting, *Pułaski at Savannah*, by Stanisław Kaczor Batowski. This large canvas had earlier adorned the Court of States in Chicago's Century of Progress exhibition (1933), as part of the Polish Day celebrations. As a result of a competition announced by the "Chicago Daily News," it was ceremoniously unveiled by Eleanor Roosevelt on July 10, 1934, at a showing at the Art Institute of Chicago. Following its exhibition, it was purchased by the Polish Women's Alliance.

The significance of the Museum grew following the outbreak of World War II. In addition to organizing cultural aid for Polish refugees and troops, it began collecting materials of historical importance that could be useful for libraries and museums in Poland after the war. At that time, the institution changed from only collecting archival and historical artifacts, and expanded into collecting works of art. This was linked to the acquisition of exhibits from the Polish Pavilion at the 1939 New York World's Fair. Among them were large collections of paintings, sculptures, and artistic craftsmanship. Their return to Poland was impossible due to the war. A portion of the works were purchased by the Museum, and other items were held on deposit. Objects brought from New York were publicly shown in a 1941 exhibition, in conjunction with the May 3rd Constitution anniversary. The celebration was attended by Deputy Prime Minister of the Government of the Republic of Poland in exile in London, Stanisław Mikołajczyk. Prime Minister Władysław Sikorski viewed the exhibition shortly before it opened. It was presented in the Great Hall. The central focus of the exhibition was the wooden rotunda, decorated with folk motifs and the heraldry of Polish cities and provinces. Urns encasing the soil from Polish battlefields and a burning torch were placed inside. Cases displaying various documents surrounded it, and sculptures and paintings completed the exhibition.

On November 3 of that same year, thanks to efforts of Minister Sylwin Strakacz, a room dedicated to Ignacy Jan Paderewski was opened. It included memorabilia from the composer and premier of Poland, donated by his sister, Antonina Wilkońska. The Museum also obtained all the furnishings from the last residence of the late artist, at the Buckingham Hotel in New York, where Paderewski spent the final months of his life and where he passed away.

In 1945, the Museum purchased an extremely valuable collection, consisting of 73 letters of Tadeusz Kosciuszko, as well as engravings, medals, plans from the Battle of Saratoga, and other personal mementos. Two years later, during the tenth anniversary of its opening, the Museum received the theatrical costumes of Helena Modrzejewska as a gift from journalist Antoni Czarnecki. The collections also increased through the acquisition of mementos from Paul Peter Rhode, the first bishop of Polish descent in America, and from Archbishop Jan Cieplak, the Apostolic Administrator of Mohilev, persecuted in Russia for his pro-Polish activities, following his death in the United States. The I.J. Paderewski Collection was enriched by documents provided by former US President Herbert Hoover.

The rapid development of the Museum and Archives was halted by the death of one of its creators – Mieczysław Haiman, who passed away on January 15, 1949. The institution lost its curator, archivist, and above all, a great enthusiast, and a boundlessly devoted Polonian historian. Further volumes of the *Annals* ceased, as Haiman's authoritative voice was gone, and the Polish American Historical and Museum Society concluded their activities.

Museum leadership was seen to by Joseph L. Kania, with the assistance of Sabina P. Logisz. In the 70 years since Haiman's passing, the PMA has had many curators and directors. Those who served for lengthy terms include Sabina P. Logisz, George Walter, Rev. Donald Bilinski, and Jan M. Loryś; currently, the position is filled by Małgorzata Kot, who served as PMA Head Librarian for many years. In 1952, the Museum once again reorganized its facilities to ease the display of exhibitions and events. The Museum, although lacking the charisma and devotion of Mieczysław Haiman, continued to serve as a center for Polish culture. Following the death of PRCUA President Joseph L. Kania on April 12, 1953, however, financial struggles arose. In 1959, it was decided the Archives and Museum of the PRCUA would be restructured. The Museum was incorporated as the Polish Museum of America, and included the Museum and Archives, as well as the Library, which existed at the PRCUA Headquarters since 1915. The PMA Board was comprised of representatives of major Polonian organizations, symbolically responsible for the future of the institution. It was formally incorporated in the state of Illinois in 1971.

During the 1960s, the PMA was engaged in Poland's Millennium of Christianity celebrations, bolstered by press coverage on the history and culture of Poland. Concerts and exhibitions were organized in conjunction with the observations. (Fifty years

later, in 2016, the PMA presented an anniversary exhibition, based on archival materials from the 1966 celebrations.) In September 1963, a theft occurred at the PMA; less than a month later, the perpetrators were caught, and nearly all the items were recovered. News of the incident spread across the country, and the publicity drew increased attendance and donations.

During the seventies, the need to erect a new building was considered, however, the plan did not materialize, and the need remains to this day. Friends of the PMA under the direction of Joseph Zurawski and Josephine Mary Piegzik (daughter of Joseph L. Kania) decided to reorganize and revive the activities of the institution. *The Polish Museum of America Quarterly* was established, and published in 1972 to 1978, focusing on overviews of Museum collections and announcing exhibitions and programs; Dorothy Michno served as editor. In 1972, Stella M. Nowak, PRCUA Vice President, organized the Ladies Auxiliary of the Polish Museum of America. The funds raised by this group enabled the renovation of Museum space, including the opening of the Art Gallery (May 10, 1973), displaying paintings and sculptures. A small room was also renovated and turned into a Gift Shop. The Auxiliary also funded the conservation of many objects, including the painting *Charge of the Circassians down Krakowskie Przedmieście* by Wojciech Kossak, and organized engaging exhibitions, such as the presentation of sabers of Marshal Piłsudski and the Polish Army in France. They also introduced the tradition of artistic workshops, from *wycinanki*, or paper cutting, to Christmas ornament making. At the end of the 1970s, Walter L. Sojka and Sabina P. Logisz organized the first elegant, annual Polish Museum of America Summer Ball, held in the most beautiful reception halls throughout Chicagoland, and known for its wonderful musical atmosphere. To date, the Summer Ball remains the main fundraising event of the year for the PMA. The first ball was held at the Chicago Yacht Club in 1979. Since 1987, the Polish Spirit Award is presented at the ball, recognizing individuals and organizations promoting and exploring the history and culture of Poland and Polonia.

1980 saw the renovation of the Great Hall. In 1986, the Friends of the Polish Museum of America Society was established to oversee the future development of the PMA. That same year, on the first Monday of March, the annual Pulaski Day observances began. The celebration was the initiative of Edward Dykla, PRCUA President. In 1986, the PMA mailed out 600 letters with information on General Kazimierz Pulaski; in 1987, it printed and mailed the biographical brochure, *Hero of Two Continents*, written by John Kulczycki, a professor at the University of Illinois, for schools in Chicago and the surrounding areas.

Since 1987 – the 240th anniversary of his birth, Pulaski Day has been celebrated as an official holiday of the state of Illinois. On the day of the observance, representatives from the state and local governments, clergy, Polish American leaders, and American and Polonian press gather at the PMA under Batowski's *Pułaski at Savannah*.

Between the 1980s and 1990s, the PMA grew. Successive curators – Jacek Nowakowski and Krzysztof Kamyszew, along with many dedicated staff members and volunteers, organized a number of attractive exhibitions, lectures, concerts, and events, drawing in new Museum visitors as well as many famous individuals from the world of art and culture. In 1988, the PMA hosted the first Polish Film Festival in America, and continued to organize the event until 1992.

One of the major achievements at the turn of the century was the first publication of *The Polish Museum of America Newsletter*, made possible through the work of volunteer Joanna S. Ozog. Initially only in English, the currently bilingual periodical follows the quarterly published during the 1970s. In recent years, the PMA has seen increased attendance, and engaged membership programs, workshops, events, competitions, and meetings encouraging further support.

Thanks to the efforts of Director Jan M. Loryś and his dedicated colleagues – the PMA has established collaborative relationships with many Polish institutions, including, among others: the Ministry of Culture and National Heritage, the Head Office of the State Archives, the National Library, the Jagiellonian Library, and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. In 2003, the Polish Community Association, under the series, *Treasures of Polish Culture Beyond the Borders*, published the very important, bilingual, illustrated monograph, entitled, *The Polish Museum of America. History and Collections. Guide.*, authored by Małgorzata Kot, Violetta Woźnicka, Bohdan Górczyński, Jan M. Loryś, Maria Frankel, and Leonard Kurdek, and edited by Grażyna Ruszczyk. *Chicago's Polish Downtown* by Victoria Granacki in 2004 and Joseph Zurawski's *Polish Chicago: Our History, Our Recipes* in 2007 both featured illustrations from the PMA Photography Archives. 2007 was a jubilee year for the Polish Museum of America, and included a wide ranging publicity campaign with cooperation from the press, Polonian schools, and members, volunteers, and supporters of the PMA. The 70th anniversary of the opening of the PMA was celebrated by all of Polonia, and the Museum received numerous congratulations from both secular and religious leaders. The Museum staff and representatives were honored by the visits from the Ministry of Culture and National Heritage representatives.

The Museum has undergone several successive renovations as well as improved collection cataloging and access. In 2009, through the efforts of many donors and volunteers, the I.J. Paderewski Room was restored. In 2010, one of the oldest artifacts in the PMA collections, a royal sleigh from the 18th century, was conserved. In 2011, after months of renovation, the Stephen and Elizabeth Ann Kusmierczak Art Gallery was opened. In 2012, the PMA witnessed a very important event – the return of a collection of items previously stolen from the Museum, thanks to the work of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI); the recovery included letters from the Kosciuszko and Royal Collections, as well as other significant documents, the oldest books, and more.

Since 2013, guests to the PMA may enter through a new main lobby and visit the new Gift Shop, as well as browse the Library catalog online. In 2014, Museum collection catalogs were made accessible on the internet. The Ministry of Culture and National Heritage published the work of Krystyna Nowakowska, entitled, *The Polish Pavilion at the New York World's Fair (1939–1940)*, which includes the history of the exhibits at the PMA as well as photographs from the collection. In 2015, the PMA Library observed its centennial anniversary. That year, the Halina J. Presley-Przydatek Rare Book Room was opened, and *Katalog starodruków Biblioteki Muzeum polskiego w Ameryce*, by Fryderyk Rozen, was published.

On September 27, 2016, Piotr Gliński, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Culture and National Heritage of the Republic of Poland, awarded the Gold Medal for Merit to Culture – Gloria Artis to the PMA, in recognition of its more than 80 years of contributions to and protection of Polish culture and heritage.

In 2016 – the Polish language *Informator o zasobie archiwalnym Muzeum Polskiego w Ameryce* was published. The efforts in developing and organizing the PMA Archives in recent years resulted in this important publication. Thanks to the Head Office of the State Archives for over a decade of cooperation, the PMA Archives prepared the first ever guide to its collections. Sincere gratitude goes to the Ministry of Culture and National Heritage for their continued support of this project. Thanks are also extended to the authors of the publication – Edyta Targońska of the State Archives in Lublin and the editor of the guide, and to Maria Frankel, Monika Kowzon-Świtalska, Halina Misterka, and Teresa Sromek for their invaluable contributions. The primary objective of the guide is to address the needs of researchers and present the resources found at the PMA Archives, which for decades was not fully accessible. It is from this publication that the new English language version is possible. With time to further research the historical

and biographical information, Teresa Sromek translated, updated, and corrected the collection information, as presented in this guide. Thanks are extended to the Consulate General of the Republic of Poland in Chicago and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs for providing a grant covering the translation of the first half of the guide in 2015, and to the Head Office of the State Archives and the Ministry of Culture and National Heritage for sponsoring the remaining translation, and the entire publication process.

*Polish Past in Chicago 1850–1939* was installed as a permanent exhibit in the Sabina P. Logisz Great Hall in 2016; its accompanying travelling exhibit was unveiled the following year. Also in 2017, the Mieczysław Haiman Rare Documents Archive was opened, housing the most precious items of the collections described in this guide.

2018 was also a significant year. The PMA had the great honor to host Andrzej Duda, President of the Republic of Poland, and Agata Kornhauser-Duda, First Lady of the Republic of Poland, on May 18, as part of the scheduled presidential tour of Chicago Polonia in celebration of the 100th anniversary of Poland's regained independence. After many years of cataloging the music collection, the *Katalog nagrań dźwiękowych Biblioteki Muzeum Polskiego w Ameryce*, by Karolina Skalska, was published. As another great honor, selected documents from the Polish National Department collection held in the PMA Archives were entered into the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) Memory of the World Register for 2018.

The PMA is proud of these successes, but the mission continues and many goals are still to be met. Collection cataloging progresses, as does a much-needed conservation program. New members and sponsors to support the Museum projects are continuously sought. The PMA appreciates the unrelenting support of the Polish Roman Catholic Union of America, as the PMA has been located at its headquarters since the beginning. The Polish Genealogical Society of America and the Polish Military History Society of America meet and operate at the PMA. The PMA also supported the creation of the Polish American Librarians Association. Thanks to the wide range of members, volunteers, and supporters, the Polish Museum of America is a leading center for the promotion of Polish culture in the United States. The hope is that all of Polonia recognizes the PMA as a shared source of pride and responsibility.

Since 1935, the Polish Museum of America employed many people who have shaped the character of the PMA. Museum management is seen to by a Board

of Directors, which meets quarterly. Currently, it is led by Chairman James J. Robaczewski, Vice Chair Micheline Jaminski, President Richard Owsiany, Vice Presidents Andrew Pawlowski and Paul Odrobina, Treasurer Dean Uminski, Secretary Victoria Granacki, and Legal Counsel Edmund Gronkiewicz. Directors include: John Chitkowski, Consul General of the Republic of Poland in Chicago (honorary), Virginia Cudecki, Robert Groszek, Leonard Kniffel, Marek Kowalczyk, Kornelia Krol, Stephen Kusmierczak, David Lewandowski, Anna Morzy, Bogdan Ogorek, Mary Jane Robles, Teresa Sinkowski, Anna Sokolowski, and Betty Uzarowicz.

Museum directors and curators are appointed. To date, the position has been filled by: Mieczyslaw Haiman (1937–1949), Joseph L. Kania (1949–1953), Sabina P. Logisz (1953–1959), George Walter (1960–1969), Jacek Wiesiołowski (1969–1970), Rev. Donald Bilinski (1970–1986), Jacek Nowakowski (1986–1988), Krzysztof Kamyszew (1988–1992), Joanna Janowska (1993–1995), Jan M. Loryś (1996–2014), Maria Bronny Cieśła (interim, 2014), and Małgorzata Kot (2014–present).

Among others, Librarians and Library assistants include – Mieczyslaw Haiman, Rev. Donald Bilinski, Sabina P. Logisz, Alphonse S. Wolanin, Harriett Kazimierska, Jadwiga Pułaska, Emilia Danek-Gola, Edward Babiarz, Seweryna Górczyńska, Maria Karpowicz, Jaroslaw Golembiowski, Joanna Borowiec, Barbara Łukaszek, Ewa Irzyk-Adamska, Marlena Blumerska, Danuta Panasiewicz, Anna Czerwińska, Anna Maria Gliszczyńska, Andrzej Kubrak, Anna Brudek, Agnieszka Woźnicka, Wanda Dąbek, Agata Wróblewska, Monika Gawin, Daniel Byjoś, Agnieszka Migiel-Lubiejewska, Leonard Kurdek, Lisa Terlecki, Małgorzata Kot, Teresa Sromek, and currently, Krystyna Grell and Iwona Bożek; Art Collection curators and assistants – Ewa Irzyk-Adamska, Ewa Domeradka, Bohdan Górczyński, Barbara Mirecki, Monika Nowak, Beata Pupczyk; Photo Collection curators and assistants – Aleks Slota, and currently, Julita Siegel; and Archivists – Mieczyslaw Haiman, Alphonse S. Wolanin, Krzysztof Kamyszew, Violetta Woźnicka, and currently, Halina Misterka and Teresa Sromek. The current Historian is Jan M. Loryś.

Past Lecturers include Henry Cygan and Helena Trzcńska Wajda; Operations Managers – Richard Kujawa, Jr. and Robert Kowalski; Registrar and Development Coordinator – Katarzyna Balutowski. Museum guides include: Maria Bronny Cieśła, Bożena Nowicka, Ewa Irzyk-Adamska, Michał Wydro, Joanna Lohn, Jolanta Literska, Anna Perdubińska, Grażyna Auguścik, Alicja Seliga, Thad Adamczyk, Jadwiga Panikowska, Paulina Pabian, Elżbieta Kryczka-Walczak, Katarzyna Seweryn, Beata Pupczyk, Anna Wolan, Adam Aksnowicz, Natalia Kowalewicz, Zofia



Buksa, Aleksandra Adach, and currently, Fred Tuytens, Kasia Sobieraj-Tesar, Basia Kożuchowska, and Misia Gielniewski.

Enormous work has often been completed by volunteers, managed by Josephine Mary Piegzik, Joann S. Ozog, and Maria Bronny Cieśla.

The time and effort shared with the PMA by many individuals is very important. Through their abilities, passion, and willingness, each has left a small part of themselves at the Museum.

*Małgorzata Kot, Violetta Woźnicka, Teresa Sromek*

# Introduction

Work on the Polish language version of the *Guide to the Polish Museum of America Archives Collections* – the *Informator o zasobie archiwalnym Muzeum Polskiego w Ameryce*, commenced in October 2013. Its objective was to verify the fonds recorded in the SEZAM database. That verification was completed in December 2013. It was followed by editing work of the *Informator*. Data contained in both the *Informator* and the *Guide* pertain to archival collections and fonds held by the PMA Archives – as of the end of 2013 – and they do not include information about library and museum collections of the PMA. The purpose of this reference catalog is to present information in an as comprehensive manner as possible, about the contents of the Archives of one of the first ethnic museums in the United States of America.

## Outline of the development and functioning of the Archives

The accumulation of collections of the Polish Museum of America Archives is connected with the history of that institution. The core of the Archives was the sizeable and invaluable collection of documents drawn up by the Polish National Department<sup>1</sup>, prepared by Mieczyslaw Haiman in 1934, a year before he was appointed the Museum's curator. His work was continued by Alphonse S. Wolanin, deputy curator of the Museum. The archive material began to be quickly acquired as early as in 1935, thanks to the appeal made by Mieczyslaw Haiman, as curator of the Museum, addressed to American Polonia and published in its press: "Old books and newspapers, all manner of publications printed in America, especially books commemorating parish and society jubilees, proclamations, photographs,

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<sup>1</sup> A central organization of Polish emigrants founded in 1916 whose aim was to manage the affairs of Poles residing in the United States of America and take steps aimed at providing Poland with aid when needed.

letters, convention badges and buttons of various celebrations, medals, old coins – all of this is suitable for the Archives and Museum”<sup>2</sup>. In response to this appeal, individuals and Polonian organizations submitted donations to the Museum. All donations were recorded in the Golden Book of Donations, created in 1935 and maintained in that form until 1951, while acknowledgements and lists of donations were published in the local press and publications of the Polish Roman Catholic Union of America (PRCUA). A number was assigned to every donation submitted to the Museum (written in pencil on the last page) making it easier to trace donations made back then. New acquisitions have never been so scrupulously monitored and so easy to verify as during that time. According to a curator’s report prepared by Rev. Donald Bilinski, a card-based system was introduced during his time at the Museum, with records listed alphabetically by donor. Known as the Donors Record, it included donations documented in the Golden Book, and it was updated and maintained until 1985<sup>3</sup>. Lists of donations pertaining to the period from 1951 to 1988 can also be found within the Polish Museum of America internal records (Collection Number: 703/1) in its section concerning donations. They were structured by Maria Frankel from the State Archives in Szczecin. However, that documentation is incomplete owing to the fact that many records have been lost. In the 1970s and 1980s, three-part numbers were assigned to donations, e.g. 74.423.3, the first part representing the year, the second – the consecutive number of the donation, and the third – the number of documents. In 2004, the Museum returned to that system for recording donations.

World War II had a considerable impact on the form of the PMA Archives – the role and tasks of the Museum were altered. Mieczyslaw Haiman described this in his report as curator: “The tasks of the Archives and Museum of the PRCUA, as the largest Polish cultural institution in the USA, gained immense importance in view of the recent occurrences. Doubtlessly, many museums have been destroyed and pillaged by barbarous invaders and a considerable number of valuable Polish mementos have been lost for good [...] during the previous long enslavement of the Polish people, the largest and the most well-known shelter for protecting Polish mementos of historic importance outside of Polish borders was the Polish Museum in Rapperswil. Many objects of value had to be stored there lest they should be taken away by the oppressors. After the World War was over, the entire collection of that Museum was transported to Warsaw. God only knows whether or not it has remained intact. Our Museum became its spiritual

<sup>2</sup> *Naród Polski*, Chicago, January 12, 1936.

<sup>3</sup> *Report of the Curator 1976–78*, Chicago, 1979.

successor. Quite recently, during better times for Poland, it has earned for itself the honorable title of 'American Rapperswil.' Today, the Archives and Museum of the PRCUA is an 'American Rapperswil' not only in name, but also in reality. Being one of the few great focal points of Polish culture outside of our Motherland's borders, the Museum is beyond the reach of violence and repression, surrounded by kindness emanating from the hearts of Poles abroad"<sup>4</sup>.

Mieczyslaw Haiman encouraged readers, in his appeals published daily in the press, to keep everything they managed to secure in private collections or purchase such objects at auctions and from private individuals. Thanks to funds obtained from contributions of the Polish American Historical and Museum Society, Haiman had money at his disposal and was able to maintain contact with antiquarians. The Museum became a central point where Polish national mementos were collected. Haiman systematically enlarged and supplemented archival collections with documents, letters, maps, manuscripts, and other material by means of purchasing them from antiquarians. This is documented in curator reports pertaining to particular years of the Museum's operation and, even more so, in inventories of the Museum's collections drawn up for insurance purposes. Furthermore, many people bought works of art and rare objects and then donated them to the Museum.

In 1941, the Museum purchased exhibits from the Polish Pavilion of the 1939 New York World's Fair, while necessary documentation, including curator's letters pertaining to the selection, purchase, storage, and transport of such exhibits, was added to the Archives of the Museum.

In 1945, thanks to the efforts of Mieczyslaw Haiman spanning many years, the Museum bought the famous Kosciuszko Collection which was created by Aleksander Kahanowicz. That collection included invaluable letters of the General, as well as letters and documents pertaining to "his service during the American Revolution and his second stay in America, including letters of General Greene, Thomas Jefferson, George Washington, and Robert Morris"<sup>5</sup>. In 1933, due to the poor financial standing of Kahanowicz, the collection wound up with Rev. Joseph Wachowski from Toledo, OH, a man well known in Polonia as a collector of works of art, a historian, and a translator. After his death in October 1941 (which coincided with the death of Kahanowicz in July 1941), the collection

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<sup>4</sup> *Sprawozdanie kustosa Archiwum i Muzeum ZPRKA z działalności Polskiego Towarzystwa Historyczno-Muzealnego za rok 1939* Chicago, 1940.

<sup>5</sup> *Naród Polski*, Chicago, October 11, 1945.

was put up for sale. Haiman endeavored to ensure that the collection did not end up with a private individual and the Museum purchased it for \$10,000<sup>6</sup>. In honor of the 200th anniversary of the death of Kosciuszko in 2017, PMA Archivists organized the “Kosciuszko Bicentennial” exhibition, featuring highlights of the collection which had not been displayed since the 1970s.

The collection kept growing thanks to many donations. In 1941, the interior furnishings of the Buckingham Hotel room in New York were donated to the Museum. It was in that room that the famous composer Ignacy Jan Paderewski spent the last year of his life. The donation also included his piano, furniture, everyday articles, and documents – letters, manuscripts of speeches, concert programs, correspondence, and more. The collection was donated by the artist’s sister, Antonina Wilkońska, General Consul Sylwin Strakacz, and Ignacy G. Kollupajlo. It was officially transferred to the Museum on October 10, 1941, which was properly documented. The collection of I.J. Paderewski was expanded over the years. The last record of its contents was made in 2009 – coinciding with the opening of the renovated room on the occasion of Paderewski’s 149th birthday anniversary<sup>7</sup>.

From the very beginning of the Archive’s existence, one of the characteristic features of its development was the creation of collections of varying historical importance, ones which included medals, commemorative buttons, banners, maps, photographs, jubilee books, biographical files, collections from minor organizations, postcards, calendars, and thematic collections (pertaining to, for example, Henryk Sienkiewicz, Helena Modrzejewska, celebrations of subsequent anniversaries of the 3 May Constitution, photographs, and more). This made it possible to quickly find materials which users were looking for, as well as materials necessary for purposes related to the Museum’s current functioning as an institution for promoting Polish history and culture on American soil. Because of such practices, the fact that certain records pertained to certain fonds was often neglected or ignored and fonds failed to be established on the basis of a common feature. Consequently, materials from one creator of records can well be found

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<sup>6</sup> An article pertaining to that event, entitled *Muzeum zakupiło Kolekcję Kościuszkowską po ks. Wachowskim* [the Museum buys the late Rev. Wachowski’s Kosciuszko Collection], was published in *Dziennik Chicagowski*, October 8, 1945, and in *Naród Polski*, October 10, 1945.

<sup>7</sup> In the autumn of 2010, a symposium on the occasion of the 150th birthday anniversary of I.J. Paderewski and the 200th birthday anniversary of Frederic Chopin was held at Loyola University, Chicago. During the symposium, Halina Misterka, PMA Archivist, delivered a lecture and multimedia presentation entitled, “Documents of I. J. Paderewski in the collections of the Archives of the Polish Museum of America.”

in different fonds. Recently, there have been attempts to revert the situation, but they have not all been successful.

The systematic growth of the PMA Archives collections was not, however, coupled with progress in cataloging them. At that time, the Museum's activity mostly focused on steps aimed at attracting visitors by means of organizing lectures, exhibitions, workshops related to Polish traditions, and similar public events. All this kept the few fulltime employees of the Museum very busy. The activities aimed at cataloging the Archives collections were evidently visible during the time when Rev. Donald Bilinski served as curator, in 1970–1986. It was then that the most valuable periodicals from the collection of the PMA were converted to microfilms. With no other room available, the periodicals are stored in the main storage room of the PMA Archives. There have been attempts at cataloging the Archives collections – traces can be found in annual reports pertaining to the Museum's operation. They were, however, not particularly successful.

The situation improved in 1993 when Violetta Woźnicka was employed as a fulltime archivist. Collection cataloging accelerated in 2000, when the Museum began collaborating on a permanent basis with the Head Office of State Archives of Poland. Thanks to subsidies from the Kosciuszko Foundation and, later on, thanks to financial support from the Ministry of Culture and National Heritage, granted as part of the program for protecting Polish heritage abroad, the operation of the Archives was made easier by visits of archivists from Poland. The Archives were preliminarily identified and organized by Maria Frankel from the State Archives in Szczecin during her first stay at the PMA<sup>8</sup>. It was also she who, together with Halina Misterka, PMA Archivist, organized a considerable section of the Museum's internal records in 2002. The collections of the Archives were located in various places across the four floors of the Polish Roman Catholic Union of America headquarters, and in its basement. The vast majority of the documents did not even have basic record information, not to mention any classification. The situation improved considerably thanks to a visit by Edyta Targońska (who stayed to help for almost a year at the turn of 2005 and 2006) from the State Archives in Lublin (her stay was initially funded by the Kosciuszko Foundation, then by the Head Office of the State Archives). Her task was to prepare a guide to the collections of the Archives.

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<sup>8</sup> That work found its reflection in a publication of Maria Frankel entitled *Archiwa, archiwiści i nauczyciele* [Archives, archivists, and teachers] Szczecin–Chicago, Szczecin 2002.

Archival fonds from the main storage room were either classified or subjected to examination (depending on the condition of the relevant documents). If it was possible, documents which were located in other rooms of the Museum were made a part of the Archives. Dispersed fonds were reconnected – this was no easy task as physically accessing archival materials was often very difficult. That work was made even more difficult by previous attempts at organizing these documents. Such attempts were made by people who were often not properly qualified, but whose intentions were essentially good (mostly by volunteers). Mistakes which had been made had to be corrected time and time again.

During that same stay, records in the form of preliminary container lists were prepared for all archival fonds in the Archives simultaneously, except for materials of the American Relief for Poland (ARP) – its documents were spread over multiple locations and access was often hindered by considerable technical difficulties. The physical condition of those records was also very poor because they had been frequently moved from place to place. What is more, they were literally crumbling to dust and had to be fully analyzed. The examined documents were placed in acid free containers which were purchased thanks to the many appeals addressed to the Archives' supporters. In order to continue examining and recording documents forming the largest fond of the Archives, E. Targońska returned to the PMA in 2008. However, her three-month stay was not sufficient to catalog the 114 linear meters of documentation which was still located in several rooms. Work on the ARP continued in 2012, but it was not completed as previously unknown documents were discovered. In spite of this, there were still plans to create a guide for the collections of PMA Archives. Efforts dedicated to cataloging and classifying documents as well as creating records of the Archives were conducted by Halina Misterka, the Archivist who, since 2000, has handled all aspects of the PMA Archives, introducing policies for access, registration of donations, and rules for making the collections available. She was assisted in her efforts once a week from 2002 to 2011 by a volunteer – Harriet Bertola.

The Archives also had challenges connected with various computer systems and the absence of a database in which collection records could be kept. In 2009, all collections were successfully recorded in the SEZAM database. This was done by E. Targońska who also intended to verify and supplement the records which had already been created. However, she failed to make the trip to the PMA for personal reasons (maternity leave). That work was performed in 2009, 2010, and 2012 by Monika Kowzon-Świtalska. In addition to data verification, she updated and supplemented SEZAM records and created records of archival fonds.

She was unable to complete the work, and E. Targońska took it up again in October–November 2013, making it possible to prepare the *Informator*. The work on the *Informator* would not have been completed so quickly if it were not for the cataloging and classification activity, as well as corrections and supplementation to existing records, carried out by H. Misterka, PMA Head Archivist. In 2010, Teresa Sromek, PMA Archivist and graduate of American universities in archival studies, also began to carry out this work.

An important aspect of the correct functioning of the Archives was the introduction of numerical codes for particular rooms. In early 2005, Bogdan Gorczyński assigned numbers to several rooms of the PMA – in order to organize information about the location of particular elements of the collections. H. Misterka and Aleks Slota took part in that project and prepared a plan, with numbering specific enough to cover every shelf and drawer in the Archives. Every shelf was marked with a sticker. When applied to the non-registered and dispersed collection, that idea was truly revolutionary and it has remained an effective solution to this day. Another service rendered by A. Slota was designating a room for the Photography Archives, ordering the collections by theme, and initiating its digitization. That project has been continued by Julita Siegel since 2006. In 2015, she published some of the digitized exhibits on the PMA website. The main storage room of the Archives has had air conditioning for several years now. This ensures suitable storage conditions for the collections. However, there is still not enough room in the Archives and it does not have sufficient funds to implement many of its planned and necessary projects. In spite of this, the cataloging and making available of the collections is handled by two archivists on a daily basis which guarantees that the degree to which they are documented will continue to improve.

## General characteristics of the collections

Owing to those rules for collecting archival materials, the PMA Archives are not a typical institution. The Archives have received, and continue to receive, different types of donations from individuals and Polonian organizations – ranging from archival materials created by specific organizations, through printed studies, jubilee brochures, leaflets, to museum pieces. Because of this, not all materials stored in the Archives are archival fonds in the exact meaning of that word. At the end of 2013, the collections of the Archives included 287 fonds, i.e. 22,621 archival units and 339.51 linear meters. The collection is still open – new documents continue to be submitted to the Archives and new fonds are created.



The materials gathered by the PMA Archives can be divided into three major groups<sup>9</sup>. The first group comprises typical archival fonds, including documents of the most important Polonian organizations currently active in the USA, including the Polish Roman Catholic Union of America, the Polish National Alliance, and the Polish American Congress. Those materials, however, are incomplete and mostly consist of (save for a few exceptions) records concerning the activity of the said institutions, i.e. published materials. These organizations have archives of their own and they do not submit their documentation to the PMA and, consequently, those fonds do not (except for Collection Number: 703/2, Polish Roman Catholic Union of America) increase in size.

This group of fonds also includes documents created by Polonian institutions which no longer exist but who played their part under certain historical conditions. Such materials include documents of the Polish Central Relief Committee which operated from 1914 to 1918, and the Polish National Department which was created on the Committee's basis and functioned until 1923. Documentation of the Polish National Department was transferred to the Archives shortly after the decision to create the Museum was made, becoming one of its first archival collections.

In the 1940s, work on cataloging that documentation commenced and most of it was organized; this work was, however, never completed. The fond also contains documents pertaining to the Polish Army in France, consisting primarily of volunteer recruitment forms from various registration points in the USA and Canada with the relevant medical sheets and volunteer reporting documentation. In 2018, during the centennial of Poland's regained independence, these collections were thoroughly reviewed and researched by H. Misterka, and served as a documentary focal point of the PMA's "Polonia Goes to War" exhibit.

This first group also includes one of the largest and most important fonds of the PMA Archives – Collection Number: 703/5, American Relief for Poland (ARP),

<sup>9</sup> The status of the collections of the PMA as of 2006 was characterized in texts by E. Targońska, *Archiwum Muzeum Polskiego w Ameryce i jego zasób* [Archives of the Polish Museum of America and its collections] [in:] *Archiva Temporum Testes. Źródła historyczne jako podstawa pracy badacza dziejów* [Historical sources as the basis of a historian's work], G. Bujak, T. Nowicki, P. Siwicki, eds. Lublin 2008, pp. 572–581 and *Funkcjonowanie archiwum polonijnego na przykładzie Archiwum Muzeum Polskiego w Ameryce* [The functioning of Polonia archives illustrated using the Archives of the Polish Museum of America], [in:] *Archiwa organizacji pozarządowych w Polsce* [Archives of non-governmental organizations in Poland], T. Czarnota, M. Konstankiewicz, eds., Warszawa–Lublin 2015, pp. 159–165. Owing to the fact that the nature of the Archives has not changed (except for increasing in size), this text, for obvious reasons, merely repeats what has been said in the above-indicated works.

1936–1973. This fond totals 114 linear meters. Research conducted indicates that the ARP documents were delivered to the PMA in two installments, the first in 1954 (the majority of the documents), and the second in the 1970s (unfortunately, the exact date has not been ascertained). Documentation from the central charitable organization in American Polonia began in 1938, from the basis of the Polish American Inter-Organizational Council and gives evidence of the ARP's activity within the US. The PMA also received archival materials created by ARP branch offices located in Europe, including in Lisbon, Geneva, Paris, Munich, and Poland. The fond is supplemented with files regarding individuals looking for their relatives, displaced persons, and people sending donations to and receiving donations from ARP. Those files span over a dozen linear meters.

Among the typical fonds, the PMA internal records are included. The materials contained in this fond present the functioning of the PMA from its establishment in 1935 until today. The fonds included in the first group are sizeable, with some spanning several dozen linear meters.

Another group of fonds is formed by documents from minor Polish professional, social, cultural, or artistic organizations, associations, and institutions. There have been hundreds of such organizations active in the US throughout history. The duration of their existence was often short and they generated little documentation or their records were destroyed and dispersed, with remnants ending up within the PMA Archives. Owing to this, such fonds are small. As far as their contents are concerned, they mostly comprise leaflets, jubilee books, invitations to events, and information about their charitable activities. There are a few instances of such fonds containing organizational documents; therefore, they do not always meet the criteria set for archival fonds, but they are often the only trace remaining of these organizations.

Personal papers and collections from individuals form the second group of fonds, often very interesting and full of surprises. This group includes the legacies of famous Poles and figures connected with American Polonia. In addition to the documentation, they often include typical museum artifacts, such as the hat, scarf, and rosary of Rev. Alexander Syski. This group also includes collections from persons of various walks of life. Every item stored by the PMA Archives is precious and important, but there are items of special value such as the documents left by Mieczyslaw Haiman, which include copies of documents from the Polish Museum in Rapperswil; its originals did not survive.

Worthy of note are also the papers of Rev. Donald Bilinski (PMA curator), Rev. Franciszek Bolek (priest, lecturer, and Polonia activist), Archbishop Jan Cieplak, Wacław Gawroński (Polish consul in Chicago), Edmund Jarecki (Cook County,

IL judge), Casimir Eugene Midowicz (lawyer, social activist, and ARP vice president), and Beata Obertyńska (writer).

As far as research into the history of Polonia is concerned, of great importance are the papers of Jan Sienkiewicz – National Defense Committee president and Polish National Alliance publications manager, as well as the papers of Joseph Orłowski (lawyer, writer, and Polish Central Relief Committee and Polish National Department activist, “Gazeta Katolicka” and “Dziennik Narodowy” editor), Rev. Mitchell Starzynski (“Dziennik Chicagoski” editor), Zygmunt Stefanowicz (“Naród Polski” editor in chief), Rev. Alexander Syski, Dr. Aleksander Rytel, and Lidia Pucinski (actress).

As far as other legacies are concerned, the materials left by Count Władysław Tyszkiewicz – who was, before WWII, the editor of “Znicz” and “Głos Obrońców Ojczyzny,” a Warsaw newspaper, and lived in Portugal, Canada, and the United States as an emigrant from 1940 – are particularly valuable<sup>10</sup>. In addition to personal documents and private correspondence, the legacy of Tyszkiewicz includes his diaries, totaling 147 volumes, entitled *Wspomnienia z tułaczki* [Memoirs of my wanderings], and covering the period from 1940 to 1964.

There are also some valuable items in the legacy of Ignatius K. Werwinski, who was a lawyer, the manager of “Kuryer Polski,” and a relentless defender of Polish matters in America during World War I<sup>11</sup>. Werwinski initiated celebrating Pulaski Day in America and it is to this aspect of his activity that his letters, spanning more than 5 linear meters, are devoted. By means of analyzing those documents, one can trace the entire process of establishing that holiday, one which is immensely important for Poles in the USA, and the role that Werwinski had played in it.

The legacy of Celina Osieczkowska – art historian specializing in Byzantine art, with connections to Jagiellonian University – also deserves a mention. The fond, in addition to her personal documents and press clippings, is largely formed by notes and research materials which were prepared and used by her. Among those, the many photographs of sacred objects, the focus of Osieczkowska’s studies in Byzantine art, are particularly interesting. They include 172 photographs, with descriptions written by Osieczkowska, of the 14th Century Chapel of the Holy Trinity in Lublin Castle, featuring Rutheno-Byzantine paintings

<sup>10</sup> The PMA Archives, Władysław Tyszkiewicz Papers, no. 2–6.

<sup>11</sup> F. Bolek, *Who’s Who in Polish America*, s. l. 1942, pp. 486.

completed in 1418. Also worthy of note is the private correspondence of Osieczkowska with the Blessed Sister Urszula Ledóchowska.

This group of fonds further includes collections of private people. Among those, the materials left by Edward Rozanski, photojournalist, and the materials left by Leon Walkowicz – the first president of the Alliance of American Veterans of Polish Extraction, founder of the Polish American Historical Society, president of American Relief for Poland District 20, and journalist who intended to create a museum of his own pertaining to American Polonia – are all worthy of mention. Because said fonds are, in essence, collections, they include, in addition to some personal effects, various materials connected with the history of American Polonia and with the personal interests of their creators.

The third group of fonds consists of collections owned or created by the PMA. Their origins often date back to the beginnings of the Archives, and they were created artificially. Among those, a collection of royal documents and letters (Collection Number: 703/215) is of particular significance – it includes some of the oldest archival materials at the PMA, i.e. royal documents of Sigismund II Augustus dating back to 1555, documents of Sigismund III Vasa dating back to 1597, and documents of John II Casimir Vasa from 1668, as well as royal letters of John III Sobieski, Stanisław Leszczyński, and Stanisław August Poniatowski. This group also includes the Map Collection (Collection Number: 703/214) comprising 275 maps, the oldest dating back to 1493 and depicting Krakow and the districts of Kazimierz and Kleparz. The collection was cataloged in 1993–1995 by Teresa and Ed Hintzke.

Also included in this group is the Photography Archives (Collection Number: 703/300) – approximately 25,000 negatives and positives. It is an integral and very important part of the PMA Archives. These photographs present figures connected with the history of Poland, Polonia, and the United States, in addition to depicting what cities, settlements, and events once looked like. Individuals represented include Józef Haller, Helena Modrzejewska, Ignacy Jan Paderewski, and Władysław Sikorski.

Another interesting collection is formed by materials collected as part of the Biographical Archives (Collection Number: 703/298). The origins of this collection go back far into the past and have still not been fully examined. The collection is likely to have been created at the time of the first curator of the Museum, by means of locating and gathering (from the press and from other sources) documents connected with the activity of leading figures in Polonia. Such materials continue to be collected and supplemented, and new files are created for people who are important for Poland and Polonia today. For those researching their

ancestry, the collection of jubilee publications from Polish parishes located in the US are very important. The fond includes published anniversary books of Polish Catholic parishes, covering the period from 1867 to present. These records are often accompanied by financial accounts and reports of particular parishes and they are used most often for genealogical research. The fond is still open and new materials continue to be added.

The PMA Archives is an open archive to which new documents are still submitted, usually as part of donations from private persons. The basic mission of the institution, i.e. to gather archival materials documenting Polish people and traces of Poland in the United States of America, is thus continued. As a result, new fonds are created and fonds which were created a long time ago are supplemented and updated with documents found in the many storage rooms in the PMA which had been dispersed in the past. The systems and procedures concerning the protection of archival material which are now in place at the PMA have not always been there, and too much trust has often been put in visitors – owing to this, many valuable pieces of archival material have been lost. Insufficient records regarding documentation and the absence of an archivist have also resulted in losses. Attempts at reclaiming documentation are now being made and its effects have been very successful so far. The best example of this would be, perhaps, the documents reclaimed in 2012 thanks to collaboration with the FBI.

Procedures for the acquisition of archival material have been improved but – owing to the fact that it is often submitted to the Archives as part of a donation from a private person – unrelated or not valuable material is often delivered to the Archives. This, however, shapes the nature of the collections and makes it possible for them to always surprise visitors with their variety. Archivists, on the other hand, often have to tackle methodological problems when cataloging them.

## Policies for making documents available

Materials held by the PMA Archives are made available onsite at the PMA, at 984 N. Milwaukee Avenue, Chicago, IL 60642. The policies for making use of archival material are presented in detail on the PMA website<sup>12</sup>. Documents and archival materials are made available to individuals once they have been ordered (two days in advance) by mail (address: PMA Archives, 984 N. Milwaukee Ave., Chicago, IL 60642–4101) or by e-mail ([info@PolishMuseumOfAmerica.org](mailto:info@PolishMuseumOfAmerica.org)), indicating the archival material sought and concisely presenting the object or scope

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<sup>12</sup> [www.polishmuseumofamerica.org/archives-research-policies/](http://www.polishmuseumofamerica.org/archives-research-policies/)

of the search. The documents ordered are delivered to the PMA Library Reading Room and made available there. If one carries out an independent search, one may also, at the Library, use inventories and lists of fonds to order documents. It is also possible to make a photocopy or to take a photograph (using one's own camera without a flash) of archival material or to scan them but materials can only be copied for a fee and with the permission of the PMA (save for materials which condition makes this impossible or to which restrictions apply).

PMA Archivists also perform preliminary research regarding archival materials within the collections for a fee – regardless of the results of the search. The greatest number of queries submitted to the Archives pertains to genealogical matters. Such preliminary research is carried out by the Polish Genealogical Society of America (PGSA) which, over the course of its long-term collaboration with the PMA, handled a project for creating an index to the Parish Jubilee Publication Collection<sup>13</sup>. The originals of these books can only be found at the PMA Archives and the applications regarding genealogical research, prepared in line with the procedures in place, are to be sent to the Museum's address, by enclosing a completed copy of the Jubilee Book Request Form which can be found on the website of the PGSA<sup>14</sup>. In submitting a genealogical research request, one should enclose a self-addressed stamped envelope and bear in mind that any one search is limited to a maximum of two to three books examined. Additionally, the PGSA prepared an index to the Polish Army in France (referred to as Haller's Army) recruitment files, including forms for intentions to volunteer, medical examination reports, and final commitment papers, part of the documentation of the Polish National Department<sup>15</sup>. A similar request process is described and accompanying form is included on the PGSA website<sup>16</sup>.

## Principles underlying the creation of the *Guide*

For purposes related to creating the *Guide*, the resources of the PMA Archives were divided into three parts:

1. Polonian Organizations and Institutions.
2. Personal Papers and Collections.
3. PMA Archives Collections and Fonds.

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<sup>13</sup> Further information available at [pgsa.org/jubilee-book-index-search/](http://pgsa.org/jubilee-book-index-search/)

<sup>14</sup> [pgsa.org/jubilee-book-request-form/](http://pgsa.org/jubilee-book-request-form/)

<sup>15</sup> Further information available at [pgsa.org/polish-history/hallers-army-index/](http://pgsa.org/polish-history/hallers-army-index/)

<sup>16</sup> [pgsa.org/hallers-army-request-form/](http://pgsa.org/hallers-army-request-form/)

The first part includes fonds of Polonian organizations and institutions which are presented according to the following method: the most important fond within the collections, the internal records of the PMA, was placed at the beginning, followed by fonds of major Polonian organizations currently active in the USA, that is: PRCUA, PNA, Polish American Congress, followed by fonds of Polonian organizations of historical significance. The remaining fonds of minor Polonian organizations, institutions, and associations were ordered alphabetically according to their name in English.

The second part includes fonds which are personal papers and collections of private individuals. They were ordered alphabetically according to the surname of the creator of the particular collection.

The third part is formed by collections created by the PMA. They are ordered alphabetically according to their names.

In the final part of the *Guide*, there are indices concerning the contents of fonds described. Very often, documentation pertaining to a certain institution or person can be found in multiple archival fonds. Consequently, the objective of such indices is to make finding comprehensive information easier.

## Outline of the archival fond/collection description

Archival fonds/collections indicated in the *Guide* are described according to the following template:

1. Collection Number – consistent with the SEZAM database in place at the PMA Archives. Meaning of particular elements of the number: 703 – code of the PMA Archives; the next number, after “/” is the exact collection number of the fond.
2. Collection Title – the full name of the fond in English.
3. Other Titles – names in Polish and/or former names of a given creator of documents; this is quite frequent in fonds held by the PMA Archives, especially pertaining to organizations, because their names often changed.
4. Dates – the bulk dates of the documents preserved as part of a given fond. If the coverage dates of archival materials preserved exceed the period when a given creator of documents functioned, the inclusive dates are provided in brackets before or after the proper bulk dates.

5. Extent, total – provided in archival filing units and/or linear meters. Select fonds and collections only include measurement by number of filing units.
6. Extent, processed – indicated in filing units and/or linear meters. If a fond or collection has been arranged and described in its entirety, the numerical data provided will be the same as in the Extent, total. If a select fond or collection is only partially cataloged, the number will indicate the cataloged amount.
7. Languages – list of languages of the documentation within a fond or collection. If several languages are used within a given fond, all shall be listed in order of frequency of their occurrence, i.e. the language in which the greatest number of documents in a given fond are written will be listed first and the language in which the smallest number of documents of a given fond are written will be listed last.
8. Finding Aids – information about the type of archival registration available for a given fond, i.e. printed inventory or database. If a select fond or collection is only partially cataloged and/or the registration is a work in progress, it will be noted as a partial inventory and/or working file.
9. Historical or Biographical Note – information about the history of the relevant organization or institution or the person from whom a given archival fond originated. This usually includes essential data of the organization or institution, including its creation date, its goals, the most important events pertaining to it, and its leaders. For collections from individuals, their lifespan is indicated, as well as biographical data and information about their activity. The amount of information regarding a given creator of documents varies due to there being little information in documents about the creators of given fonds and, consequently, it was not possible to determine their history in detail; what is more, primary sources are not always helpful in such cases. For the final group of fonds, this point indicates information about the underlying causes for the creation of a given fond or collection, as well as its history and rules according to which it is maintained.
10. Scope and Content Note – information about the contents of the fond/collection. Their exactness depends on the degree to which a given fond/collection has been cataloged. In the case of fully cataloged fonds, the description of their contents also reflects their inventory. Subject-matter groups within a given fond are listed, including their structure, the outline of their inventory, a detailed list of specific archival materials forming a given subject-matter group – referencing the relevant IDs in the inventory under which given documents are recorded, the number of units in subject-matter groups,



and borderline dates for documents belonging to a given group. If a fond is partially cataloged, such a description of its contents is applied to its cataloged part and the part which has not been cataloged is presented in the form of a description, without references to specific IDs.

*Edyta Targońska* in cooperation with *Halina Misterka*  
(updated *Teresa Sromek*)

## Note on the English translation

The original Polish language version of the *Guide* – the *Informator o zasobie archiwalnym Muzeum Polskiego w Ameryce* was successfully published in 2016, thanks to the cooperation, time, and dedication of many individuals and institutions in both the United States and in Poland. Furthermore, the *Informator* was well received by scholars and researchers; there was a noticeable uptick in reference requests and research visits utilizing the PMA Archives collection materials. However, as the PMA is an institution based in the US, the need for the *Guide* to be available in American English (as opposed to British English) still remained. The process of creating this version was almost immediately initiated, even before the Polish version had been fully edited. During several grant cycles, applications were submitted to various bodies to fund the work of translating the *Informator* to the *Guide*. In late 2015, the Consulate General of the Republic of Poland in Chicago and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs accepted a partial grant application, covering the translation of the content focused on Polonian Organizations and Institutions. Grants for the translation of the content focused on Personal Papers and Collections and the PMA Archives Collections and Fonds were resubmitted. In 2018, the Head Office of the State Archives and the Ministry of Culture and National Heritage of the Republic of Poland agreed to fund the translation of the remaining portion, as well as the entire publication process.

This translation was done faithfully according to the original text and structure of the *Informator*. Although the PMA Archives has acquired and cataloged additional fonds since 2013 – no new fonds or collections are included in the English version. The descriptions of the fonds are also faithful to the original, with the small exception of fonds needing corrections based on further review of actual archival materials and documentation in the PMA Archives. It was realized that on two occasions, two fonds needed to be joined as one – in both instances, the organization had changed its name during its existence, although there was never a break in its operating continuity. In order for its history to be

complete, the materials were physically joined in the PMA Archives, as well as intellectually joined in documentation about the fond. Furthermore, in order to ensure proper English names were used in identifying organizations operating in the US and formal names of individuals living in the US, additional research was performed as possible. Based on this research, Historical and Biographical Notes were corrected and expanded for several fonds as well. For their support in this project, thanks go to Halina Misterka, Edyta Targońska, and Helena Sromek.

*Teresa Sromek*

# 1

## Polonian organizations and institutions

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Collection Number: 703/1

Collection Title: **The Polish Museum of America**

Other Titles: Muzeum Polskie w Ameryce

Dates: 1935–2009

Extent, total: 2,729 filing units, 17.12 linear meters

Extent, processed: 791 filing units, 9.00 linear meters

Languages: Polish, English

Finding Aids: printed inventory (partial inventory, working file)

### **Historical Note:**

The Polish Museum of America (PMA) was founded in 1935 by the Polish Roman Catholic Union of America (PRCUA) as the Archives and Museum of the PRCUA in Chicago. Mieczyslaw Haiman served as the first curator. Initially, the Museum primarily focused on gathering and organizing archival and library collections relating to Poland and Polish and Polish American culture. Following the start of World War II, the scope widened through organizing cultural assistance for Polish refugees and soldiers, as well through collecting exhibition materials. At that time, the Museum's profile became one of collecting not only archivalia and historical memorabilia, but also works of art. This was directly tied to the acquisition of exhibits from the Polish Pavilion at the 1939 New York World's Fair. In 1959, the Archives and Museum of the PRCUA was reorganized as a museum and archives of American Polonia. After its incorporation, it was named The Polish Museum of America, and included the Museum, Archives, and Library. In 1960, the initial meeting of the first Board of Directors occurred and was comprised of representatives from all the major organizations

active in Polonia across the United States. After the death of Haiman in 1949, the following individuals took on the role of curator or director: Joseph L. Kania (1949–1953); Kazimierz Kozakiewicz (concurrently as PRCUA President in 1953–1959; Sabina P. Logisz served as de facto curator during this time); George Walter (1959–1969); Rev. Donald Bilinski (1970–1986); Jacek Nowakowski (1986–1988); Krzysztof Kamyszew (1989–1993); Joanna Janowska (1993–1995), Jan M. Loryś (1996–2014), and since September 2014, Małgorzata Kot.

**Scope and Content Note:**

The Polish Museum of America (PMA) organizational and management files – curators’ correspondence, plans and reports of activities, financial reports, financial documents, programming and event files, press clippings; no. 1–634, 634 filing units, 1935–2004.

PMA acquisitions – donation registers, related correspondence, purchase records of exhibits or deposits; no. 1–74, 74 filing units, 1935–2000.

PMA inventories – collection lists, with location and value; no. 1–27, 27 filing units, 1940–1990.

PMA visitor logs, no. 1–40, 40 filing units, 1952–2000.

PMA exhibitions – related correspondence, press clippings, guest books; no. 1–16, 16 filing units, 1997–2005.

Unprocessed materials include organizational files, curators’ correspondence, donor records, collection inventories, plans and reports of action, and financial records (2000–2005). Also included are records created by Joann Ozog, an active PMA volunteer during her husband’s 1998–2010 tenure as PRCUA President, who organized workshops, special events, fundraisers for the renewal of the Library and Archives and membership campaigns. Currently in process is correspondence, addressed primarily to Mieczyslaw Haiman, reflecting on all walks of life in Polonia (activists, politicians, journalists, professors, artists, etc.), as well as known figures in Poland and America (senators, congressmen, bishops, etc.), organized alphabetically by the sender. Often written on letterhead, the correspondence also includes handwritten notes and signatures. Additional documents filed within may include business cards, personal documents, certificates, and other related records.

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Collection Number: 703/2

Collection Title: **Polish Roman Catholic Union of America**

Other Titles: Zjednoczenie Polskie Rzymsko-Katolickie w Ameryce

Dates: 1873–2010

Extent, total: 488 filing units, 12.69 linear meters

Extent, processed: 413 filing units, 11.94 linear meters

Languages: Polish, English

Finding Aids: printed inventory (partial inventory, working file)

### **Historical Note:**

The history of the Polish Roman Catholic Union of America (PRCUA) dates back to the late 19th century. At that time, Poles typically organized around Polish parishes, through which they formed societies. As their numbers grew, the Polish parishes and societies increasingly recognized the need to join together under a nationwide entity. Rev. Teodor Gieryk, a former Prussian army chaplain and parish priest of St. Adalbert's in Detroit, was a supporter of a unification of Poles in America. Jan Barzyński, a lawyer from Poland and editor of "Orzeł Polski" [Polish Eagle] and "Pielgrzym" [Pilgrim] – early Polonian publications, took on his idea. In 1873, in agreement with Barzyński, Rev. Gieryk convened "all lay and clergy to the conference," held on October 3–4, 1873, in Detroit. At this meeting, principles were adopted through which a Polish-Catholic organization was to be developed in America. Its main purpose was to teach all Poles the Catholic faith, and maintain religion, Polish language, and cultural traditions, and defend their interests in the United States. The newly formed organization was named the Polish Roman Catholic Union of America. On its first board of directors, Rev. Teodor Gieryk served as President; Rev. Wincent Barzyński as chaplain; and Jan Barzyński as secretary. The motto of the organization was "Bóg i Ojczyzna" – God and Fatherland, and the task was to build churches and Polish schools, maintain religious and cultural traditions, provide fraternal assistance, support widows and Polish orphans, and help the Polish nation in its efforts to gain independence. "Pielgrzym" was its official organ.

Initially, the PRCUA established a number of Polish agricultural settlements in several states, financed the establishment of a Polish seminary, today located in Orchard Lake, MI, as the Orchard Lake Schools, helped build at least 500 Polish parishes and orphanages either directly or through its societies, and supported Polish shelters and hospitals as well as Polish schools.

The first PRCUA Constitution was adopted at the 2nd Convention. During the 13th Convention held in Chicago in 1886, life insurance was introduced, and the first insurance certificates were issued the following year. In 1896, during the 23rd Convention in Philadelphia, PA, societies were granted the right to send delegates to the conventions. The Board of Directors purchased a printing press after the conclusion of this convention, and began publishing “Naród Polski” [Polish Nation], which is still published today. At the 24th Convention in Chicago in 1897, a constitutional amendment was adopted, permitting all women to purchase insurance (previously, only wives of PRCUA members could be insured). Two years later, at the 26th Convention in Buffalo, NY, in 1899, women were given the right to organize societies and to vote (two decades later, the US Constitution was amended, granting women the right to vote). An Education Fund was established during the 28th Convention in Detroit in 1903. In 1912, seven plots of land were purchased at the intersection of Milwaukee Avenue and Augusta Boulevard in Chicago, where on September 12 of that same year, construction of the PRCUA National Headquarters began. The new offices were dedicated and opened on October 5, 1913. (In 2013, the building was entered into the US National Register of Historic Places).

The 33rd PRCUA Convention launched “gniazda dziecięce” [children’s groups], which led to the formation of the Youth Division. During World War I, the PRCUA joined the Polish Central Relief Committee, formed aid committees, collected donations for Poles in the homeland, and participated in patriotic demonstrations. The PRCUA building housed recruitment centers for both the American and Polish armies. In 1918, the PRCUA began to accept children from the age of two (prior to this, the minimum age was 18 years old).

The PRCUA Women’s Division was founded at the 38th Convention in St. Louis, MO, in 1925. In 1927, the first PRCUA visit to Poland occurred; the travelers were greeted by lay and church authorities in Warsaw, Krakow, Poznań, and Częstochowa. PRCUA Directors also visited Rome, and were received by Pope Pius XI. In 1929, the Youth and Sports Committee was established, and from 1931, organized groups for boy scouts and girl scouts – the Córy Zjednoczenia (Union Daughters).

In 1935, the PRCUA founded the Museum and Archives of the PRCUA in its building (the Library existed since 1915), one of the oldest ethnic museums in the US. In 1971, the Museum became an autonomous non-profit organization under the name the Polish Museum of America. During World War II, the PRCUA assisted in relief efforts for Polish victims of war. The PRCUA hosted the visits of Generals Józef Haller and Władysław Sikorski. As much help as possible was provided to occupied Poland, and after the war, all efforts were directed to raise the ancestral country from the ruins of war.

Today, the PRCUA has approximately 50,000 members, and sells life insurance across 24 states. It also offers retirement plans, home loans, and scholarships and educational loans for young members. It organizes sporting and cultural events, including youth balls. The PRCUA also sponsors folk dance and Polish language schools. Its official organ is the "Naród Polski," published monthly with a circulation of 25,000. The PRCUA continues to support a number of institutions and is actively involved in many causes across the US and Poland. It annually participates in Pulaski Day and Polish American Heritage Month celebrations and marches in the Polish Constitution Day Parade. It regularly partakes in Polonian meetings and conferences and represents the Polish American community on various occasions. The PRCUA conventions are held every four years, during which, directors are elected, constitutional amendments are adopted, regulations are revised, and plans for the next four years are established. The current Board includes James J. Robaczewski – President; Micheline I. Jaminski – Vice President, Agnieszka Bastrzyk – Secretary/Treasurer.

### **Scope and Content Note:**

Polish Roman Catholic Union of America (PRCUA) organizational files – certificate of incorporation, statutes, constitutions; no 1–53, 53 filing units, 1872–1990.

PRCUA board meetings – reports, minutes; no. 1–28, 28 filing units, 1898–1981.

PRCUA conventions – minutes, reports, commemorative publications, related materials; no. 1–63, 63 filing units, 1903–2010.

PRCUA jubilees – commemorative publications, programs; no. 1–43, 43 filing units, 1923, 1933, 1938, 1943, 1948, 1963, 1973–1974, 1993, 1998, 2003.

PRCUA Officers and Directors – correspondence, materials relating to PRCUA activities; no. 1–20, 20 filing units, 1909–2010.

PRCUA Women's Division – organizational files, materials relating to PRCUA activities; no. 1–7, 7 filing units, 1925–1987.

PRCUA youth programs – materials relating to the Youth Division, activities of the Youth and Sports Committee, dance groups, scouting groups; no. 1–22, 22 filing units, 1918–2006.

PRCUA various activities – materials relating to banquets, honorary dinners, sponsored trips, academic events; no. 1–18, 18 filing units, 1927–1982.

PRCUA districts – organizational materials, statutes, rules and regulations, societies; no. 1–44, 44 filing units, 1934–1964.

PRCUA publishing activities – publications; no. 1–19, 19 filing units, 1909–1988.



PRCUA diplomas and awards; no. 1-3, 3 filing units, 1918-1975.

Insurance record books; no. 1-8, 8 filing units, 1949-1959.

PRCUA various materials – sheet music, notes, lyrics, songbooks; no. 1-6, 6 filing units, 1910-1972.

Currently in process is materials created by PRCUA Presidents Joseph L. Kania and Wallace M. Ozog.

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Collection Number: 703/3

Collection Title: **Polish National Alliance**

Other Titles: Związek Narodowy Polski; Polish National Alliance of the United States in North America

Dates: 1912-1987

Extent, total: 58 filing units, 4.82 linear meters

Extent, processed: 58 filing units, 4.82 linear meters

Languages: Polish, English

Finding Aids: printed inventory

### **Historical Note:**

The Polish National Alliance (PNA) is one of the largest and oldest Polonian organizations in the United States. It was founded on February 14, 1880, in Philadelphia, PA, by Julian Andrzejkowicz, in cooperation with Władysław Dyniewicz, Chicago, publisher and editor of "Gazeta Polska" [Polish Gazette] and active member of the Gmina Polska w Chicago [Polish Community in Chicago] society. From the start, the PNA focused on aiding Polish immigrants, among whom the mortality rate was high due to hard labor and assistance for the families of the deceased did not exist. The PNA became an insurance organization, offering affordable insurance and raising funds based on policyholders' interest. Even today, the PNA membership is directly linked to the purchase of life insurance. Thanks to the interest-based income, the PNA financially supports American Polonia. It established several publishing and educational institutions, including Alliance College in Cambridge Springs, PA, founded in 1912; a Polish Library in Chicago; and Immigrants House in New York. In 1910, at the initiative of the PNA, a monument to Tadeusz Kosciuszko was erected in Washington, DC.

In 1912-1914, the PNA financially supported the Temporary Commission of Confederate Independence Parties. During World War I, the PNA cooperated with the Polish National League and the Polish National Committee in Paris. During

World War II, it supported the Polish Government in Exile in London. In 1944, it was integral to the founding of the Polish American Congress. In 1968, it presented the case in front of the US Congress to recognize the western boundaries of Poland as the rivers Oder and Lusatian Neisse. In 1971, it requested an investigation of the Katyń Massacre. The PNA conventions are held every four years. The organization is led by its president and a board of directors. Its supervisor council is headed by the censor. Its official organ is "Zgoda" [Harmony], published quarterly.

**Scope and Content Note:**

Polish National Alliance (PNA) organizational files – regulations for the board of directors; no. 1, 1 filing unit, 1931, 1932, 1934, 1936, 1938–1941, 1951, 1958, 1971.

Jubilee books and publications; no. 2–3, 3 filing units, 1910–1955, 1969–1970, 1977.

PNA National Board – reports and minutes; no. 4–28, 25 filing units, 1924–1959.

Alliance College yearbook; no. 29, 1 filing unit, 1916.

Alliance College – board reports; no. 30, 1 filing unit, 1921.

PNA Education Commission – minutes; no. 31, 1 filing unit, 1932–1934.

PNA Supervisory Board and Education Commission – meeting minutes; no. 32–33, 2 filing units, 1931–1939.

PNA Education Commission – meeting minutes; no. 34, 1 filing unit, 1934.

PNA Education Department – activities report; no. 35, 1 filing unit, 1931.

PNA school board meetings – minutes; no. 36–37, 2 filing units, 1933–1939.

PNA constitutions; no. 38–39, 2 filing units, 1906–1935, 1951–1983.

PNA conventions – minutes and reports; no. 40–43, 4 filing units, 1905–1987.

PNA Education Commission – convention minutes; no. 44, 1 filing unit, 1955–1982.

PNA conventions – commemorative publication; no. 45–49, 5 filing units, 1903–1987.

PNA society activities – jubilee and informational publications; no. 50–53, 4 filing units, 1903–1990.

Alliance College – jubilee publications; no. 54, 1 filing unit, 1912–1937.

PNA scouting groups; no. 55–56, 2 filing units, 1933–1980.

Publications on the PNA; no. 57, 1 filing unit, 1947–1958.

PNA Library catalog; no. 58, 1 filing unit, 1923.

Collection Number: 703/4

Collection Title: **Polish American Congress**

Other Titles: Kongres Polonii Amerykańskiej

Dates: 1944–2004

Extent, total: 26 filing units, 3.71 linear meters

Extent, processed: 26 filing units, 3.71 linear meters

Languages: Polish, English, Spanish

Finding Aids: printed inventory

### **Historical Note:**

Polish American Congress (PAC) is an US umbrella organization founded in April 1944, on the initiative of Polonia activists, in order to save and support Poland under threat from the Soviet Union. Membership in PAC is comprised of more than 100 fraternal, educational, veteran, religious, cultural, social, business, and political organizations, and individual members from across the United States. PAC is divided into state divisions and chapters, with the largest in Illinois. The first PAC President was Karol Rozmarek (1944–1967, concurrently serving as president of the Polish National Alliance), followed by Alojzy Mazewski (1967–1988); Edward Moskal (1988–2005); and Frank J. Spula (2005–present). One of PAC's most important achievements was the recognition by the US Congress that the Katyń Massacre was a criminal act of genocide perpetrated by the Soviet Union. PAC also worked actively to include Poland as a member in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO). It continues to organize numerous aid projects, since the era of Solidarity to today.

### **Scope and Content Note:**

PAC national conventions – minutes; no. 1–10, 10 filing units, 1944, 1948, 1952, 1956, 1960, 1964, 1968, 1970, 1972.

Directors convention – minutes; no. 11, 1 filing unit, 1996.

PAC Council of National Directors – convention minutes; no. 12–14, 3 filing units, 1947, 1950, 1954.

PAC organizational files, anniversary celebrations, documents; no. 15–19, 5 filing units, 1944–2004.

PAC presidential financial reports; no. 20, 1 filing unit, 1944, 1948, 1952, 1960–1964, 1970, 1982, 1984, 2002.

PAC history – brochures, articles, publications, studies; no. 21, 1 filing unit, 1944–1987, 2000.

PAC history – publications and reports; no. 22, 1 filing unit, 1944–1994.

Press clippings on PAC and Polish affairs – from American, Brazilian, Latin American, and Cuban media sources; no. 23–25, 3 filing units, 1943–1954.

PAC Polish/Latin American publications – provisional catalog, bills and receipts of publication; no. 26, 1 filing unit, 1946–1948.

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Collection Number: 703/5

Collection Title: **American Relief for Poland**

Other Titles: Rada Polonii Amerykańskiej; Polish War Relief; Polish-American Relief; Polish American Inter-Organizational Council; Polska Rada Międzyorganizacyjna

Dates: [1936], 1938–1973

Extent, total: 6798 filing units, 114.91 linear meters

Extent, processed: 3221 filing units, 94.91 linear meters

Languages: Polish, English, French, German, Italian

Finding Aids: printed inventory (partial inventory, working file)

### **Historical Note:**

American Relief for Poland (ARP) was a centralized charitable organization in American Polonia, operating in 1938–1973. It was founded in Chicago, in 1938, by the Polish American Inter-Organizational Council (established in 1936), which included almost all Polonian organizations in the United States and focused on creating cooperative programs and actions between Poles in America and in Poland with the World League of Poles Abroad. Through 1939, Council activities centered on assistance for Polish Army veterans in the US, scholarships for Polish studies, and publications promoting Poland.

The September 1, 1939 German attack on Poland changed the tasks and challenges for Polonia. In 1940, the ARP did not yet have European delegations, and had to work with various organizations in order to distribute aid and supplies. Medicine was delivered to Poland through cooperation with the International Red Cross, and collaboration with the American Red Cross ensured regular parcel deliveries to Polish soldiers in prisoner of war camps. However, the ARP continued to seek its own European representation, and such a delegation was initiated in October 1941, headquartered in neutral Lisbon, Portugal. Its work focused

on shipments of clothing, medicines, and food, from Lisbon to occupied Poland (the General Government) and to Poles in prisoner of war camps, to Polish refugees scattered across the world, and to concentration camps. After intense efforts, Germany agreed to parcel shipments for prisoners in Dachau, Auschwitz, Ravensbruck, and other camps. The Lisbon delegation also led a department for the search of missing persons as well as an information agency to help coordinated these searches.

A turning point for ARP activities was the capitulation of Germany. The end of the war meant the liberation of prisoner of war and concentration camps, as well as the liberation of several hundred thousand prisoners and forced laborers deported to the Reich. The problems faced by displaced persons were immense. As of September 1945, through accumulated stocks, the ARP sent financial assistance and parcels to displaced persons residing in various camps. The majority were located in Germany, where aid was carried out by the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration (UNRRA), as it was the only relief agency authorized to work in Germany. Later, through cooperative efforts with various US government agencies, the ARP helped displaced persons obtain US visas and organized means for better living conditions. In order to assist Poles in Germany, Austria, and France, ARP delegations were also established in each country.

After the war, it was also possible to send greater aid to Poles in the homeland. After obtaining the necessary passports and visas, the ARP representatives visited Poland in December 1945. As a result of this visit, the following offices were established in 1946: in Poznań – Western Region; Krakow – Southern Region; Gdynia – Eastern and Northern Region; and Warsaw – Central Region. The head offices of the ARP Poland delegation were also located in Warsaw.

Following the war, the ARP also sent food, medicine, and later, medical equipment to Polish hospitals. It continued to assist in the search of missing persons. Under supervision of the ARP, the following organizations were involved in the distribution of relief across Poland: Caritas; Polish Red Cross; Centralny Komitet Opieki Społecznej [Central Welfare Committee]; Komitet Dobroczynności Polskiej YMCA [Polish YMCA – Charity Committee]; Stowarzyszenie Weteranów Inwalidów [Society of Disabled Veterans]; Chłopskie Towarzystwo Przyjaciół Dzieci [Friends of Children Society]; Polish National Catholic Church; Polish Methodist Church; and others. Although distribution was arranged through the ARP and the cooperating organizations, recipients were aware of the origins of the donations. Aid from America was physically delivered across Poland in 48 large vehicles, painted with an American flag, and the words: Rada Polonii Amerykańskiej – American Relief for Poland.

The ARP activities slowed in the 1960s; it continued aiding Polish hospitals through the delivery of medicines and equipment. All activity was concluded in 1973, finding its mission fulfilled.

Early ARP files were deposited in the PMA Archives during the 1950s. The remaining files were deposited in the 1970s, making the ARP collection the largest and one of the most important collections at the PMA. Since 2006, the collection is under processing.

### **Scope and Content Note:**

American Relief for Poland (ARP) organizational files – statutes, conventions (informational materials, participant lists, correspondence, planning materials, commemorative materials, resolution drafts), administration meeting minutes; no. 1–50, 50 filing units, 1938–1974.

ARP presidents and vice presidents – correspondence, relating documents; no. 1–108, 108 filing units, 1939–1972.

Cooperation with various organizations – correspondence, documentation of activities; no. 1–575, 572 filing units, 1939–1972.

ARP districts in the United States – correspondence with the ARP in Chicago, documentation of activities; no. 1–40, 40 filing units, 1939–1975.

ARP Boston, MA, office – correspondence, activities reports, applications requesting residency assistance for displaced persons in the US submitted to the ARP; letters of gratitude, bills and receipts; no. 1–19, 19 filing units, 1940–1952.

ARP New York office – correspondence, activities reports, administrative expenditures, staff and volunteer lists; no. 1–13, 13 filing units, 1943–1956.

ARP Lisbon, Portugal, delegation – correspondence, activities reports, relief reports, requests and letters of gratitude; no. 1–100, 100 filing units, 1942–1945.

ARP Geneva, Switzerland, delegation – correspondence, activities reports, lists and related documentation of travelers to the US, financial records, bulletins, press clippings, letters of gratitude; no. 1–72, 72 filing units, 1945–1957.

ARP Austria delegation – correspondence, registration files on assistance to individuals, lists and related documentation of distributed donations in Salzburg, Austria; no. 1–41, 41 filing units, 1951–1957.

ARP Germany delegation – financial reports, receipt books, accounting records; no. 1–20, 20 filing units, 1948–1957.

ARP Paris, France, delegation – requests for donations from individuals, lists and receipts of donations received by individuals, financial reports, receipt books; no. 1–64, 64 filing units, 1945–1959.

ARP Italy delegation – financial reports; no. 1, 1 filing unit, 1956–1958.

ARP Warsaw, Poland, head office – correspondence, organizational files, regional directors' conference files, alphabetical files with addresses of donation received, files listing donations received with cooperation of Caritas, list of goods and distribution, direct distribution receipts, itemized cargo lists sent from Gdynia to other districts in Poland and relating correspondence, donation distribution reports, protocols for received donations and transportation estimate reports, reports of receipt and inspection of donations, applications for collective and individual relief, donations receipts received by individuals and institutions through the ARP head office and districts in Poland, letters of gratitude, financial register receipts, photographs: donation cargo and transport ship in the port of Gdynia, distribution of donations, destruction of Warsaw and post-war life in Poland, Polish children in foreign lands, sent from Russia to the Middle East, the life of exiled Poles in Africa, the Middle East, and India; no. 1–168, 168 filing units, 1946–1950.

ARP Gdynia, Poland, branch – correspondence, applications for individual relief with replies and receipts of donations received, lists and receipts of donations received by individuals, financial register receipts, financial records, bills and receipts; no. 1–130, 130 filing units, 1948–1950.

ARP Poznań, Poland, branch – correspondence, applications for relief submitted from the Archdiocese of Gniezno, Poznań, Gorzów, and Wrocław, acceptance reports, transportation lists and receipts shipped from Gdynia, receipts for donations distributed by the Assistance Section and the Poznań branch; no. 1–23, 23 filing units, 1947–1948.

ARP Krakow, Poland, branch – correspondence, applications for individual relief, letters of gratitude from individuals and institutions, press clippings, correspondence journal; no. 1–24, 24 filing units, 1946–1948.

Cooperation with Caritas in Poland – lists and questionnaires relating to children's relief, provided by the ARP with the assistance of Caritas, donation receipts and letters of gratitude received through Caritas from schools and social institutions in various Polish provinces; no. 1–209, 209 filing units, 1946–1947.

Currently in process is material from the ARP Headquarters in Chicago.

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Collection Number: 703/6

Collection Title: **American Relief for Poland.  
Colonia Santa Rosa**

Other Titles: Rada Polonii Amerykańskiej. Kolonia Santa Rosa

Dates: 1943–1948

Extent, total: 63 filing units, 2.00 linear meters

Extent, processed: 63 filing units, 2.00 linear meters

Languages: Polish, English, Spanish

Finding Aids: printed inventory (working file)

### **Historical Note:**

On December 17, 1942, Gen. Władysław Sikorski, Prime Minister of the Polish Government in Exile in London, arrived in Mexico to finalize an agreement on the establishment of a Polish settlement in Santa Rosa, Leon, Guanajuato, Mexico. The first transport of Polish displaced persons directed to Mexico left from Persia on April 30, 1943, and arrived in California on June 25. Two days later, the transport was sent to Mexico, arriving in Santa Rosa on July 1. In August, individuals from the first transport were relocated from La Granja in Leon to the settlement in Santa Rosa. There, a school was organized, with a garden, library, and scouting groups. On September 2, 1943, the second transportation of displaced persons arrived.

From its start, the settlement was visited by representatives from the Polish Government in Exile in London; Leon F. Sobota, delegate from the Ministry of Religious Denominations and Public Education visited on September 4, 1943, and Bogdan Szmejko, delegate from the Ministry of Labor and Social Welfare on November 16. Delegates from American Relief for Poland (ARP) also visited, including H. Osiński on April 3, 1944, and Chester Mikołajczyk on May 17. The periodical "Polak w Meksyku" [A Pole in Mexico] was published first on December 24, 1943. 1944 brought many new initiatives to the settlement. The school garden was opened on February 1, and the settlement library was opened on February 13, both under the direction of Professor Feliks Sobota, as well as a public vocational school on March 1. In November, elections were held for a civil court. May 1945 brought administrative changes, with leadership under Chester Mikołajczyk. A new ARP delegate visited in January 1946, and Polish National Alliance (PNA) President Karol Rozmarek on February 18. In 1946, Colonia Santa Rosa was scheduled to close. On March 2, a group of young boys left for the United States under the direction of the PNA. During December 20–30, the final groups of displaced persons left the settlement. The only remnant of Colonia Santa Rosa was a children's boarding school of displaced Poles, created in Tlalpan, Mexico, which permanently closed in October 1952.



**Scope and Content Note:**

Colonia Santa Rosa organizational files – correspondence, reports relating to life on the settlements, its closure, and aftermath; no. 1, 1 filing unit, 1943–1948.

Donation transports – donation inventories, financial records; no. 2–3, 2 filing units, 1943, 1948.

Lists of persons, Polish refugees in Mexico and in Colonia Santa Rosa; no. 4, 1 filing unit, 1944–1946.

Photographs of daily life; no. 5, 1 filing unit, 1943–1948.

Ministry of Labor and Social Welfare Advisory Committee and Santa Rosa civil court meeting minutes; no. 6, 1 filing unit, 1945–1946.

Report of Delegate A. Laudyn-Chrzanowski on American Relief for Poland (ARP) activities in Mexico, July 1, 1943–July 31, 1948; no. 7, 1 filing unit, 1948.

Colonia Santa Rosa financial records, ARP correspondence; no. 8–49, 41 filing units, 1944–1948.

Colonia Santa Rosa Polish School – school history, activities report, documentation relating to school sponsored trips, textbooks, albums of student-made “wycinanki” [paper cut-outs]; no. 50–55, 6 filing units, 1944–1945.

Internal publications, articles and press clippings on Colonia Santa Rosa; no. 56–63, 8 filing units, 1942–1948.

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Collection Number: 703/7

Collection Title: **Polish Central Relief Committee**

Other Titles: Polski Centralny Komitet Ratunkowy; Relief Committee for Poland in America; Centralny Komitet Polski w Ameryce; Polski Centralny Komitet; Polish Central Committee

Dates: 1914–1918

Extent, total: 49 filing units, 1.58 linear meters

Extent, processed: 49 filing units, 1.58 linear meters

Languages: Polish, English

Finding Aids: printed inventory

**Historical Note:**

The foundation of the Polish Central Relief Committee was laid on September 25, 1914, at the first meeting of representatives from several Polish organizations held at the Polish Roman Catholic Union of America (PRCUA) headquarters

in Chicago. The meeting was convened at the initiative of the Polish National Alliance (PNA) Department for Independence and presided over by Bishop Edward Kozłowski. Participants included representatives from the Polish National Council, PNA, PRCUA, Polish Falcons of America, and the Polish Women's Alliance of America. The proceedings were conducted in the spirit of independence, with a neutral attitude toward the warring parties in Europe, in agreement with the official stance of the US government. Rights were also granted to four representative financial centers. At the following meeting on October 2, 1914, a seven-point objective was established by the committee as well as an expansion of its composition. The Polish Central Relief Committee was finally established at a meeting on October 12, 1914, under the name Polish Central Committee. At that meeting, the number of financial centers was increased to six, and J.F. Smulski was selected as Treasurer. Notable representatives of the Polish Central Relief Committee include: Antoni Karabasz, Piotr Rostenkowski, Anna Neumann, Stanisław Osada, Dr. Starzyński, J.S. Rybicki, Bishop E. Kozłowski, Dr. Fronczak, Dr. Wagner, Ig. Czerwiński, I.K. Werwiński, Archbishop Weber, Archbishop Rhode, and T. Heliński.

Among the first resolutions of the Polish Central Committee was the identification of areas of activity; the main objectives were to become the one voice of Poland's political interests, to consolidate all Polish immigrants, and to lead many diplomatic actions on behalf of Poland. At the request of Archbishop Paul Rhode, the name was finalized as the Polish Central Relief Committee. In 1918, as a result of the establishment of the Polish National Committee in Paris, as well as the formal recognition of Ignacy Jan Paderewski as its official representative by the United States government, the situation changed for Poles in America and their efforts for Poland. This resulted in the Polish Central Relief Committee joining the Polish National Department, focusing exclusively on relief actions.

### **Scope and Content Note:**

Polish Central Relief Committee confidential minutes of the executive division; no. 1, 1 filing unit, 1914–1915.

Report of the Secretary on committee activities and finances; no. 2–4, 3 filing units, 1914–1918.

Cooperation with American Polonia organizations – correspondence, proclamations and announcements; no. 5–6, 2 filing units, 1914–1915.

Correspondence with institutions and individuals (filed alphabetically), concerning committee activity; no. 7–37, 31 filing units, 1915–1918.

Cooperation with European Committees in London, Paris, and Switzerland – correspondence, financial and settlement reports, informational brochures; no. 38–40, 3 filing units, 1914–1917.

Orders for “Liberty for Poland” buttons, distributed by the committee; no. 41–44, 4 filing units, 1915–1918.

Orders and financial statements for the sale of white eagle stickers and portraits of I.J. Paderewski; no. 45, 1 filing unit, 1915–1916.

Orders for postcards with landscapes of Poland; no. 46, 1 filing unit, 1915–1916.

Financial statements from the Relief Fund for the poor in Poland; no. 47–49, 3 filing units, 1915–1918.

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Collection Number: 703/8

Collection Title: **Polish National Department**

Other Titles: Wydział Narodowy Polski; Polski Wydział Narodowy, Polish National Department of America, National Polish Department

Dates: [1914], 1916–1926, [1939]

Extent, total: 627 filing units, 34.50 linear meters

Extent, processed: 627 filing units, 34.50 linear meters

Languages: Polish, English, French, Russian

Finding Aids: printed inventory

### **Historical Note:**

The Polish National Department (PND) was established on April 12, 1916, within the structure of the Polish Central Relief Committee in America. Its constitution was ratified on August 17, 1916, at a special meeting of representatives of all organizations involved in the Polish Central Relief Committee and its executive board members. The objectives and principles adopted at this meeting are included in *Reguły Wydziału Narodowego Polskiego* [Rules of the Polish National Department], according to which, the main purpose was to work towards the independence of Poland and to inspire patriotism in American Poles. The rules also defined the internal structure, with a management board, headed by a chairman (who also served as chair at plenary meetings), two deputies, a secretary (who monitored the board in abiding by the rules), and an executive

committee. The executive committee was responsible for: calling special meetings, ensuring the realization of the PND's objectives; the financial and accounting affairs, in collaboration with external stakeholders tasked and entrusted by the PND; and caring for all records and documents necessary for the proper operations of the PND and its board. At the first meeting, K. Sypniewski was elected as chairman and F. Fronczak as secretary of the plenary session, along with the full executive committee, including: President J.F. Smulski, Vice President K. Żychliński, Secretary H. Setmajer, Treasurer P. Rostenkowski, and Rev. B. Celichowski, Rev. W. Zapala, Anna Neumann, St. Sz wajkart, and Fr. Rezmerowski. I.J. Paderewski was appointed honorary president. At a September 20, 1917 meeting, it was decided the PND offices would be located in New York; S. Gutowski served as the first director.

In 1918, as a result of the establishment of the Polish National Committee in Paris, as well as the formal recognition of I.J. Paderewski as its official representative by the United States government, the situation changed for Poles in America and their efforts for Poland. This changed the status of the Polish National Department, which had until that time focused on raising Polish patriotism, and also resulted in the Polish Central Relief Committee joining the Polish National Department, focusing exclusively on relief actions. The organization was renamed as the Polish National Department of America. The main headquarters for the executive board of the Polish National Department were established in Chicago, as it was a center for Polish immigration in America. Through actions of the Polish-American Citizens Committee, activities of the PND spread across the United States. The PND established four departments: political (working in close contact and under the direction of a Polish National Committee in Paris representative); military (dealing with matters relating to the Polish Army in France, subject to the executive committee, and acting in consultation with a Polish National Committee in Paris representative); and media relations and publicity (informing the public on Polish issues and correcting any misinformation and misrepresentation of Poland). The PND was subject to the Polish National Committee in Paris politically. At the Congress of Polish Emigration in America in Detroit, in August 1918, the Polish National Department constitution was adopted, clarifying its objectives and tasks, defined as a centralized national organization for Polish immigration, aiming to provide leadership on matters affecting Poles living in the US, and finding the means to address the needs of Poland if required. The PND organization was expanded at the Central Office and in the Treasury Department, tasked to oversee financial records and accounting matters. Due to the need to address health care and other needs of Polish Army soldiers, the Polish White Cross was established. The Sekcja Ratunkowa Polek [Polish Women's Aid Section] was also established. The executive committee was

replaced by a supervisory board and a board of directors. Leading figures among the board of directors include: J.F. Smulski, president; Bishop Rhode, honorary president; K. Żychliński and Dr. B. Smykowski, vice presidents; Dr. A. Szwałkowski, secretary; L. Piotrowski, treasurer; as well as Rev. W. Zapała, Rev. B. Celi-chowski, Rev. L. Grudziński, T. Heliński, L. Kościński, Anna Neumann, R. Piątkowski, F. Piekarski, and J. Zwierzchowski. The supervisory board included: Ignacy Czerwiński, president; Józef Magdziarz, vice president; and Rev. A. Syski, secretary. Both boards were empowered to convene the Congress of Polish Emigration in America, gathering representatives from all Polish organizations, associations, groups, and parishes across the US.

At the second nationwide Congress of Polish Emigration in America in Buffalo, NY, in 1919, the organization's name in Polish was changed from *Polski Wydział Narodowy* to *Wydział Narodowy Polski*. It was abolished at the turn of 1925–1926. As a continuation of its ideas, the *Polska Rada Opieki Społecznej w Ameryce* [Polish Council of Social Welfare in America] was established. The Military Commission worked under the Polish National Department, recruiting volunteers for the Polish Army in France; it was created by decree of French President Raymond Poincaré on June 4, 1917. In August 1917, F. Bouillon and Waclaw Gąsiorowski of the French-Polish Military Mission visited the US, in order to gain US government support on the establishment of the Polish Army. That same August, the Mission came to an agreement with the Polish National Department on issues relating to the Polish Army, resulting in the establishment of the PND Military Commission, comprised of: T. Starzyński, T. Heliński, and A. Znamięcki, with initial headquarters in Pittsburgh, PA, and later in New York (Polish Military Commission, Recruiting for the Polish Army in France, 70 Fifth Ave., New York City). Following the October 6, 1917 US Ministry of War decree authorizing the creation of the Polish Army, the Commission, together with Gąsiorowski's Military Mission, began a recruitment campaign under the strict control and supervision of the PND. A network of stations and recruitment centers was established across the US and Canada, where the Citizens Committees worked. The recruits were sent to the training camp in Niagara-on-the-Lake, Ontario, Canada. The first group of Polish volunteers sailed to Europe in December 1917. On June 17, 1918, the 1st Rifle Regiment under the command of Colonel Jasieński was the first group of Polish Army soldiers to participate in combat in France, joining American, French, English, and Italian armies in the trenches at the front lines. The first commander of the army was Gen. Louis Archinard of France, followed by Gen J. Haller as of October 4, 1918. Haller's Army merged with the national army on September 1, 1919. At the same time, actions were taken for the return of Polish Army soldiers to the US and Canada.

**Scope and Content Note:**

Polish National Department (PND) constitution; no. 1, 1 filing unit, 1918.

PND rules and regulations; no. 2, 1 filing unit, 1918.

Polish Central Relief Committee and PND minutes; no. 3, 1 filing unit, 1914–1919.

PND and National Defense Committee histories; no. 4, 1 filing unit, nd.

Congress of Polish Emigration in America and meetings – minutes and reports, lists of delegates, member rosters, texts of speeches and lectures, correspondence, organizational files; no. 5–8, 11, 120–134, 19 filing units; 1918, 1921, 1923.

Reports of Casimir Gonski, envoy of the Polish National Department in America to the Polish Army in Eastern Russia; no. 9, 1 filing unit, 1919.

Reports of Jan F. Smulski, President of the PND Supervisory Board at the conventions in Detroit, and Buffalo, NY; no. 10, 1 filing unit, 1920.

Polish-American Citizens Committee – organizational rules, lists of committees, correspondence, information on activities, member rosters, correspondence and reports of activities; no. 12, 70–74, 77, 134–138, 196–198, 15 filing units, 1917–1923.

PND registers of letters and documents – log books; no. 13–18, 6 filing units, 1918–1924.

PND documents and letters filed according to log books; no. 19–56, 184–191, 50 filing units, 1915–1922.

PND activities – files on Polish affairs and Poles, including measures aimed at regaining Poland's independence; on organizing financial aid for Poland and Poles ("10 Million Dollars for Poland" campaign, other fundraisers); on support of education in Poland (assistance in publishing a Polish encyclopedia, aid in constructing the Dom Technika [technical school] in Lwów); on establishing the Polish Army in France, the recruitment of volunteers, demobilization and the return of soldiers, and the organizations of material support for veterans and their families; documents supporting voters in Warmia, Masuria, and Silesia; concerns about Jews in Poland; no. 153–165, 192–195, 17 filing units, 1917–1923.

Correspondence of Roman Dmowski with J.F. Smulski on cooperation between the PND and the Polish National Committee; no. 57, 1 filing unit, 1917–1921.

Correspondence of leading PND members and individuals working in cooperation (including: Adam Sz wajkart, Casimir Gonski, J.F. Smulski, and Zygmunt Stefanowicz) on matters of Polish immigration, Poland, and its people; no. 58, 211–230, 20 filing units, 1921–1927.

PND fundraisers for the poor in Poland and children deported to Siberia – documentation; no. 59–61, 3 filing units, 1921.

PND “Sekcja Ratunkowa Polek” [Polish Women’s Aid Section] – reports from the first clothing donation campaign; fundraisers, lists of sewing work, and other efforts addressing the needs of the Polish Army; no. 62–69, 8 filing units, 1918–1919.

PND New York offices – correspondence and financial records; no. 75–76, 2 filing units, 1921–1922.

Military Commission and the Polish Army in France – records of recruitment activities; recruitment files (intentions to volunteer, medical examination reports, final commitment papers); lists of soldiers missing or killed in action, or deceased after hospitalization; instructions and circulars published by the Military Commission; correspondence; files from the stations and recruitment centers (daily reports, financial statements, correspondence); commands from the Polish Army in France headquarters and daily orders from the French-Polish Military Mission; no. 78–80, 247–623, 379 filing units, 1917–1921.

Aid for Poles in Siberia – correspondence concerning the fate of Polish Army soldiers in Siberia, relocation of Polish prisoners from Siberia, aid for Polish children in Siberia (with the Polish Relief Committee in Siberia and Russia in Vladivostok), and fundraising efforts; lists of children immigrating to the United States, children’s registration cards; no. 204–210, 7 filing units, 1916–1922.

Polish White Cross – organizational overview and activities of the Polish White Cross in Poland; projects of the Polish White Cross in America; organization of the Polish White Cross as the Związek Stowarzyszeń Społecznych [Union of Social Welfare Associations]; no. 202, 1 filing unit, 1917–1921.

Polish parishes in the United States – documentation of PND assistance in establishing new parishes, lists of parishioners; no. 81, 1 filing unit, 1923–1924.

PND financial records – accounting and financial books, income and expenditure reports, checks, list of donations, financial reports, including the liquidation of the PND; no. 83–117, 173–179, 183, 42 filing units, 1915–1925.

Press clippings, photographs, and ephemera relating to: PND activities, Polish immigration in America, leading figures (I.J. Paderewski, J.F. Smulski, Roman Dmowski, Gen. Haller), the socio-political situation in Poland (material needs of Poles, Jewish concerns, matters of Gdańsk and Lwów, relations with Czechs, France, Ukrainians, and Germany), the Polish Army in France (recruitment, operations, mobilization, return of soldiers); and press releases from the PND

and its media relations and publicity department; no. 118, 142–152, 231–245, 166–172, 35 filing units, 1917–1926.

PND publications; no. 119, 624–627, 5 filing units, 1919–1923.

Commemorative stamps for the National Treasury; no. 246, 1 filing unit, 1918.

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Collection Number: 703/53

Collection Title: **Advocates Society**

Other Titles: Stowarzyszenie Adwokatów; Polish Lawyers Association; Association of Polish American Attorneys

Dates: 1932–1985

Extent, total: 76 filing units, 2.18 linear meters

Extent, processed: 76 filing units, 2.18 linear meters

Languages: English, Polish

Finding Aids: printed inventory

### **Historical Note:**

The Advocates Society, a professional organization, was founded in Chicago, on May 9, 1932, under the name Polish Lawyers Association. Its members included lawyers of Polish descent practicing in Illinois. Its name was changed to the Advocates Society on January 4, 1946. Its objectives were defined in its constitution: to promote the welfare of its members; establish and maintain proper relationships with the general public; promote the progress of the law and the administration of justice; maintain the honor and dignity of the legal profession; and to foster interest in Polish American culture and heritage. The society is led by a board of directors and committees, dealing with issues of law. Officers serve for one year; Leon C. Nyka served as the first president in 1940–1941. The society cooperates with the Chicago Bar, the Illinois State Bar, and the American Bar Associations, and encourages its members to join these associations as well. The society also belonged to the Federation of Local Bar Associations. The Advocates Society continues to be very active.

### **Scope and Content Note:**

Advocates Society constitutions and legislative acts; no. 1–5, 5 filing units, 1935–1939, 1951, 1958, 1971, 1977, 1981.

Meetings – announcements, minutes, correspondence; no. 6–51, 45 filing units, 1932–1984.



Administrative documents; no. 52–53, 2 filing units, 1981–1982.

Membership – rosters, applications, payment records; no. 54–58, 5 filing units, 1932–1982.

Financial records; no. 59–62, 4 filing units, 1949–1950, 1959, 1969–1973.

Financial records – correspondence, receipts, accounts; no. 63–70, 8 filing units 1961–1962, 1969–1985.

Christmas meetings; no. 71, 1 filing unit, 1975–1976.

Press clippings and media correspondence; no. 72–74, 3 filing units, 1943–1955, 1978–1984.

“Newsletter,” no. 75; 1 filing unit, 1980–1984.

Periodicals collected by the Advocates Society; no. 76, 1 filing unit, 1936–1937, 1942.

Files from the office of Theodore J. Szmergalski (president, 1948–1949) – historical Chicago property records; no. 77, 1 filing unit, 1934.

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Collection Number: 703/71

Collection Title: **Alliance of Poles of America**

Other Titles: Związek Polaków w Ameryce; Związek Polaków w Stanie Ohio; National Alliance of Poles in the State of Ohio; Alliance of Poles in the State of Ohio; Alliance of Poles in America

Dates: 1895–1950

Extent, total: 11 filing units, 0.07 linear meters

Extent, processed: 11 filing units, 0.07 linear meters

Languages: Polish, English

Finding Aids: printed inventory

### **Historical Note:**

The Alliance of Poles of America was founded as a fraternal benefit society on September 22, 1895, in Cleveland, OH, by members of Group 143 of the Polish National Alliance who were dissatisfied with that body’s decision to admit non-Roman Catholic Poles to membership. The organization went through several name changes. Originally founded as the National Alliance of Poles in the State of Ohio, it dropped the “National” in 1910. It became the Alliance of Poles in America in 1918, and was renamed slightly in 1962, under its final name, Alliance of Poles of America. Its objectives were to provide insurance benefits to its members, as well as to join Poles and Americans of Polish descent into one Polish American organization

in terms of ethnic, cultural, social, and Roman Catholic identity, to promote Polish heritage and traditions, to maintain contacts with Poland, to cooperate with other Polish organizations on matters of national, patriotic, educational, and social interest, and to operate its own publishing house. Its official organ was the “Związkowiec” [The Alliancer]. The alliance was divided into local groups and governed by a board of directors and general assembly. It was headquartered in Cleveland, OH. In 2005, it merged with the Polish Roman Catholic Union of America.

### Scope and Content Note:

Alliance of Poles of America organizational files – constitutions, bylaws, rules, regulations; no. 1, 1 filing unit, 1895.

Conventions – executive board reports, souvenir publications; no. 2–5, 4 filing units, 1929, 1941, 1946, 1950.

Jubilee souvenir publications; no. 6–9, 4 filing units, 1920, 1925, 1930, 1935.

Ephemeral publications issued by local groups; no. 10, 1 filing unit, 1935, 1940–1941.

“Głos Związkowca” [Alliance Voice]; no. 11, 1 filing unit, 1938.

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Collection Number: 703/67

Collection Title: **Alliance of Polish Clubs in the USA**

Other Titles: Związek Klubów Polskich w Stanach Zjednoczonych; Związek Klubów Małopolskich; Alliance of Clubs of Little Poland; Alliance of Clubs of Lesser Poland

Dates: 1934–2003

Extent, total: 25 filing units, 0.30 linear meters

Extent, processed: 25 filing units, 0.30 linear meters

Languages: Polish, English

Finding Aids: printed inventory

### Historical Note:

The Alliance of Polish Clubs in the USA was established on May 22, 1929, under the name Alliance of Clubs of Little Poland in the United States of America, in order to unite currently existing clubs. Initially, there were 11 member clubs, and membership grew over time. It is headquartered in Chicago, and is led by a board of delegates, a central board, and a chamber of delegates. The alliance is active in the cultivation of the Polish language, in encouraging education, in publishing, in supporting Polish initiatives within the US, and in organizing events in support of Polish culture and heritage. Its name was changed in 1978.

**Scope and Content Note:**

Alliance of Polish Clubs in the USA constitution, bylaws, regulations; no. 1, 1 filing unit, 1936.

Conventions – souvenir publications, minutes; no. 2–18, 17 filing units, 1937–1975.

Jubilee souvenir publications; no. 19–22, 4 filing units, 1934, 1954, 1999, 2003.

Ephemeral publications; no. 23, 1 filing unit, 1937, 1945.

Photographs; no. 24, 1 filing unit, nd.

Press clippings, correspondence; no. 25, 1 filing unit, 1951–1973.

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Collection Number: 703/12

Collection Title: **American Council of Polish Cultural Clubs**

Other Titles: Amerykańska Rada Polskich Klubów Kulturalnych;  
American Council for Polish Culture, Inc. (ACPC)

Dates: 1960–1992

Extent, total: 6 filing units, 0.05 linear meters

Extent, processed: 6 filing units, 0.05 linear meters

Languages: English

Finding Aids: printed inventory

**Historical Note:**

The American Council of Polish Cultural Clubs was founded in 1948, at a convention in Detroit, under the initiative of Thaddeus Slesinski, president of the Polish Arts Club of Chicago. The organization brings together several Polonian clubs. Its aim is to promote Polish culture among Americans of Polish descent and the American public, cultivate Polish cultural heritage, and encourage youth in education. The Council organizes an annual convention, attended by representatives of member organizations. Its official organ is “Polish Heritage.”

**Scope and Content Note:**

American Council of Polish Cultural Clubs meetings and jubilee celebration documentation; no. 1–5, 5 filing units, 1960–1992.

Bulletins; no. 6, 1 filing unit, 1966.

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Collection Number: 703/75

Collection Title: **The American Institute of Polish Culture, Incorporated** (Miami, FL)

Other Titles: Amerykański Instytut Kultury Polskiej na Florydzie

Dates: 1995–2011

Extent, total: 4 filing units, 0.01 linear meters

Extent, processed: 4 filing units, 0.01 linear meters

Languages: English, Polish

Finding Aids: printed inventory

### **Historical Note:**

The American Institute of Polish Culture, Incorporated (AIPC) was founded in 1972, by Blanka A. Rosenstiel, who currently serves as its president. The primary aim of the AIPC is to share Polish heritage with the American public, which has significantly contributed to the growth of Western civilization, knowledge, science, education, and art as represented by Polish Americans and by Poles. To achieve this, the AIPC organizes exhibitions (including “A Thousand-year History of the Poles and Their Culture” and “Polish Music Today”), poetry and music events, concerts, recitals, symposia, conferences, film screenings and radio programs. It publishes books by Polish authors, and the annual “Good News Magazine.” In 1992, it established a scholarship for talented students, especially those with Polish roots. In 1988, it established the Kosciuszko Chair of Polish Studies at the University of Virginia, providing reliable information about Poland; it moved to the Institute of World Politics, Washington, DC, in 2008. In 2010, AIPC established the Blanka Rosenstiel Lecture Series on Poland at the Florida International University in Miami.

### **Scope and Content Note:**

American Institute of Polish Culture (AIPC) International Polonaise Ball – souvenir publications; no. 1–2, 2 filing units, 1995, 2005.

AIPC “Good News Magazine;” no. 3, 1 filing unit, 2011.

Press clippings; no. 4, 1 filing unit, nd.

Collection Number: 703/289

Collection Title: **American Institute for Polish Culture,  
Tampa Bay, FL**

Other Titles: Amerykański Instytut Kultury Polskiej, Tampa Bay, FL

Dates: 2011

Extent, total: 1 filing unit, 0.01 linear meters

Extent, processed: 1 filing unit, 0.01 linear meters

Languages: English

Finding Aids: printed inventory

### Historical Note:

The American Institute for Polish Culture, Tampa Bay, FL, was founded in 1982, following the introduction of martial law in Poland, by Jan Markut, his wife Krystyna Sawa-Markut, cultural organizer Wallace West, and Dana and Walenty Kotylak. Since the beginning, the institute promotes Polish and Polish American culture in the United States. With this aim, many cultural initiatives and projects are undertaken, including: the erection of a Tadeusz Kosciuszko monument by the Polish American sculptor Andrzej Pityński in Williams Park in St. Petersburg, FL; exhibitions co-organized with the Holocaust Museum in St. Petersburg; and the annual music concerts in cooperation with the Museum of Fine Arts, St. Petersburg. At the initiative of the institute, Distinguished Service Awards are handed out at the annual Polonaise Ball to those who have significantly contributed to promoting Polish culture in the United States. The institute helps promote new artists and their works, ranging in the fields of visual arts, music, literature, film, theater, photography, architecture, culinary arts, and history. The current president is one of the founders, Krystyna Sawa-Markut.

### Scope and Content Note:

American Institute for Polish Culture, Tampa Bay, FL – history, and collected photographs of Polonian response to martial law in Poland; no. 1, 1 filing unit, 2011, nd.

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Collection Number: 703/77

Collection Title: **American Society of Mt. Kosciuszko**

Other Titles: Amerykańskie Towarzystwo Góry Kościuszki

Dates: 1940

Extent, total: 1 filing unit, 0.01 linear meters

Extent, processed: 1 filing unit, 0.01 linear meters

Languages: Polish, English

Finding Aids: printed inventory

**Historical Note:**

The American Society of Mt. Kosciuszko was the patron of Polish refugees settling in Australia and of the Polish colony that was established. The headquarters were located at 1200 N. Ashland Avenue, Chicago, and the society was led by an executive committee and directors. The exact date of establishment could not be determined.

**Scope and Content Note:**

American Society of Mt. Kosciuszko – correspondence concerning meeting invitation; no. 1, 1 filing unit, 1940.

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Collection Number: 703/61

**Collection Title: American Union Polish Brotherhood of St. Joseph**

Other Titles: Amerykańsko-Polska Unia św. Józefa; St. Joseph's Union; Unia św. Józefa

Dates: 1915–1950

Extent, total: 5 filing units, 0.01 linear meters

Extent, processed: 5 filing units, 0.01 linear meters

Languages: Polish, English

Finding Aids: printed inventory

**Historical Note:**

The American Union Polish Brotherhood of St. Joseph was founded in Pittsburgh, PA, in 1890, by Rev. Antoni Jaworski of St. Stanislaus Kostka parish. It was created through the merger of existing parish societies, including: Towarzystwo Rycerzy św. Michała [Society of the Knights of St. Michael]; Towarzystwo Strzelców św. Jadwigi [St. Hedwig Society of Riflemen]; and Towarzystwo Młodzieńców św. Kazimierza [St. Casimir Society of Youth]. American Union Polish Brotherhood of St. Joseph was a Polish men's organization, addressing the financial needs of bereaved families of members who have died. On November 24, 1890, the organization was registered under the name American Union Polish Brotherhood of St. Joseph. It was a fraternal benefit organization, headquartered in Pittsburgh, PA. Conventions and general meetings could be held across the United States, where groups belonging to the union were located. The first convention was held on February 15, 1897, in Pittsburgh. The organization was led by a board elected at the convention, and consisted

of a president, vice president, secretary of minutes, cashier, marshal, three financial auditors, and individual groups. It merged with the Alliance of Poles of America in 1967, which later merged with the Polish Roman Catholic Union of America in 2005.

### Scope and Content Note:

American Union Polish Brotherhood of St. Joseph conventions – minutes, souvenir publications, and programs; no. 1–3, 3 filing units, 1934, 1938, 1950.

Jubilee publications; no. 4–5, 2 filing units, 1915, 1940.

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Collection Number: 703/148

Collection Title: **Associated Business Clubs**

Other Titles: Zjednoczone Kluby Handlowe Polskie; Associated Business Clubs of Chicago; Polish Business Guild

Dates: 1929

Extent, total: 1 filing unit, 0.01 linear meters

Extent, processed: 1 filing unit, 0.01 linear meters

Languages: Polish

Finding Aids: printed inventory

### Historical Note:

The Associated Business Clubs was formed in 1925, at the initiative of the American Polish Business Club of Avondale in Chicago. A central board was created and included representatives from the various member clubs and associations. Its aim was to bring together similar business organizations cooperatively, and to help promote member businesses among Polonia. The group organized discussions and lectures, participated in patriotic celebrations with the aim to advertise Polish entrepreneurship, and established cooperative trade with Poland. It briefly published its official organ, “Przewodnik Handlowy” [Polish Business Guide].”

### Scope and Content Note:

Souvenir publication, on the occasion of the Polish General Exhibition in Poznań, including the history of Polish trade and industry in America; no. 1, 1 filing unit, 1929.

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Collection Number: 703/130

Collection Title: **Association of the Sons of Poland**

Other Titles: Stowarzyszenie Synów Polski w New Jersey (SSP); Society of the Sons of Poland; Związek Polaków w Stanie New Jersey

Dates: 1927–1944

Extent, total: 3 filing units, 0.01 linear meters

Extent, processed: 3 filing units, 0.01 linear meters

Languages: Polish, English

Finding Aids: printed inventory

### **Historical Note:**

The Association of the Sons of Poland (ASOP) is a fraternal benefit organization, headquartered in Carlstadt, NJ, and operating in New Jersey and New York. It was founded in 1903. The association is divided into lodges (minimum of fifty members) and groups (twenty members minimum). The highest national structure is the Supreme Convention, which meets quadrennially. Its board of directors includes a president, vice president, secretary, treasurer, and five directors. Its organizational structure also includes investment, audit, and marketing committees.

### **Scope and Content Note:**

Association of the Sons of Poland convention minutes; no. 1, 1 filing unit, 1944.

Jubilee souvenir publications from Lodge No. 74, Towarzystwo Rycerzy Kazimierza Pułaskiego [Knights of Kazimierz Pulaski], Peterson, NJ, and Lodge No. 95, Kółko Samokształcenia im. Adama Mickiewicza [Adam Mickiewicz Circle]; no. 2–3, 2 filing units, 1927–1930.

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Collection Number: 703/145

Collection Title: **Brotherhood of Painters and Decorators of America, Local Union No. 455**

Other Titles: Unia Malarzy Polskich w Chicago; Brotherhood of Painters and Decorators of America, Polish Local Union No. 7

Dates: 1946

Extent, total: 1 filing unit, 0.01 linear meters

Extent, processed: 1 filing unit, 0.01 linear meters

Languages: Polish, English

Finding Aids: printed inventory



**Historical Note:**

The Polish Local Union No. 7 of the Brotherhood of Painters and Decorators of America was established on March 3, 1896, in Chicago. On December 21, 1901, it was renamed as the Local Union No. 455. Its objective was to unite painters of Polish descent and to support its members on issues of fair labor, wages, and benefits.

**Scope and Content Note:**

Brotherhood of Painters and Decorators of America, Local Union jubilee souvenir publication; no. 1, 1 filing unit, 1946.

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Collection Number: 703/79

Collection Title: **CARE – Cooperative for American Remittances to Europe**

Other Titles: Cooperative for American Remittances to Everywhere; CARE International

Dates: 1946–1947

Extent, total: 1 filing unit, 0.01 linear meters

Extent, processed: 1 filing unit, 0.01 linear meters

Languages: Polish, English

Finding Aids: printed inventory

**Historical Note:**

CARE – Cooperative for American Remittances to Europe was founded on November 27, 1945, initially as a temporary organization providing assistance to Europe after the conclusion of World War II. Agreeing with US Congress and public opinion, US President Harry S. Truman permitted private organizations to offer relief to Europe. CARE was a consortium of twenty-two American charities including civic, religious, cooperative, and labor organizations, proving aid in the form of food parcels. Although founded to aid Europe, by 1948, its relief efforts extended to other continents and countries which also suffered during WWII. Parcels sent between 1946–1956 included objects meeting everyday needs in addition to food. To reflect this expansion, the name was changed to the Cooperative for American Remittances to Everywhere in 1953, and to CARE International in 1979.

**Scope and Content Note:**

CARE press releases on activities in Poland and Europe; no. 1, 1 filing unit, 1946–1947.

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Collection Number: 703/32

Collection Title: **Catholic League**

Other Titles: Liga Katolicka; Catholic League for Religious Assistance to Poland; Catholic League for Religious Assistance to Poland and Polonia

Dates: 1944-1975

Extent, total: 11 filing units, 0.12 linear meters

Extent, processed: 11 filing units, 0.12 linear meters

Languages: Polish, English

Finding Aids: printed inventory

### **Historical Note:**

The Catholic League is an organization comprised of representatives from the Polish churches in America, tasked with aiding Poland and Polish families in political, material, and religious needs. It was founded during a convention of Polish clergy, held under the chairmanship of Bishop Stanisław Bona, on May 18-19, 1943, in Buffalo, NY. The League is led by a board and directors. Bishop Stefan Woźnicki, Bishop Paul Rhode, and Rev. Jan J. Podkul are some of many who have been involved with the Catholic League.

### **Scope and Content Note:**

Catholic League meeting minutes; no. 1, 1 filing unit, 1945-1948.

Souvenir convention publications; no. 2-4, 6, 4 filing units, 1944-1951, 1975.

Statistical activities reports; no. 5, 1 filing unit, 1950.

Lists of donations sent to Poland; reports, acknowledgements, and correspondence relating to shipments; no. 7-10, 4 filing unit, 1945-1955.

"Liga," official organ; no. 11, 1 filing unit, 1947.

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Collection Number: 703/90

Collection Title: **Chicago Club of Polish-American Citizens**

Other Titles: Klub Chicago Polsko-Amerykańskich Obywateli i Obywatelek; Polish American Citizens Club Chicago

Dates: 1936-1955

Extent, total: 8 filing units, 0.20 linear meters

Extent, processed: 8 filing units, 0.20 linear meters

Languages: Polish

Finding Aids: printed inventory

**Historical Note:**

The Chicago Club of Polish-American Citizens was founded on March 8, 1936, by: Władysław Plisz, Jan Kruzel, Michał Kubiak, Józef Płaza, Władysław Walewski, Antoni Kolcz, Józef Kilian, Edward Lipski, Szymon Gramz, Piotr Koziaara, and Ignacy Antosz. The club's aim was to provide material and financial assistance to its members, as deemed appropriate by the Komitet Zapomogowy [Immediate Relief Fund Committee]. The club also supported political candidates of Polish descent, taking an active part in patriotic celebrations. Members of the club needed to be citizens of Polish descent, exhibiting exemplary behavior, and working for Polish social, national, and political affairs. Its headquarters were at Atlas Hall at 1436 W. Cortez in Chicago, and meetings were held monthly on every second Sunday. The club was led by a board, headed by the president, male and female vice presidents, financial secretary, recording secretary, treasurer, marshal, and three directors.

**Scope and Content Note:**

Chicago Club of Polish-American Citizens constitution [fragment]; no. 1, 1 filing unit, 1936.

Membership log books, with fees and constitution; no. 2, 1 filing unit, 1947-1955.

Administrative files – board membership lists; no. 3–4, 2 filing units, 1952, 1955.

Notices of meetings and sponsored events; no. 5, 1 filing unit, 1941–1952.

[Fifth] anniversary souvenir publication; no. 6, 1 filing unit, 1941.

Commemorative embossing stamp; no. 7, 1 filing unit, nd.

Blank forms, checks, and member receipts; no. 8, 1 filing unit, nd.

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Collection Number: 703/107

Collection Title: **Chicago Intercollegiate Council**

Other Titles: Stowarzyszenie Polskich Studentów; Polish Students Association; Polish Students and Alumni Association of America; Chicago Council of University Polish Clubs

Dates: 1929–2002

Extent, total: 8 filing units, 0.03 linear meters

Extent, processed: 8 filing units, 0.03 linear meters

Languages: Polish, English

Finding Aids: printed inventory

**Historical Note:**

The Chicago Intercollegiate Council was founded in December 1928, following the union of several associations of students of Polish descent across several states, including: Illinois, Ohio, Michigan, Pennsylvania, New York, Massachusetts, and Wisconsin, under the name the Polish Students Association. Its main objective was to unite, support, and encourage the intellectual growth of Polish student organizations. The association, led by a national administration headquartered in Chicago, also published a quarterly, titled, "The Polish Student." In 1935, the name was changed to Polish Students and Alumni Association of America. The Chicago Council of Polish Students and Alumni Association was formed in 1938. In 1940, following dwindling national membership due to World War II and a loss of funding, the name of the Chicago branch was changed to the Chicago Council of University Polish Clubs, and on May 28, 1949, to the Chicago Intercollegiate Council. Its official organ is "The Councilite."

**Scope and Content Note:**

Chicago Intercollegiate Council ephemeral publications, celebration programs, balls; no. 1–5, 5 filing units, 1937, 1947, 1985–2002.

Publications and bulletins; no. 6–8, 3 filing units, 1929–1951.

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Collection Number: 703/81

Collection Title: **Cives Leopolienses Circle**

Other Titles: Koło Lwowian w Windsor, CA; Cives Leopolienses

Dates: 1969–1990

Extent, total: 3 filing units, 0.01 linear meters

Extent, processed: 3 filing units, 0.01 linear meters

Languages: Polish, English

Finding Aids: printed inventory

**Historical Note:**

The Cives Leopolienses Circle was established on December 29, 1969, by Poles born in Lwów (Lviv) and living in California. Its aim was to commemorate the participants of the Defense of Lwów, 1918–1920, with particular focus on the children of Lwów and the American airmen who formed the Kosciuszko Squadron. The group was led by an executive committee and board of directors.

**Scope and Content Note:**

“Lwów i Kresy” bulletin; no. 1–2, 2 filing units, 1989–1990.

“Cives Leopolienses” bulletin; no. 3, 1 filing unit, 1969–1974.

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Collection Number: 703/266

Collection Title: **Coalition of Polish American Women**

Other Titles: Koalicja Polsko-Amerykańskich Kobiet;  
Polish-American Women’s Coalition

Dates: 1984–1991

Extent, total: 3 filing units, 0.01 linear meters

Extent, processed: 3 filing units, 0.01 linear meters

Languages: Polish

Finding Aids: printed inventory

**Historical Note:**

The Coalition of Polish American Women was established in July 1984, in Chicago, by Alfreda Dombrowski. The nonprofit organization worked on many levels, particularly focusing on political and economic issues in the city, state, and nation, affecting the interests and concerns of Polish American citizens. Members were adult US citizens of Polish descent.

**Scope and Content Note:**

Coalition of Polish American Women constitution; no. 1, 1 filing unit, 1984, 1991.

List of board, directors, and members; no. 2, 1 filing unit, 1989, 1991.

Report on member trip to Springfield, IL; no. 3, 1 filing unit, 1987.

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Collection Number: 703/29

Collection Title: **Congress of Polish Emigration in America**

Other Titles: Kongres Wychodźstwa Polskiego w Ameryce;  
Congress of Polish Emigrants; Congress of the Polish  
Emigration

Dates: 1918–1926

Extent, total: 17 filing units, 0.24 linear meters

Extent, processed: 17 filing units, 0.24 linear meters

Languages: Polish, English

Finding Aids: printed inventory

**Historical Note:**

The first Congress of Polish Emigration in America took place on August 26–30, 1918, in Detroit. It was attended by 940 delegates from various Polonian organizations. The congress resolved to act honorably, loyally, and obediently to the United States, as a country which has embraced Poles and assured their participation in political and social life. The congress also introduced a voluntary and standard fee, raising funds for Poland, thereby creating a national fund. Its constitution was based on democratic principles, ensuring the widest participation of emigration circles in work and affairs of the organization and oversight of all funds collected. It was decided to establish close cooperative ties across various Polonian organizations in America, to arouse patriotism among Polish immigrants, to increase aid efforts for the Polish nation, and to cooperate with the US government at war with Germany on the rights of Poland as an independent state. Following meetings of the Congress of Polish Emigration in America took place in: Buffalo, NY, 1919; Pittsburgh, PA, 1921; Cleveland, OH, 1923; and Detroit, 1925. An executive council led the congress, and included representatives of the various Polonian organizations.

After the congress in Cleveland, the organization increased its efforts in maintaining Polish nationalism, through protecting the Polish language in parish schools and encouraging an increase in the number of Polish bishops in America. It also encouraged Poles living permanently in America to obtain US citizenship, as citizenship was a means for political influence, raising awareness of Polish affairs and Polonian life, establishing Polish-US trade relations, informing the American press on Polish issues and correcting false and negative opinions, and aiding in the educational needs of Polonian youth.

**Scope and Content Note:**

Congress of Polish Emigration in America meeting minutes, speeches, and reports; no. 1–2, 4–6, 8, 10–11, 8 filing units, 1918–1925.

Photographs from the first Congress, Detroit; no. 3, 1 filing unit, 1918.

Representative mandates; no. 7, 9, 2 filing units, 1923, 1925.

Lists of delegates; no. 12, 1 filing unit, 1918–1925.

Leaflets; no. 13, 1 filing unit, 1918–1919.

Related publications; no. 14–17, 4 filing units, 1923–1925.

Collection Number: 703/17

Collection Title: **Copernicus Foundation**

Other Titles: Fundacja Kopernikowska

Dates: 1971–2000

Extent, total: 3 filing units, 0.05 linear meters

Extent, processed: 3 filing units, 0.05 linear meters

Languages: Polish, English

Finding Aids: printed inventory

### **Historical Note:**

The Copernicus Foundation was founded in 1971, by a group of Chicago members from the Polish American Congress, including, among others: Mieczysław Kobeliński, US Congressman Roman Pucinski, and President of the Polish National Alliance and PAC Alojzy Mazewski. The purpose of the foundation was to celebrate the International Year of Copernicus in 1973, as put forth by the United Nations. American Polonia raised funds to erect the Nicolaus Copernicus Monument at the Adler Planetarium, unveiled on October 12, 1973, in the presence of the mayor of Chicago, and many Poles and Polish Americans.

The Foundation's first president was Mieczysław Kobeliński, who, after the monument was built, began efforts to establish a Polonian cultural center. For this purpose, the historic Gateway Theater building was obtained, and expanded and adapted for the needs of the Foundation and included exhibitions from Polish artists. Since 1980, at the initiative of Pucinski, the Foundation organizes the annual "Taste of Polonia" in September, one of the largest ethnic festivals in Chicago. Activities of the Foundation include: the Copernicus Award, silent film festivals, Polish language theater, children's theater, and the Polish Film Festival. The headquarters of the Copernicus Foundation also serves as the meeting place for many local Polonian and American organizations, including the Jefferson Park Chamber of Commerce, CAPS - Chicago Alternative Policing Strategy, and the District Advisory Council (DAC). The Copernicus Foundation is a non-profit organization, serving metropolitan Chicago residents in education, recreation, entertainment, and civic affairs.

### **Scope and Content Note:**

Copernicus Foundation constitution and organizational files; no. 1, 1 filing unit, 1971–1982.

Correspondence with the PMA on matters of cooperation; no. 2, 1 filing unit, 1973–1983.

Nicolaus Copernicus Monument, Adler Planetarium, documentation – correspondence, ephemeral publications, press clippings, postcards; no. 3, 1 filing unit, 1973–2000.

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Collection Number: 703/16

Collection Title: **Crazy Horse Memorial Foundation**

Other Titles: Fundacja Crazy Horse

Dates: 1998–2000

Extent, total: 1 filing unit, 0.01 linear meters

Extent, processed: 1 filing unit, 0.01 linear meters

Languages: English

Finding Aids: printed inventory

### **Historical Note:**

The Crazy Horse Memorial Foundation was established in order to complete the work of sculptor Korczak Ziółkowski, depicting Crazy Horse, the Native American leader of the Oglala Lakota, in Black Hills, SD. Born on September 6, 1908, in Boston, MA, Ziółkowski was an American of Polish descent; he died on October 20, 1982, in Black Hills. Never attending art school, he exhibited a talent for making sculptures. As an apprentice to a Boston ship-maker, he began in wood carving. His first marble sculpture was of Boston Judge Frederick P. Cabot. Moving to Hartford, CT, he worked as a professional sculptor. In 1939, he worked as an assistant to Gutzon Borglum on the Mt. Rushmore Memorial in Black Hills. He received an offer from the Lakota chiefs to carve a large-scale memorial to Crazy Horse and began the work in 1948; it was planned to be 195 m wide and 172 m high. Ziółkowski did not accept any government funding for the project; instead, he established the Crazy Horse Memorial Foundation in 1949, which remains today. In 1950, he married Ruth Ross, a marriage producing ten children. Due to limited funds, progress moved slowly. Ziółkowski died of a heart attack in 1982, leaving the sculpture unfinished. His wife, and now, his children, continue the project. Today, the Crazy Horse Memorial Foundation raises funds to finance the completion of the sculpture as well as a Native American educational and cultural center.

### **Scope and Content Note:**

Crazy Horse Memorial Foundation informational brochures; no. 1, 1 filing unit, 1998–2000.



Collection Number: 703/131

Collection Title: **Department of Polish History, Culture and Economics in Chicago**

Other Titles: Studium Polskiej Historii, Kultury i Ekonomiki w Chicago; Studium Polskiej Historii i Kultury Polskiej w Chicago; Studium of Polish History, Culture, and Economics in Chicago

Dates: 1982–1987

Extent, total: 2 filing units, 0.01 linear meters

Extent, processed: 2 filing units, 0.01 linear meters

Languages: Polish

Finding Aids: printed inventory

### **Historical Note:**

The Department of Polish History, Culture and Economics in Chicago was established in January 1978, under the patronage of the Polish University Abroad. It hosted its first lecture on January 28, 1978. It was formally registered with the state of Illinois on October 9, 1979, as an independent academic and didactic institution. It was organized to pursue academic research and didactic instruction on Poles as an ethnic group, and its cultural, academic, and material contributions within the US. Initially, it was run at university course levels, and academic diplomas were issued by the Polish University Abroad in London until 1982. Its focus soon centered more on academic research in the fields of history, culture, and economics in the US. The Department collected materials on the contributions of Poles settled within the US.

### **Scope and Content Note:**

Department of Polish History, Culture and Economics in Chicago jubilee publications; no. 1–2, 2 filing units, 1982, 1987.

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Collection Number: 703/91

Collection Title: **Divine Mercy College at Fawley Court**

Other Titles: Kolegium Miłosierdzia Bożego w Fawley Court; Henley-on-Thames; Bielany nad Tamizą

Dates: 1984–1985

Extent, total: 1 filing unit, 0.01 linear meters

Extent, processed: 1 filing unit, 0.01 linear meters

Languages: Polish, English

Finding Aids: printed inventory

**Historical Note:**

Divine Mercy College at Fawley Court, near Henley-on-Thames, England, was founded by Fr. Józef Jarzębowski in 1954. The school was intended to educate boys aged 11–18 on Polish culture, tradition, and faith, and well to foster the Polish language. A museum and library were also established at the college. Following the death of Fr. Jarzębowski in 1964, the college was overseen by the Marian Fathers, and later closed in 1986. According to his will, Fr. Jarzębowski was buried at Fawley Court. Prince Stanisław Radziwiłł funded a church to be built near the tomb, serving as a Polonian place of pilgrimage. The Marian Fathers sold Fawley Court in 2010.

**Scope and Content Note:**

Commemorative jubilee prints; no. 1, 1 filing unit, 1984–1985.

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Collection Number: 703/11

Collection Title: **Embassy of the Republic of Poland in Tokyo**

Other Titles: Ambasada Rzeczypospolitej w Tokio

Dates: 1939–1941

Extent, total: 2 filing units, 0.10 linear meters

Extent, processed: 2 filing units, 0.10 linear meters

Languages: Polish, English, Japanese

Finding Aids: printed inventory

**Historical Note:**

Polish-Japanese diplomatic relations were restored officially on March 22, 1919, following Japan's recognition of Poland as an independent state and the government led by I.J. Paderewski on March 6, 1919, in a decision handed to Roman Dmowski. Both countries began to work on diplomatic embassies in Japan and Poland. Józef Targowski was the first representative of Poland in Japan, serving as the chargé d'affaires ad interim from April 7, 1920, to February 1921. One of the most important matters to be addressed was the repatriation of Polish children from Siberia. The Polski Komitet Ratunkowy Dzieci Dalekiego Wschodu [Polish Rescue Committee for Children in the Far East] worked under the patronage of the Polish embassy. After almost three years of activity with cooperation of the Japanese, 765 Polish children, mostly orphans, were repatriated from Siberia and Manchuria. After the resignation of Targowski, Otton Sas-Hubicki succeeded as Poland's representative from February 1-September

15, 1921. He was followed by Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary Stanisław Patek, who served from September 1921-April 1926. In 1926–1928, Waław Jędrzejewicz served as Poland's ambassador in Tokyo, followed by Zdzisław Okęcki in 1928–1930. Jan Fryling and Antoni Jażdżewski served as *chargés d'affaires ad interim* from April to October 1930, followed by Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary Michał Mościcki, who served until October 1936. The last ambassador to serve in Tokyo was Tadeusz Romer, starting in October 1937.

World War II ended good diplomatic relations between Japan and Poland, following the attack on Pearl Harbor and the Allies declaration of war against Japan. Diplomatic relations officially broke on December 11, 1941, when the government of Poland declared war against Japan. This was a response partially due to the October 4 announcement by Japan to close its embassy in Poland. After the war, unofficial cooperation resumed, mainly in the field of intelligence. Formal diplomatic relations were reestablished on February 8, 1957, followed by the formal agreement, *Układ o przywróceniu normalnych stosunków między Japonią a Polską Rzeczpospolitą Ludową* [Agreement on the restoration of normal relations between Japan and the Polish People's Republic] in May 1957.

### Scope and Content Note:

Letters to Ambassador Tadeusz Romer, on the German invasion of Poland in 1939; no. 1, 1 filing unit, 1939.

*Polskie Biuro Prasowe na Dalekim Wschodzie* [Polish Press Office in the Far East] Information bulletins; no. 2, 1 filing unit, 1940–1941.

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Collection Number: 703/51

Collection Title: **Federated Merchants and Manufacturers Organizations of America**

Other Titles: *Federacja Zrzeszeń Kupieckich i Przemysłowych w Ameryce*; Federated Merchant's Organization of America; Federated Merchants' and Industrialists' Organization of America

Dates: 1927–1947, 1971

Extent, total: 5 filing units, 0.03 linear meters

Extent, processed: 5 filing units, 0.03 linear meters

Languages: Polish, English

Finding Aids: printed inventory

**Historical Note:**

The first congress of the Federated Merchant's Organization of America was held in Cleveland, OH, in 1936, giving a foundation for a broad collective of Polish merchants. The second congress, held in Detroit, in 1938, continued in this fashion. Following the outbreak of World War II, the organization was forced to close its offices, and was limited to local groups, collaborating with District 1 in Detroit, the only group formally remaining in the organization. To a great extent, this sustained the idea of organized Polish merchants, when on February 27, 1944, the third congress of the organization was held in Detroit. There, representatives of Polish American economic entrepreneurship in trade and industry gathered. The main objectives were established: conducting activities in defense of their professional interests; strengthening Polish business establishments; realizing effective projects in support of Poland by Polonia; and developing plans to enable direct trade relationships with Poland. A national precautionary fund (*Krajowa Kasa Przeworności*) was also proposed, which would provide credit for the merchants and manufacturers, and represent their needs at the federal and state levels, as well as with local chambers of commerce and allied Polish American fraternal organizations, and also raise interest in trade and industry in Polonia and in the youth community.

**Scope and Content Note:**

Jubilee publications; no. 1-5, 5 filing units, 1927-1947, 1971.

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Collection Number: 703/15

Collection Title: **Federation Life Insurance of America**

Other Titles: *Federacja Ubezpieczeniowa w Ameryce*;  
Federation of Polish Catholic Laymen; *Federacja Świeckich*  
*Polaków Katolików w Ameryce*; Federation of Poles in America

Dates: 1936-1940

Extent, total: 3 filing units, 0.01 linear meters

Extent, processed: 3 filing units, 0.01 linear meters

Languages: Polish, English

Finding Aids: printed inventory

**Historical Note:**

Federation Life Insurance of America was constituted on August 14, 1911, under the name Federation of Polish Catholic Laymen. It was compromised

of representatives from various Polish associations. Its initial aims were to protect the rights of Polish Catholics, to gain equality for Polish clergymen, and to generally engage in social and patriotic activities. Over time, these goals were clarified, and implemented through organizing youth scouting groups, patriotic celebrations and events, and cooperating on civil and patriotic matters. In 1913, it became a fraternal insurance organization; in 1924, its name was changed to Federation Life Insurance of America. In 1935, it began publishing the "Głos Federacji" [Voice of the Federation]. Administrative leadership met at conventions, with a chairman at the helm of the board of directors. Its headquarters was established in Milwaukee, WI. It merged with the Polish Roman Catholic Union of America in 2005.

### Scope and Content Note:

Federation Life Insurance of America convention souvenir publications; no. 1–2, 2 filing units, 1936, 1940.

Silver jubilee souvenir publication; no. 3, 1 filing unit, 1938.

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Collection Number: 703/127

Collection Title: **Filaret Society of America**

Other Titles: Stowarzyszenie Filaretów w Ameryce

Dates: 1922–1937

Extent, total: 4 filing units, 0.01 linear meters

Extent, processed: 4 filing units, 0.01 linear meters

Languages: Polish

Finding Aids: printed inventory

### Historical Note:

The Stowarzyszenie Filaretów w Ameryce [Filaret Society of America, literally "lovers of learning"] was founded by Polish students under the direction of Rev. Michael Sonnefeld, C.S. Sp., on February 20, 1905, at Duquesne University in Pittsburgh, PA. Its motto was "Bóg, nauka i Ojczyzna" [God, learning, and the Fatherland], and its objective was to raise the moral, academic, and patriotic spirit of its members. To meet these goals, members were obligated to lead virtuous lives, train the mind and will, and encourage patriotism. Members included clergy, lawyers, students, and members of parish literary circles, and academic departments in various cities in the United States. It was made up of many groups, each with its own board of directors. Its official organ was the monthly, "Filaret."

**Scope and Content Note:**

Conferences – souvenir publications and reports; no. 1–4, 4 filing units, 1922, 1933, 1937.

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Collection Number: 703/28

Collection Title: **Foundation and Center of the Polish Army Second Corps at the Orchard Lake Schools, MI**

Other Titles: Fundacja i Centrum Drugiego Polskiego Korpusu przy Zakładach Naukowych w Orchard Lake; Archive, Library, and Museum of the Second Corps at the Orchard Lake Schools

Dates: 1993–1998

Extent, total: 2 filing units, 0.01 linear meters

Extent, processed: 2 filing units, 0.01 linear meters

Languages: Polish, English

Finding Aids: printed inventory

**Historical Note:**

The Foundation and Center of the Polish Army Second Corps at the Orchard Lake Schools, MI, was established on May 18, 1983, on the 39th anniversary of the Battle of Monte Cassino. It continued the work started by the Koło Byłych Żołnierzy 2. Korpusu im. gen. Władysława Andersa [Gen. Władysław Anders Circle of Polish Army Second Corps Veterans] in Detroit, MI, in 1953, tasked to preserve memorabilia and documentation relating to the history of the largest formation of the Polish Army – the Polish Army in the East and the Second Corps. The Foundation and Center were created on the initiative of engineer Bogdan Bereźnicki, president of the Detroit circle. It was formally established at the Polish American Congress Michigan Division offices on May 23, 1983, with Rev. Stanisław Milewski representing the Orchard Lake Schools, and President Bereźnicki representing the Detroit circle. It was granted charitable, tax exempt status on November 17, 1983. The objectives and tasks of the Foundation are described in its statutes: honoring and informing Polonia about the largest formation of the Polish Army in WWII; increasing the visibility of the Second Corps' role in Poland's struggle for independence; commemorating the glory of Polish Army victories in the Italian campaigns, with an emphasis on the Battle of Monte Cassino; awarding annual educational scholarships to students of St. Mary's College, Orchard Lake, MI, and student scouts of the Polish Scouting Association, who are descendants of the Second Corps soldiers, volunteers, or youth brigade, of veterans of Poland's struggle for independence in 1914–1920 or who fought

in defense of Poland during WWII; hosting an annual celebration on the anniversary of the Battle of Monte Cassino, with a mass for the victims of the Katyń Massacre and others executed by the Soviet regime, for soldiers of the Second Corps who perished in battle, for Gen. Anders, and for deceased members of the Foundation.

The Center of the Second Corps includes a chapel to Our Lady of Kozielsk, patron of the Second Corps, as well as a museum, archives, and library. The Foundation realizes its tasks of collecting, organizing, and sharing its historical materials at the Center in Orchard Lake. It is supported by donations from individuals and organizations. July 8, 1984 was the grand opening and dedication of the Center, during the Światowy Zjazd Weteranów 2 Korpusu [International Meeting of Second Corps Veterans] at the Orchard Lake Schools. On September 23, 1985, Cardinal Józef Glemp, Primate of Poland, blessed the chapel and museum, including the collections held within as national treasures. The first Foundation board meeting was held on August 26, 1985, with Bogdan Bereznicki as president.

#### **Scope and Content Note:**

Foundation and Center of the Polish Army Second Corps jubilee souvenir publications; no. 1–2, 2 filing units, 1993, 1998.

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Collection Number: 703/281

Collection Title: **Friends of Krakow Society in Chicago**

Other Titles: Towarzystwo Przyjaciół Krakowa w Chicago

Dates: 2003–2004

Extent, total: 2 filing units, 0.01 linear meters

Extent, processed: 2 filing units, 0.01 linear meters

Languages: Polish

Finding Aids: printed inventory

#### **Historical Note:**

The Friends of Krakow Society in Chicago was founded in 1996. Its objective is to maintain contact with Krakow, and to promote the city's history, cultural heritage, and educational institutions.

#### **Scope and Content Note:**

Friends of Krakow Society in Chicago “Wielki Bal Krakowa” [Great Krakow Ball] documentation; no. 1–2, 2 filing units, 2003–2004.

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Collection Number: 703/21

Collection Title: **Gdynia America Line**

Other Titles: Gdynia-Ameryka Linie Żeglugowe S.A.

Dates: 1920–1959, [1976]

Extent, total: 33 filing units, 0.43 linear meters

Extent, processed: 33 filing units, 0.43 linear meters

Languages: Polish, English

Finding Aids: printed inventory

### **Historical Note:**

The Gdynia America Line (GAL) was established in 1934. It was created from the Polskie Transatlantyckie Towarzystwo Okrętowe (PTTO; [Polish Transatlantic Shipping Company]), which was the first Polish transatlantic passenger line, originally established in 1930. Its main offices were in Gdynia, with other offices across Poland, as well as in the United States, Canada, and Europe. It maintained regular travel between North America and Europe, covering such routes as Gdynia-Copenhagen-Halifax-New York and Constanta-Istanbul-Jaffa-Haifa-Piraeus-Istanbul-Constanta as well as from Gdynia to ports in South America. The fleet included: SS Pulaski; SS Polonia; SS Kosciuszko; MS Batory; MS Pilsudski; MS Chrobry; MS Sobieski; MS Stalowa Wola; and MS Morska Wola. During World War II, the headquarters were moved to Great Britain, and returned to Poland in 1946. In 1951, GAL was split into two firms: Polskie Linie Oceaniczne (PLO; Polish Ocean Lines) & Polska Żegluga Morska (PŻM, also Polish Steamship Company, later, Polsteam).

### **Scope and Content Note:**

Gdynia America Line (GAL) – general files, correspondence, bulletins, informational brochures, maps; no. 1–2, 2 filing units, 1930–1938, 1967.

Polskie Linie Oceaniczne (PLO, Polish Ocean Lines) – general files, brochures; no. 3, 1 filing units, 1967, 1976.

MS Pilsudski – photographs, promotional publications, passenger lists, onboard publications, menus, files on the maiden voyage to New York; no. 4–13, 10 filing units, 1935–1939.

MS Batory – promotional publications, postcards, files on the maiden voyage to New York, US clearance files, passenger lists, onboard publication, programs, menus; no. 14–24, 10 filing units, 1936–1967.



MS Pilsudski & MS Batory (sister ships) – promotional publications; no. 25, 1 filing unit, 1935–1939.

SS Pulaski – promotional publications, onboard publications, programs, menus; no. 26, 1 filing unit, 1934–1937.

SS Kosciuszko – promotional publications, menus; no. 27, 1 filing unit, 1930, 1933–1934.

SS Polonia – promotional publications, files on the maiden voyage to New York; no. 28–29, 2 filing units, 1930–1935.

Other Ships of the GAL/ PLO, including MS Chrobry, MS Oliwa, MS Sobieski, and TSS Stefan Batory – brochures, deck plans, press clippings; no. 30, 1 filing unit, 1939, 1966–1970.

Group sponsored voyages on the GAL – promotional brochures, itineraries; no. 31, 1 filing unit, 1930–1939.

Other ship lines and ships sailing to Poland and Baltic Region – promotional brochures, passenger lists, includes: American Scantic Line; Baltic American Line/ East Asiatic Company, Ltd.; Central Steamship Agency; Compagnie Générale Transatlantique (CGT); Cunard Line; Hamburg America Line, Towarzystwo Polskiej Żeglugi Morskiej/Polish Navigation Co. Inc.; Scandinavian America Line; United States Lines; and Żegluga Polska (ŻP); and SS Cieszyn; no. 32, 1 filing unit, 1920–1969.

“Flota Polska” publication; no. 33, 1 filing unit, 1921.

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Collection Number: 703/278

Collection Title: **Gift from the Heart Foundation**

Other Titles: Fundacja Dar Serca

Dates: 2004

Extent, total: 1 filing unit, 0.01 linear meters

Extent, processed: 1 filing unit, 0.01 linear meters

Languages: Polish

Finding Aids: printed inventory

### **Historical Note:**

The Gift from the Heart Foundation, a charity organization operating since 1988, enables the medical treatment of seriously ill or disabled children in Poland and Europe that is not available in their native countries. Its headquarters is located

in Schiller Park, a suburb of Chicago, and is led by a board of directors. It is able to obtain its objectives through various fundraisers and charitable events.

### **Scope and Content Note:**

Gift from the Heart Foundation annual spring ball; no. 1, 1 filing unit, 2004.

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Collection Number: 703/57

Collection Title: **Guild of Polish Newspapermen in America**

Other Titles: Syndykat Dziennikarzy Polskich w Ameryce; Syndicate of Polish Journalists in America; Syndicate of Polish Newspaper Writers of North and South America; Association of Polish Publishers and Editors in America; Society of Polish American Journalists; Association of Polish Journalists in America; Polish Journalists Association

Dates: [1928], 1929–1952

Extent, total: 19 filing units, 0.15 linear meters

Extent, processed: 19 filing units, 0.15 linear meters

Languages: Polish, English

Finding Aids: printed inventory

### **Historical Note:**

The first convention of the Syndicate of Polish Journalists in America took place on April 20–21, 1929, in Detroit. Earlier, in September 1928, the organizational and constitutional commission was created at the initiative of the *Konfederacja Dziennikarska* [Journalist Confederation] in Chicago, to prepare for the general assembly. At the 1929 Detroit convention, journalists of Polish descent in the United States formed an organization under the name of the Guild of Polish Newspapermen in America. According to bylaws developed by the organizational and constitutional commission in January 1929, the name was to be the Syndicate of Polish Newspaper Writers of North and South America, and it was to be an apolitical professional organization, with the aim to cultivate a high sense of professional responsibility, respecting public morals and ethics, promoting the good name of Poles and Poland, assisting fellow members and ensuring all the benefits of a professional journalist association.

The bylaws of 1935 formally established the English language name as the Guild of Polish Newspapermen in America. Its headquarters were in Chicago. Its objectives were realized through organized discussions and readings, cooperation

with journalist associations across the US, in Poland, and abroad, collecting funds via membership fees, donations, and other sources, and notifying members of employment opportunities and providing recommendations. It was led by a board of directors and a general assembly, and the organizational structure included an audit committee, a court of arbitration, and various commissions.

**Scope and Content Note:**

Guild of Polish Newspapermen in America bylaws; no. 1–2, 2 filing units, 1929, 1935.

Conventions – minutes, delegate roster, single day publications; no. 3–15, 13 filing units, 1929–1942.

Activities – correspondence, organizational information, ephemeral publications, press clippings; no. 16–18, 3 filing units, 1929–1948.

Ephemeral newspapers; no. 19, 1 filing unit, 1932, 1938, 1943, 1952.

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Collection Number: 703/253

Collection Title: **Helena Modjeska Art and Culture Club**

Other Titles: Klub Kultury im. Heleny Modrzejewskiej w Los Angeles

Dates: 1972–1973

Extent, total: 1 filing unit, 0.02 linear meters

Extent, processed: 1 filing unit, 0.02 linear meters

Languages: Polish, English

Finding Aids: printed inventory

**Historical Note:**

The Helena Modjeska Art and Culture Club was established in 1971, in Los Angeles. It promotes Polish cultural heritage, education, and arts, by organizing and sponsoring events in the Los Angeles area. It organizes meetings with Polish artists and academics, concert and theater performances, and film screenings. It cooperates with the Polish Film Festival in Los Angeles and the Polish Music Center at the University of Southern California. The founder and first president was Leonidas Dudarew-Ossetynski.

**Scope and Content Note:**

Helena Modjeska Art and Culture Club activities – press clippings, photographs; no. 1, 1 filing unit, 1972–1973.

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Collection Number: 703/144

Collection Title: **Ignacy Paderewski Club, Inc.**

Other Titles: Towarzystwo Wzajemnej Pomocy im. Ignacego Paderewskiego w San Francisco

Dates: 1951–1953

Extent, total: 3 filing units, 0.01 linear meters

Extent, processed: 3 filing units, 0.01 linear meters

Languages: English, Polish

Finding Aids: printed inventory

### **Historical Note:**

The Ignacy Paderewski Club, Inc. was established and headquartered in San Francisco, CA, on July 19, 1951. Its purpose was to support its members in cultural and moral development, focusing on Polish immigrants arriving in the United States, and promoting Polish culture and traditions within American society and in the American school system. Its official organ was “Polak” [Pole]. The club was led by a board and general assembly. It concluded activities in 1955.

### **Scope and Content Note:**

Bylaws; no. 1, 1 filing unit, 1952.

Publications; no. 2–3, 2 filing units, 1951, 1953.

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Collection Number: 703/96

Collection Title: **International Workers Order  
Polish-American Section**

Other Titles: Międzynarodowy Związek Robotniczy Sekcja Polsko-Amerykańska; International Workers Order. Polish-American Section

Dates: 1942–1945

Extent, total: 2 filing units, 0.01 linear meters

Extent, processed: 2 filing units, 0.01 linear meters

Languages: Polish, English

Finding Aids: printed inventory

### **Historical Note:**

The Polish-American Section of the International Workers Order served as a fraternal organization for mutual aid, characterized by its antifascist attitude. It was established in October 1932, by an informal Polish group in the International

Workers Order. From the beginning, it focused its activities against fascism, both in the US and abroad, organizing celebrations, lectures, rallies, theater performances, and social actions and campaigns in favor of social security and against unemployment. During World War II, it was very active in calling to fight against Nazism and organized medical aid and other forms of assistance for Allied soldiers. Its organizational structure included central committees, districts, and groups. Women's clubs worked alongside the groups as well.

### Scope and Content Note:

Polish-American Section of the International Workers Order 10th anniversary publication; no. 1, 1 filing unit, 1942.

Brochures, proclamations, informational prints on Poles and Polish affairs during World War II and calling for the fight against Nazism; no. 2, 1 filing unit, 1942–1945.

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Collection Number: 703/89

Collection Title: **Joseph Conrad Yacht Club**

Other Titles: Klub Żeglarski im. J. Conrada; Waukegan | Joseph Conrad Yacht Club

Dates: 1992–1995

Extent, total: 3 filing units, 0.05 linear meters

Extent, processed: 3 filing units, 0.05 linear meters

Languages: Polish, English

Finding Aids: printed inventory

### Historical Note:

The Joseph Conrad Yacht Club (JCYC) was established on November 2, 1969, as a branch of the Sea League of America, in Chicago. Henryk Lubert served as the first commodore, with Marek Sokołowski as treasurer, and Danuta Bi-jowska as secretary. The club was named in commemoration of the Polish author and sailor, Joseph Conrad. One of its first events was participating in the 1970 Polish Constitution Day Parade in Chicago. The JCYC also organizes cruises and sailing excursions, participates in races, and accepts crew members from among Chicago's Polish sailing community. It has organized the World Polonia Sailing Jamboree-Poland 1991 and the "Chicago z wody" sailing events; the "Bale Żeglarskie" [Yachting Balls]; and "Opłatek Żeglarski" [Christmas event]. On the initiative of Commodore Stanisław Paśkiewicz, a permanent maritime exhibition devoted to Polish and Polish American sailing was installed

at the PMA. Since autumn 1992, the club also publishes a monthly bulletin. After consolidating with the Waukegan Yacht Club, it is now known as the Waukegan | Joseph Conrad Yacht Club.

**Scope and Content Note:**

JCYC jubilee souvenir publications; no. 1, 1 filing unit, 1994.

“JCYC” bulletins; no. 2, 1 filing unit, 1992–1995.

Reproduction from a nautical journal on the 1979–1980 “Dar Przemysła” around the world solo voyage; no. 3, 1 filing unit, nd.

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Collection Number: 703/22

Collection Title: **Józef Piłsudski Institute of America**

Other Titles: Instytut Józefa Piłsudskiego w Ameryce; Józef Piłsudski Institute of America for Research in the Modern History of Poland

Dates: 1935–1977

Extent, total: 12 filing units, 0.07 linear meters

Extent, processed: 12 filing units, 0.07 linear meters

Languages: Polish, English

Finding Aids: printed inventory

**Historical Note:**

The Józef Piłsudski Institute of America, an archive and research organization focused on the modern history of Poland, was established on July 4, 1943, in New York, following a meeting of Polonia activists from Detroit, Chicago, and New York. The objectives of the institute are to collect, preserve, and research documents relating to Polish history after 1863; to create an archive of historical texts; to publish books and academic publications; to support academic research; to cooperate with other academic institutions; to provide scholarships for the study of Polish history; and to organize lectures and events. The institute’s authority was determined by a general assembly of its members, through an election of its board of directors; the board appoints its audit committee and its director.

**Scope and Content Note:**

Józef Piłsudski Institute of America statute; no. 1, 1 filing unit, 1944.

Activities; No. 2–9, 8 filing units, 1944–1949.

Funeral observances and memorials for Józef Piłsudski; no. 10, 1 filing unit, 1935–1936, 1949.

Bulletin; no. 11, 1 filing unit, 1958–1966, 1971.

Publications on Józef Piłsudski; no. 12, 1 filing unit, 1938–1977.

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Collection Number: 703/23

Collection Title: **Jozef Pilsudski Institute in London**

Other Titles: Instytut Józefa Piłsudskiego w Londynie

Dates: 1985

Extent, total: 3 filing units, 0.01 linear meters

Extent, processed: 3 filing units, 0.01 linear meters

Languages: Polish, English

Finding Aids: printed inventory

### Historical Note:

The Jozef Pilsudski Institute in London, a Polish organization focused on research, was established in March 1947, in London. Since then, its aim has been to collect, preserve, and research documents on the recent history of Poland. In its Archives, Library, and Museum, the institute holds collections of documents, historical accounts, books, and artifacts. It organizes exhibitions, lectures, book launches, and celebrations of anniversaries related to Polish history.

### Scope and Content Note:

Jozef Pilsudski Institute in London general information files and member appeals; no. 1, 1 filing unit, nd.

Correspondence with the PMA; no. 2, 1 filing unit, 1985.

Postcards issued by the Jozef Pilsudski Institute in London; no. 3, 1 filing unit, nd.

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Collection Number: 703/44

Collection Title: **Knights of St. Casimir Society, Cleveland**

Other Titles: Towarzystwo Rycerzy św. Kazimierza w Cleveland

Dates: 1884–1949

Extent, total: 6 filing units, 0.10 linear meters

Extent, processed: 6 filing units, 0.10 linear meters

Languages: Polish, English

Finding Aids: printed inventory

**Historical Note:**

The Knights of St. Casimir Society in Cleveland, OH, was founded in 1883. It was a religious society, involved in promoting Polish religion and culture among Poles living in the United States.

**Scope and Content Note:**

Knights of St. Casimir Society meeting minutes; no. 1, 1 filing unit, 1884–1916.

Member fee record books; 2–3, 2 filing units, 1885–1903.

Financial secretary record book; no. 4, 1 filing unit, 1903–1920.

Correspondence; no. 5, 1 filing unit, 1916.

Press clippings; no. 6, 1 filing unit, 1949.

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Collection Number: 703/14

Collection Title: **Kolko Polek Charity Organization** (Buffalo, NY)

Other Titles: Dobroczynne Kółko Polek w Buffalo

Dates: 1939–1949

Extent, total: 5 filing units, 0.03 linear meters

Extent, processed: 5 filing units, 0.03 linear meters

Languages: Polish, English

Finding Aids: printed inventory

**Historical Note:**

The Kolko Polek Charity Organization was established on August 24, 1899, in Buffalo, NY. Its aims were charity, education, and patriotism. It realized these goals through organizing charity events, performances, balls, excursions, dances, and readings. It was first headquartered at the Dom Polski [Polish House], then at 617 Fillmore Avenue in 1937, and later at 1075 Broadway, Buffalo, NY.

**Scope and Content Note:**

Kolko Polek Charity Organization jubilee souvenir publications; no. 1–3, 3 filing units, 1944–1949.

Charity balls; no. 4–5, 2 filing units, 1939, 1946.



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Collection Number: 703/52

Collection Title: **Kosciuszko Association Committee of Polish Scholars in America**

Other Titles: Stowarzyszenie Polskich Pracowników Naukowych w Ameryce im. Tadeusza Kościuszki

Dates: 1940–1943

Extent, total: 4 filing units, 0.01 linear meters

Extent, processed: 4 filing units, 0.01 linear meters

Languages: Polish

Finding Aids: printed inventory

### Historical Note:

The Kosciuszko Association Committee of Polish Scholars in America was founded in 1940, and headquartered in New York. According to its bylaws, adopted at the December 28, 1940 organizational meeting, the aim of the association was to develop Polish academia, and to foster knowledge on Poland and its culture within the United States, in order to strengthen cultural relationship between the two countries. The association focused on collecting materials on the state of academics and culture in Poland, and in organizing lectures and readings on these topics. The association included members of the Polish Academy of Learning (PAU); Akademia Nauk Technicznych [Academy of Technical Sciences] Warsaw; Towarzystwo Naukowe Warszawskie [Warsaw Scientific Society]; Towarzystwo Naukowe we Lwowie [Lwów Scientific Society]; Poznańskie Towarzystwo Przyjaciół Nauk (PTPN) [Poznań Society of Friends of Learning]; Towarzystwo Przyjaciół Nauk w Wilnie [Society of Friends of Science in Wilno]; and professors, associate professors, and academic school assistants, as well as individuals working in academia. Membership candidacy was resolved by a simple majority vote by the association board. Supporting membership was open to all interested. The board consisted of five members, including a president, vice president, secretary, and treasurer, elected by general assembly or by vote submitted by mail. Residency in New York or its vicinity was required of at least three board members. The organizational structure also included an audit committee. Among the founding member were: Wojciech Świątosławski, Oskar Halecki (who also served as the first president), Jan Kucharzewski, Waclaw Lednicki, Bronisław Malinowski, Rafał Taubenschlag, and Stefan Mierzwa.

**Scope and Content Note:**

Kosciuszko Association Committee of Polish Scholars in America bylaws; no. 1, 1 filing unit, 1940.

Meeting and convention reports; no. 2, 1 filing unit, 1940–1942.

Meeting, convention, and conference correspondence; no. 3, 1 filing unit, 1941–1943.

Member roster; no. 4, 1 filing unit, 1941–1942.

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Collection Number: 703/18

Collection Title: **The Kosciuszko Foundation**

Other Titles: Fundacja Kościuszkowska

Dates: 1927–2008

Extent, total: 44 filing units, 0.49 linear meters

Extent, processed: 44 filing units, 0.49 linear meters

Languages: English, Polish

Finding Aids: printed inventory

**Historical Note:**

The Kosciuszko Foundation is a Polish American cultural and institutional organization, with roots in the Polish-American Scholarship Committee, created by Szczepan Mierzwa in 1923. In cooperation with Poland's government, it permitted Polish students to study in American universities. Mierzwa was in contact with Dr. Henry Noble MacCracken of Vassar College, who also served on the Committee. In December 1925, the Committee was transformed and formally incorporated as the Kosciuszko Foundation. The Foundation continues to offer scholarships to researchers in Poland and the United States, with the goal of exchanging ideas and cultivating closer intellectual and cultural ties through exhibitions, lectures, and competitions. It published the Kosciuszko Foundation English-Polish and Polish-English Dictionary, as well as its annual "Newsletter." Past presidents include: MacCracken (1925–1955); Mierzwa (1955–1970); Dr. Eugene Kusielewicz (1971–1979); Dr. Albert Juszcak (1979–1987); Joseph E. Gore (1987–2008); Alex Storozynski (2008–2014); and Dr. John S. Micgiel (2014–2016). Currently, the Foundation is led by Marek Skulimowski. It also includes ten chapters: the Washington, DC, Center; Chicago; New England; Ohio; Philadelphia; Pittsburgh; Rocky Mountain; Texas; Western New York; and in Warsaw, Poland.

**Scope and Content Note:**

Kosciuszko Foundation organizational files – statutes and constitutions; no. 1–2, 2 filing units, 1941–1951.

Kosciuszko Foundation activities reports; no. 3–15, 12 filing units, 1927–1960.

Lists of scholarship awardees; no. 16, 1 filing unit, 1934.

Kosciuszko Foundation activities – event invitations and related documentation; no. 17, 42, 2 filing units, 1935–1994.

Jubilee ball souvenir publications; no. 18–41, 24 filing units, 1937–2008.

“Newsletter;” no. 43–44, 2 filing units, 1940–1993.

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Collection Number: 703/33

Collection Title: **Kosciuszko League**

Other Titles: Liga Kościuszkowska w Ameryce

Dates: 1943–1944

Extent, total: 2 filing units, 0.01 linear meters

Extent, processed: 2 filing units, 0.01 linear meters

Languages: Polish, English

Finding Aids: printed inventory

**Historical Note:**

The Kosciuszko League was established in 1943, in Springfield, MA, by Rev. Stanisław Orlemański, pastor at Our Lady of the Rosary parish. Representatives of various Polonian organizations served as members of the League. Its objective was to unite Poles across the US “dla świętej sprawy” [for the sacred cause], and to achieve the common goal of “Polska Niepodległa, Wolna, Silna i Prawdziwie Demokratyczna” [An Independent Poland, free, strong, and truly democratic]. The League believed in an alliance with the Soviet Union in the reconstruction of Poland. It supported the 1st Tadeusz Kosciuszko Infantry Division of the Polish Army in the USSR and the Union of Polish Patriots. The League organized rallies and patriotic events.

**Scope and Content Note:**

Kosciuszko League meeting information; no. 1, 1 filing unit, 1944.

2nd Tadeusz Kosciuszko Infantry Division of the Polish Army in the USSR – album; no. 2, 1 filing unit, 1943.

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Collection Number: 703/292

Collection Title: **Kosciuszko Monument Central Committee**

Other Titles: Komitet Wykonawczy Budowy Pomnika Tadeusza Kościuszki w Waszyngtonie; Executive Committee for the Erection of the Monument/Statue of Thaddeus Kosciuszko in Washington, DC

Dates: 1903–1908

Extent, total: 51 filing units, 0.20 linear meters

Extent, processed: 51 filing units, 0.20 linear meters

Languages: Polish, English

Finding Aids: printed inventory

### **Historical Note:**

Activities of the Kosciuszko Monument Central Committee began in January 1904, when several leading Polonian representatives wrote a letter to US President Theodore Roosevelt proposing a monument to Tadeusz Kosciuszko in Washington, DC. Theodore M. Heliński served as president of the committee. The monument was unveiled on May 11, 1910, with US President William Taft in attendance.

### **Scope and Content Note:**

Press clippings from “Zgoda” on the construction of monuments to Kazimierz Pulaski and Tadeusz Kosciuszko in Washington, DC; no. 1, 1 filing unit, 1903.

Minutes of meetings with various Polonian organizations on the construction of the Kazimierz Pulaski monument in Washington, DC; no. 2–3, 2 filing units, 1904.

Minutes of meetings with various Polonian organizations, on the construction of the Kosciuszko monument in Washington, DC, including on competition rules; monument size; competition rules as prepared by Prof. Siemiradzki; ordering photographs of existing monuments in Lafayette Park; convening a meeting on February 17, 1906. Correspondence from artists on reducing model size; resolution to reduce model size from 1:4 to 1:6, with consent from the American government; correspondence from artists; gallery decision to use a hall to display the models during December 1–15, 1906; matters for an envoy to Washington to ensure shipping and display needs of the models are addressed; selection of Henryk Sienkiewicz as the delegate, receiving power of attorney from President Heliński. Matters of organizing fundraising performances for funds to construct the monument; obtaining customs exemptions for models thanks

to involvement by President Heliński; correspondence from the artist, Popiel, from Lwów, on the terms of work; matters on the concert by the singer, Florianowski; no. 4–41, 38 filing units, 1904–1907.

Resolutions of the US House of Representatives, agreeing to the construction of the Tadeusz Kosciuszko monument in Washington, DC; no. 42–44, 3 filing units, 1904.

Correspondence from various Polonian organizations concerning participation in the committee; no. 45, 1 filing unit, nd.

Financial reports and accounts from committee fundraisers and activities; no. 46–50, 5 filing units, 1904–1907.

Minutes of the Komitet Wiecu Protestacyjnego [Committee Protest Rally] in Chicago; no. 51, 1 filing unit, 1908.

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Collection Number: 703/30

Collection Title: **Legion of Young Polish Women**

Other Titles: Legion Młodych Polek

Dates: [1929–1931], 1949–2006

Extent, total: 18 filing units, 0.22 linear meters

Extent, processed: 18 filing units, 0.22 linear meters

Languages: Polish, English

Finding Aids: printed inventory

### **Historical Note:**

The Legion of Young Polish Women was founded by Helen Lenard Piekło along with others on September 2, 1939, in Chicago. Its main objectives were charitable and cultural activities, and promoting Polish heritage on the local, national, and international levels. The Legion's activities took on many forms. From the beginning, it has been firmly committed to supporting Polishness, through introducing Polish language education, sponsoring scholarships, hosting events featuring Polish traditions, and raising funds to promote Polish culture. Charitable ventures include raising assistance for victims of natural disasters, children, sick and needy, and veteran families, often working in cooperation with other organizations. The Legion continues its work today, and hosts its annual White and Red Ball, presenting debutantes and raising funds for charity. The Legion is led by a president and board of directors.

**Scope and Content Note:**

Legion of Young Polish Women constitutions; no. 1–2, 2 filing units, 1962–2006.

Activities – correspondence, letters of gratitude, information on events; no. 3, 1 filing unit, 1961–1971.

White and Red Ball – presentation of debutantes; no. 4–14, 11 filing units, 1967–2006.

Invitations to balls organized by the Legion of Young Polish Women; no. 15, 1 filing unit, 1958–1989.

Press clippings; no. 16, 1 filing unit, 1949–1971.

Photographs of Henryka Grajewska, founder; no. 17, 1 filing unit, 1929–1931.

Lists of board and members; no. 18, 1 filing unit, 1988–2003.

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Collection Number: 703/216

Collection Title: **Michigan Solidarnosc**

Other Titles: Michigan Solidarność

Dates: 1989–2002

Extent, total: 18 filing units, 3.00 linear meters

Extent, processed: 18 filing units, 3.00 linear meters

Languages: English, Polish

Finding Aids: printed inventory (working file)

**Historical Note:**

Michigan Solidarnosc was founded by a small group of individuals in 1982, as an organization open to anyone interested in Polish history, and Poland's struggles for independence. Members were primarily Polish immigrants and Polish Americans, and in following the name of the organization, their aim was to support Polish independence efforts. Michigan Solidarnosc followed three main objectives: to support Polish immigrants in central Michigan, to inform the American public of Poland's history, culture, and current efforts of Polish immigrants on building America, and to aid political prisoners and their families. In cooperation with American organizations, it also assisted Polish political immigrants coming to the US in 1982–1989. To inform the American public, Michigan Solidarnosc led lessons, lectures, and presentations in schools, churches, other organizational centers, and public spaces, as well as conducted informational media campaigns. In 1988, it expanded its efforts in political activities. Its priority was the recognition of the Solidarity movement by the Polish government, and well as spreading the movement.

In June 1989, representatives of Michigan Solidarnosc visited Poland and the headquarters of the Solidarity movement in eight different cities, collecting photographs

and documents to publish in Michigan as well as providing financial and moral support. In 1990, Michigan Solidarnosc was registered as a nonprofit business organization in the US. In February 1990, it hosted delegates of Poland's parliament; this was the first delegation from Central and Eastern Europe to arrive in the US in order to establish economic and educational cooperation with local authorities. In March 1990, Michigan Solidarnosc delegates visited Poland on the invitation of Obywatelski Klub Parlamentarny [Civic Parliamentary Club], and met with government and business representatives in order to assist Polish economic development. Since then, Michigan Solidarnosc continued to address economic cooperation between Poland and Michigan, and the United States.

### Scope and Content Note:

Posters related to the Solidarity movement; no. 1, 1 filing unit (55 posters), nd.

Badges, pennants, stamps, ephemeral publications relating to Solidarity; no. 2–3, 2 filing unit, nd.

Photographs relating to Solidarity in Poland and Michigan Solidarnosc; no. 4, 1 filing unit, 1988–1990.

Press clippings related to Solidarity; no. 5, 1 filing unit, 1990.

“Kalendarze Solidarności” [Solidarity calendars]; no. 6, 1 filing unit, 1989.

Solidarity publications and prints; no. 7–9, 3 filing units, 1990.

Michigan Solidarnosc member business cards; no. 10, 1 filing unit, nd.

Michigan Solidarnosc organizational files – documentation, board meeting minutes, correspondence, financial records, tax records; no. 11–12, 2 filing units, 1990–2002.

Michigan Solidarnosc correspondence with Polish institutions and enterprises concerning cooperation; no. 13–17, 5 filing units, 1990–2002.

Press clippings, various; no. 18, 1 filing unit, 1990–2002.

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Collection Number: 703/286

Collection Title: **“Naród Polski” Archives**

Other Titles: Archiwum „Narodu Polskiego”

Dates: 1961–2011

Extent, total: 11 filing units, 0.20 linear meters

Extent, processed: 11 filing units, 0.20 linear meters

Languages: English, Polish

Finding Aids: printed inventory

**Historical Note:**

The “Naród Polski” [Polish Nation] serves as the official organ of the Polish Roman Catholic Union of America (PRCUA). The decision for its creation was made at the PRCUA convention in 1896. The first issue of the new weekly under the title “Naród” was published on January 1, 1897. Its first editor was Tomasz Skaryszewski (January-April 1897). Later editors included: Witold I. Zembaczyński (April-July 1897); Lucyan Horbaczewski (August 1897-1899); Ignacy Kowalski (1899-1903); Leon Szopiński (April-October 1903); Karol Wachtel (1903-1907, 1911-1912); Ignacy Kowalski (1907-1911); Franciszek Barć (1912-1917, 1931-1941); Zygmunt Stefanowicz (1917-1931, 1941-1974); Joseph Zurawski (1974-1986); Andrzej Azarjew (1986-1993); Kathryn G. Rosypal (1989-2014); and Lidia Kowalewicz (1993-present). The original four page paper grew to eight, then 16, and later 20 pages. The first editions were published entirely in Polish, and with time, information began to be included in English. At the 1970 PRCUA convention, it was decided to publish the majority in English. Today, the “Naród Polski” includes 14 pages in English, and six in Polish. It was published as a weekly until 1946, as a biweekly through 2009, and currently, as a monthly. In May 2009, digital versions were made available on the PRCUA website ([www.prcua.org](http://www.prcua.org)).

**Scope and Content Note:**

“Naród Polski” anniversary exhibition materials – photographs of leading Polish activists (often relating to the PRCUA); biographies; congratulatory letters; press clippings; exhibition guest book; no. 1-11, 11 filing units, 1961-2011.

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Collection Number: 703/223

Collection Title: **National Advocates Society**

Other Titles: Narodowe Stowarzyszenie Adwokatów; Polsko-Amerykańskie Narodowe Stowarzyszenie Adwokatów; National Advocates Association

Dates: 1937-1948

Extent, total: 5 filing units, 0.02 linear meters

Extent, processed: 5 filing units, 0.02 linear meters

Languages: Polish, English

Finding Aids: printed inventory



**Historical Note:**

The National Advocates Society was founded in Chicago, in 1933, under the name Polsko-Amerykańskie Narodowe Stowarzyszenie Adwokatów [Polish American National Advocates Association]; its name was then changed in 1947. The Association members include lawyers of Polish descent from across the United States. Its main objective is to improve the economic and civic health of Americans of Polish descent living throughout America. It is led by a president, vice president, treasurer, and secretary.

**Scope and Content Note:**

Member lists; no. 1–3, 3 filing units, 1937, 1939, 1948.

Convention invitations, bulletins; no. 4–5, 2 filing units, 1937, 1940.

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Collection Number: 703/92

Collection Title: **National Committee of Americans of Polish Descent**

Other Titles: Komitet Narodowy Amerykanów Polskiego Pochodzenia (KNAPP); National Committee of Americans of Polish Extraction

Dates: 1942–1944

Extent, total: 2 filing units, 0.02 linear meters

Extent, processed: 2 filing units, 0.02 linear meters

Languages: Polish, English

Finding Aids: printed inventory

**Historical Note:**

The National Committee of Americans of Polish Descent was created in 1942, as a reaction of American Polonia to the tragic political situation in Poland. The aim of the organization was to defend and preserve the sovereignty and integrity of the nation of Poland, to prepare American Polonia for participation in the reconstruction of Poland and Europe, and to raise awareness of its obligations to the United States. The committee also informed the American public on Poland's role in postwar reconstruction and military support initiatives needed to maintain peace, on countering propaganda hostile to Poles and Poland, and on plans for rebuilding Poland. The head committee was based in New York and oversaw districts and branches.

**Scope and Content Note:**

National Committee of Americans of Polish Descent documentation, issued May 12, 1942-May 28, 1944; no. 1, 1 filing unit, 1942-1944.

Appeals and meeting information; no. 2, 1 filing unit, 1944.

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Collection Number: 703/97

Collection Title: **National Fraternal Congress of America**

Other Titles: Narodowy Braterski Kongres w Ameryce; American Fraternal Alliance (AFA)

Dates: 1955-1962

Extent, total: 4 filing units, 0.04 linear meters

Extent, processed: 4 filing units, 0.04 linear meters

Languages: English

Finding Aids: printed inventory

**Historical Note:**

On November 16, 1886, a congress of sixteen fraternal orders met in Washington, DC. This meeting was organized by the Ancient Order of United Workmen, in order to establish national standards for fraternal insurance societies. Following this meeting, a permanent organization, the National Fraternal Congress (NFC), was formed. In 1901, a rival organization was formed in Chicago, the Associated Fraternities of America. On August 21, 1913, both groups merged together as the National Fraternal Congress of America (NFCA). A 1941 resolution recognizes November 16, 1886 as the organization's founding date. The name was changed in 2011 to the American Fraternal Alliance (AFA). Current headquarters are located in Oak Brook, a suburb of Chicago.

Many Polish American fraternal organizations are (or were) members of this umbrella organization, including: Alliance of Poles in America; Association of the Sons of Poland; Polish Association of America; Polish Beneficial Association; Polish Falcons of America; Polish National Alliance; Polish National Union of America; and Polish Roman Catholic Union of America. Representatives from these organizations have also served on the board of the National Fraternal Congress of America.

**Scope and Content Note:**

National Fraternal Congress of America convention minutes; no. 1-4, 4 filing units, 1955, 1957, 1959, 1962.

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Collection Number: 703/87

Collection Title: **National Treasury Chief Commission**

Other Titles: Główna Komisja Skarbu Narodowego

Dates: 1950–1956

Extent, total: 2 filing units, 0.01 linear meters

Extent, processed: 2 filing units, 0.01 linear meters

Languages: Polish

Finding Aids: printed inventory

### Historical Note:

The National Treasury of the Republic of Poland was created by the Polish Government in Exile in London in 1949. For 40 years, the National Treasury financed the legitimate government based in London, England, enabling it to lead political actions independently, to attempt to undo the results of the Yalta Conference, and to continue in efforts to regain Poland's independence. The main objectives were to promote the ideas of Poland's independence among the immigrant population, with the Polish government and its President in London at the helm, supporting political organizations and groups across the country, promoting the vision of Poland, and serving Poland's national interests. These goals were supported through financial campaigns, and through the organization and participation in patriotic meetings, demonstrations, and celebrations. The National Treasury was headed by a Chief Commission headquartered in London, with a network of branches. It concluded its activities on December 22, 1990, when Ryszard Kaczorowski, the last President of the Polish Government in Exile in London, passed the presidential insignia to the freely elected Lech Wałęsa.

### Scope and Content Note:

National Treasury press releases and activities reports; no. 1, 1 filing units, 1955–1956.

“Skarb Narodowy” informational bulletin; no. 2, 1 filing unit, 1950.

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Collection Number: 703/13

Collection Title: **North-Western Trust and Savings Bank**

Other Titles: Bank Polski w Ameryce

Dates: 1924–1937

Extent, total: 2 filing units, 0.02 linear meters

Extent, processed: 2 filing units, 0.02 linear meters

Languages: Polish, English

Finding Aids: printed inventory

**Historical Note:**

North-Western Trust and Savings Bank was established in 1906 by Jan (John) F. Smulski. It was intended to meet the banking needs of the many immigrants in Chicago and the Polish neighborhoods. It was organized according to US banking laws, but it was an institution created by a Pole, for Poles – its staff and personnel, as well as its capital, was almost entirely Polish. Its first branch was located at the intersection of Division Street and Milwaukee and Ashland Avenues. In 1919, a second location, as the Second North-Western State Bank, was added at Milwaukee and Central Park Avenues; the same directors oversaw the operations of both banks.

**Scope and Content Note:**

Informational brochure; no. 1, 1 filing unit, 1927.

Printed informational on the North-Western Trust and Savings Bank and banks in Poland; no. 2, 1 filing unit, 1924–1937.

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Collection Number: 703/125

Collection Title: **Organizational Council of Poles from Abroad**

Other Titles: Rada Organizacyjna Polaków z Zagranicy; League of Poles Abroad

Dates: 1929–1934

Extent, total: 6 filing units, 0.06 linear meters

Extent, processed: 6 filing units, 0.06 linear meters

Languages: Polish

Finding Aids: printed inventory

**Historical Note:**

The Organizational Council of Poles from Abroad was founded during the First Congress of Poles from Abroad, held on July 14–21, 1929, in Warsaw. The council bylaws were passed at that time, and it was tasked to plan organizational meetings, to implement the resolutions passed at the meetings, to systematically collect data and information on the life and needs of Poles from abroad to be used for practical planning, facilitation, strengthening, and establishing contact with Polonian communities, and initiating and establishing cooperation between Polonian communities, and to coordinate all efforts in this regard. Its official organ was “*Polacy Zagranicą*” [Poles Abroad], serving as an informational bulletin, and a way to consolidate and strengthen connections among Poles dispersed throughout the world. The council was a legal entity, with headquarters

in Warsaw. The council consisted of 18 members, elected by its congress, taking into consideration the following: immigration overseas, Polish minorities in continental Europe, and social domestic factors affecting Poles abroad. The council was a defender of the interests of Poles living abroad, and a representative for them in Poland, to the government and within Polish society. It also consolidated various Polonian communities abroad and operated through its offices in Warsaw. The council concluded its activities at the Second Congress of Poles from Abroad in July 1934, when it was recognized that it had fulfilled its essential role in addressing the ideological and organization structure of the World League of Poles Abroad, which was established at this congress.

### Scope and Content Note:

Organizational Council of Poles from Abroad organizational files; no. 1, 1 filing unit, 1931.

Congress of Poles from Abroad – programs, souvenir publications; no. 2–4, 3 filing units, 1929, 1934.

Activity reports; no. 5–6, 2 filing units, 1932, 1934.

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Collection Number: 703/19

Collection Title: **Paderewski Foundation**

Other Titles: Fundacja Paderewskiego

Dates: 1953–1968

Extent, total: 6 filing units, 0.03 linear meters

Extent, processed: 6 filing units, 0.03 linear meters

Languages: English, Polish

Finding Aids: printed inventory

### Historical Note:

The Paderewski Foundation was founded in 1948 at the initiative of Polonia, with headquarters in New York. Its objective was to promote Polish heritage and engage in educational and cultural activities, among Americans and Americans of Polish descent.

### Scope and Content Note:

Paderewski Foundation jubilee souvenir publications; no. 1–3, 3 filing units, 1958–1963.

Paderewski Foundation activities – correspondence and related documentation; no. 4, 1 filing unit, 1967–1968.

Paderewski Foundation bulletin; no. 5, 1 filing unit, 1962–1964.

Press clippings; no. 6, 1 filing unit, 1953, 1963.

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Collection Number: 703/100

Collection Title: **Paderewski Friend's Association**

Other Titles: Towarzystwo Przyjaciół Ignacego Paderewskiego

Dates: 1960, 1988

Extent, total: 1 filing unit, 0.01 linear meters

Extent, processed: 1 filing unit, 0.01 linear meters

Languages: Polish, English

Finding Aids: printed inventory

**Historical Note:**

The Paderewski Friend's Association was founded in Chicago as a nonprofit socio-cultural organization. Its aim was to commemorate I.J. Paderewski, through readings and events, and well as commemorative prints of Paderewski, which were also a means for fundraising.

**Scope and Content Note:**

Paderewski Friend's Association informational flyers, stamps and envelopes with the image of Paderewski; no. 1, 1 filing unit, 1960, 1988.

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Collection Number: 703/111

Collection Title: **Palatine Commercial Corporation**

Other Titles: Polska Korporacja Handlowa

Dates: 1919

Extent, total: 2 filing units, 0.11 linear meters

Extent, processed: 2 filing units, 0.11 linear meters

Languages: Polish

Finding Aids: printed inventory

**Historical Note:**

The Palatine Commercial Corporation was established in Chicago, in 1916, in order to defend the interests of Polish industry and trade. Its objectives were accomplished by organizing training courses for entrepreneurs and businessmen of Polish descent, developing manuals and printing bulletins on this topic,

encouraging the development of industry and commerce in Poland and improving trade relations between Poland and America. The corporation was headquartered at 1112–1114 Milwaukee Avenue in Chicago, and was led by a president, vice president, treasurer, secretary, and controller.

**Scope and Content Note:**

Business courses, Handlowa Szkoła Korespondencyjna [Correspondence School of Economics]; no. 1, 1 filing unit, 1919.

Palatine Commercial Corporation correspondence; no. 2, 1 filing unit, 1919.

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Collection Number: 703/98

Collection Title: **Polanie Club of Minneapolis and Saint Paul**

Other Titles: Polanie w Minneapolis, St. Paul

Dates: 1937–1948

Extent, total: 4 filing units, 0.01 linear meters

Extent, processed: 4 filing units, 0.01 linear meters

Languages: English

Finding Aids: printed inventory

**Historical Note:**

The Polanie Club of Minneapolis and Saint Paul in Minnesota was established in 1927, and promotes Polish culture and heritage, primarily through music and dance.

**Scope and Content Note:**

Polanie Club jubilee programs; no. 1–4, 4 filing units, 1937–1948.

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Collection Number: 703/35

Collection Title: **Polish Activities League**

Other Titles: Liga Spraw Polskich; Polish Affairs Committee;

Komitet Spraw Polskich

Dates: 1925–1953

Extent, total: 7 filing units, 0.03 linear meters

Extent, processed: 7 filing units, 0.03 linear meters

Languages: Polish, English

Finding Aids: printed inventory

**Historical Note:**

The Polish Activities League was founded in Detroit, in 1922, as the Polish Affairs Committee, following the liquidation of the Komitet Ratunkowy Polek [Polish Women's Relief Committee]. Its main objective was to organize social and humanitarian activities. This was accomplished by caring for disabled veterans of the Polish Army, Polish youth, hospitalized Poles, newly arrived Polish immigrants, impoverished Polish families, the elderly, orphans, and homeless, and cooperating with the courts for youth offenders, as well as job placement assistance, with a special focus on Polish women and girls. Initially, the Committee functioned in cooperation and under the backing of the already established League of Catholic Women. The Committee was headquartered at St. Ann's Community House (2441 Andrus Street, Hamtramck, MI), founded and run by the League of Polish Women. On October 1, 1923, the Committee opened its own building, St. Elizabeth Community House, at 5251 Tarnow Street. The organization's name was changed to the Polish Activities League on February 14, 1924. In 1930, the League began to publish "Polska Kobieta" [Polish Woman], and in 1936, the monthly, "Community House Messenger." Its organizational structure included a management board, directors, representatives, and staff of St. Elizabeth's.

**Scope and Content Note:**

Polish Activities League activity reports and jubilee publications; no. 1-7, 7 filing units, 1925-1953.

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Collection Number: 703/254

Collection Title: **Polish Air Force Veterans Association – Chicago Wing**

Other Titles: Stowarzyszenie Lotników Polskich – Skrzydło Chicago

Dates: 1952-1996

Extent, total: 16 filing units, 0.15 linear meters

Extent, processed: 16 filing units, 0.15 linear meters

Languages: Polish, English

Finding Aids: printed inventory

**Historical Note:**

The Polish Air Force Veterans Association – Chicago Wing was formed in November 1951. As a social, nonpartisan, peer organization, it united all former members of the Polish Air Force who participated in World War I and II. Its objectives were to maintain Polish aviation traditions from the interwar period, to maintain



the camaraderie and social intercourse among members, to provide assistance to members unable to work or to families of those killed in action. The association also supported Polish cultural, educational, and informational activities. The Chicago Wing was based in the city, and other branches were located across the United States. It was led by an executive board and a general assembly.

**Scope and Content Note:**

Polish Air Force Veterans Association – Chicago Wing bylaws; no. 1, 1 filing unit, 1954, 1966, 1970.

Social fund bylaws of the Polish Air Force Veterans Association in America council; no. 2, 1 filing unit, 1967.

Chicago Wing correspondence; no. 3, 1 filing unit, 1952–1954.

Documentation of the Polish Air Force Veterans Association joining the Air Force Association; no. 4–5, 13, 3 filing units, 1958.

Polish Air Force Veterans Association convention in Detroit; no. 6, 14, 2 filing units, 1958.

Polish Air Force Veterans Association meeting minutes; no. 7–9, 3 filing units, 1967–1971.

Financial reports; no. 10, 1 filing unit, 1969–1971.

Documentation from a convention in London, including a Chicago Wing member roster; no. 11, 1 filing unit, 1970.

“Światowe Złoty Lotników Polskich w Chicago” – souvenir publications and programs; no. 15–16, 2 filing units, 1986, 1996

Polish Air Force Veterans Association executive board press releases; no. 12, 1 filing unit, 1965, 1970–1971.

Polish Air Force Veterans Association financial records of a January 29, 1977 ball; no. 14, 1 filing unit, 1977.

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Collection Number: 703/36

Collection Title: **Polish Alma Mater of America**

Other Titles: Macierz Polska w Ameryce

Dates: 1917–1968

Extent, total: 19 filing units, 0.20 linear meters

Extent, processed: 19 filing units, 0.20 linear meters

Languages: Polish, English

Finding Aids: printed inventory

**Historical Note:**

The Polish Alma Mater of America was founded in Chicago, at the initiative of Fr. Franciszek Gordon, in 1897, as an organization aimed at connecting young educated Poles with other Polish youth through educational and patriotic cooperation. According to its constitution, the organization was to incorporate the benefits of Polish culture into American culture, to preserve the Polish language for smoother transition of these benefits, to inform Poles in the United States on the American spirit, to persevere through fraternalism, to promote Roman Catholic principles, to elevate civic and patriotic pride, in order to build a better America. This was realized through educational works, such as organizing theatrical performances, public events, readings, and publishing, as well as promoting youth culture. The Polish Alma Mater was led by a supreme council, legislated through convention, with an executive board. It merged with the Polish National Alliance of the United States in North America in 1985.

**Scope and Content Note:**

Polish Alma Mater constitutions; no. 1, 1 filing unit, 1917, 1940.

Jubilee albums; no. 2, 9, 2 filing units, 1917, 1966.

Convention meeting minutes and reports; no. 3–10, 7 filing units, 1936–1968.

Dzień Macierzy Polskiej [Polish Alma Mater Day] – souvenir publications; no. 11–15, 5 filing units, 1938–1943.

Ephemeral publications – banquets and events; no. 16, 1 filing unit, 1935–1937, 1945, 1957.

“Głos Macierzy Polskiej” [Polish Alma Mater Voice] – periodical; no. 17, 1 filing unit, 1962.

Polish Alma Mater Group No. 109 St. Joseph payment confirmations; no. 18, 1 filing unit, 1920, 1926, 1939.

Polish Alma Mater Group No. 109 St. Joseph minute books; no. 19, 1 filing unit, 1919–1936.

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Collection Number: 703/43

Collection Title: **Polish American Association**

Other Titles: Zrzeszenie Amerykańsko Polskie; Polska Opieka Społeczna w Chicago; Polish Welfare Association of Chicago; Polish Welfare Association of the Archdiocese of Chicago

Dates: 1927–2003

Extent, total: 6 filing units, 0.17 linear meters  
Extent, processed: 6 filing units, 0.17 linear meters  
Languages: Polish, English  
Finding Aids: printed inventory

### Historical Note:

The Polish American Association (PAA) was founded in 1922, as the Polish Welfare Association, at the initiative of Judge Edmund K. Jarecki and Albert F. Soska. Initially, the aims of the association were to improve public opinion of Poles, and to assist individuals of Polish descent, who may have legal troubles or fallen victim to scams. In time, its objectives expanded to address other aspects of need – support for immigrants, care for elderly Poles, job placement assistance, as well as broader social care, in aiding victims of domestic violence, individuals with mental health concerns, or those suffering from alcoholism. PAA is headquartered in Chicago, and is led by a board and directors.

### Scope and Content Note:

Polish American Association activity and financial reports; no. 1–3, 3 filing units, 1927, 1934, 1990–1991, 1993–1996, 2003.

Ephemeral publications, annual ball and banquet programs; no. 4, 1 filing unit, 1928, 1931–1944, 1949–1971, 1981, 1983.

“The Link” (periodical); no. 5, 1 filing unit, 1991–1997.

80th anniversary program; no. 6, 1 filing unit, 2002.

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Collection Number: 703/50

### Collection Title: **Polish American Businessmen’s Association of Chicago**

Other Titles: Stowarzyszenie Polsko-Amerykańskich Kupców i Przemysłowców w Chicago; Stowarzyszenie Polsko-Amerykańskich Kupców i Przemysłowców północno-zachodniej strony miasta Chicago; Northwest Side Polish American Businessmen’s Association in Chicago; Polish Businessmen’s Association

Dates: 1915–1930

Extent, total: 4 filing units, 0.06 linear meters  
Extent, processed: 4 filing units, 0.06 linear meters  
Languages: Polish, English  
Finding Aids: printed inventory

**Historical Note:**

The Polish American Businessmen's Association of Chicago was created circa 1915. In 1925, the Northwest Side Polish American Businessmen's Association in Chicago was established and joined the older organization. The aim of the association was to organize merchants and industrialists as a united group, to ensure Poles in America had access to better goods and services, and to protect Polonian trade and merchants. Members of the association included the biggest merchants in Chicagoland and in neighboring states. Its executive department met weekly on Mondays to consider current events, and offices were open daily. This department was divided into branches, focused on specific tasks. An "odpust" was held monthly – a meeting with speeches, discussions, and resolutions. The association was divided into industrialists and merchants; there was also a Junior Polish American Business Association department, focusing on aiding poor youth and their schooling. Another department focused on radio broadcast programs. The association also organized rallies and issued sales stamps.

**Scope and Content Note:**

Northwest Side Polish American Businessmen's Association in Chicago minute record books; no. 1–2, 2 filing units, 1925–1930.

Polish American Businessmen's Association of Chicago accounting books; no. 3, 1 filing unit, 1915–1916.

Polish American Businessmen's Association of Chicago member roster; no. 4, 1 filing unit, 1930.

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Collection Number: 703/78

Collection Title: **Polish-American Children's Relief Committee**

Other Titles: Polsko-Amerykański Komitet Pomocy Dzieciom (PAKPD); American Relief Administration European Children's Fund (ARAECF); Centralny Komitet Pomocy Dzieciom (CKPD); Polish Children's Relief Committee

Dates: 1922

Extent, total: 1 filing unit, 0.01 linear meters

Extent, processed: 1 filing unit, 0.01 linear meters

Languages: English, Polish

Finding Aids: printed inventory

**Historical Note:**

The Polish-American Children's Relief Committee was established in 1919, as an organization primarily dedicated to providing nutritional assistance to children in Poland during the post World War I crisis. It was a part of the American Relief Administration European Children's Fund (ARAECF). In March 1919, it was named a central committee, and changed to Polish-American Children's Relief Committee in the summer of 1920. The committee's food distribution was based on the system created by the American administration under presidents Woodrow Wilson and Herbert Hoover, in cooperation with the Polish government and Polish aid organizations. The main repository was located in Warsaw, with regional offices in other cities, as well as county committees. The first food transport to aid children arrived in Warsaw on April 19, 1919. The committee initially serviced designated kitchens, and later included food deliveries to homes. The committee also sent tangible goods for children, and organized summer camps. The committee concluded its activities in June 1922, when food relief responsibilities were transferred to the Polish government and aid organizations.

**Scope and Content Note:**

Polish-American Children's Relief Committee description of activities during 1919–1922; no. 1, 1 filing unit, 1922.

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Collection Number: 703/95

Collection Title: **Polish-American Citizens League of Pennsylvania**

Other Titles: Liga Polsko-Amerykańskich Obywateli Pensylwanii

Dates: 1929

Extent, total: 1 filing unit, 0.01 linear meters

Extent, processed: 1 filing unit, 0.01 linear meters

Languages: Polish, English

Finding Aids: printed inventory

**Historical Note:**

The Polish-American Citizens League of Pennsylvania was founded on September 6, 1908, in Philadelphia. Its aim was to unite Americans of Polish descent

and cultivate the Polish language, culture, and traditions. Its official organ was "Gwiazda" [Star]. During World War I, the League recruited volunteers to serve in the US Army and the Polish Army in France. Its organizational structure was led by a supervisory board, including a president, vice president, secretary, and treasurer.

**Scope and Content Note:**

Polish-American Citizens League of Pennsylvania 8th Convention souvenir publication; no. 1, 1 filing unit, 1929.

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Collection Number: 703/76

Collection Title: **Polish American Engineers Association**

Other Titles: Polsko-Amerykańskie Stowarzyszenie Inżynierów

Dates: 1944–2002

Extent, total: 6 filing units, 0.01 linear meters

Extent, processed: 6 filing units, 0.01 linear meters

Languages: English, Polish

Finding Aids: printed inventory

**Historical Note:**

The Polish American Engineers Association was established in 1934, by a group of engineers in Chicago. Its purpose was to strengthen relationships among member engineers, who were of Polish descent. Its objectives were accomplished through organizing lectures and public discussions on engineering, economics, and education, supporting young engineers in launching their careers, providing consultation in solving technical problems, and participating in patriotic events in the Polish and Polish American communities. The association is led by an executive council, including a president, vice president, secretary, and treasurer.

**Scope and Content Note:**

Polish American Engineers Association jubilee materials; no. 1–2, 2 filing units, 1944, 1954.

Activities – event invitations, ephemeral publications; no. 3–6, 4 filing units, 1963, 2000–2002.

Collection Number: 703/37

Collection Title: **Polish American Historical Association**

Other Titles: Polsko-Amerykańskie Towarzystwo Historyczne

Dates: 1949–2003

Extent, total: 51 filing units, 0.40 linear meters

Extent, processed: 51 filing units, 0.40 linear meters

Languages: English, Polish

Finding Aids: printed inventory

### **Historical Note:**

The Polish American Historical Association (PAHA) was founded on December 1, 1942, in Chicago, as a part of the Polish Institute of Arts and Sciences in America, with headquarters at St. Mary's College, Orchard Lake, MI. It was an academic, apolitical, nonprofit organization. Its main objective was to encourage and support the study and research of Polish American history and tradition. This was accomplished through collecting and cataloging documentation on the life and work of Polonia, and its history, through studying in the fields of biography, history, economy, and statistics, in regard to Polish groups in America. PAHA also publishes the scholarly journal, "Polish American Studies." The association is led by an executive and advisory council, and an editorial board.

### **Scope and Content Note:**

Polish American Historical Association organizational files – meeting minutes, reports, chapter constitutions, member roster, and council nominees; no. 1–12, 12 filing units, 1968–1986.

Correspondence and documentation from the presidents' office; no. 13–15, 3 filing units, 1960–1965.

Documentation from the secretary's office – correspondence, copies, and forms; no. 16–30, 15 filing units, 1973–1995.

Documentation from the PAHA Newsletter editor's office – correspondence, subscription services, articles and texts; no. 31–39, 9 filing units, 1972–1984.

Annual meetings – programs, invitations, brochures; no. 40–44, 51, 6 filing units, 1950–2001.

Annual meeting addresses and presentations, annual awards dinner materials, scrapbook, promotional materials, programs, brochures, photographs, press clippings; no. 45–50, 6 filing units, 1949–2003.

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Collection Number: 703/114

Collection Title: **Polish American Immigration and Relief Committee, Inc., Chicago Chapter**

Other Titles: Polsko-Amerykański Komitet Imigracyjny i Pomocowy Oddział w Chicago

Dates: 1970

Extent, total: 1 filing unit, 0.01 linear meters

Extent, processed: 1 filing unit, 0.01 linear meters

Languages: Polish, English

Finding Aids: printed inventory

### **Historical Note:**

The Chicago Chapter of the Polish American Immigration and Relief Committee, Inc. was established in 1960. Its objectives were to provide assistance to refugees who came to the United States, to defend Poles from deportation in relation to the increasing immigration laws, to raise funds in Polonia and to represent the interests of Polish immigrants.

### **Scope and Content Note:**

Polish American Immigration and Relief Committee, Inc., Chicago Chapter souvenir jubilee publication; no. 1, 1 filing unit, 1970.

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Collection Number: 703/99

Collection Title: **Polish American Labor Council**

Other Titles: Polsko-Amerykańska Rada Pracy

Dates: 1945–1946

Extent, total: 1 filing unit, 0.01 linear meters

Extent, processed: 1 filing unit, 0.01 linear meters

Languages: English, Polish

Finding Aids: printed inventory

### **Historical Note:**

The Polish American Labor Council was established in 1945, with mailing offices at a private residence in Chicago. The council was part of the Polish American Congress and had branches in major cities across the United States. It worked in defense of worker rights and promoted the idea of Polish independence, and was led by an executive council and board of directors.



**Scope and Content Note:**

Polish American Labor Council resolutions, appeals, and rally leaflets; no. 1, 1 filing unit, 1945–1946.

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Collection Number: 703/68

Collection Title: **Polish-American Medical Society**

Other Titles: Związek Lekarzy Polskich (ZLP); Polish Medical Alliance

Dates: [1938], 1946–2009

Extent, total: 184 filing units, 3.34 linear meters

Extent, processed: 184 filing units, 3.34 linear meters

Languages: Polish, English

Finding Aids: printed inventory

**Historical Note:**

The Polish-American Medical Society (PAMS) was founded in 1946, in Chicago, as the Polish Medical Alliance, and incorporated and registered in Illinois as a nonprofit organization in 1951. Its name was changed in 1993. Its main objective was to improve the position of Polish immigrant doctors within the American medical community, as well as to improve professional and social contacts among Polish doctors. It quickly expanded its aims, and actively participated in events supporting the needs of Polonia and Poland. During the 1960s and 1970s, it encouraged the spread of knowledge about Polish culture through publications and lectures, and participated in efforts to erect the Nicolaus Copernicus Monument at the Adler Planetarium and in the Chicagoland celebration of Poland's Millennium of Christianity. PAMS also engages in philanthropic efforts. This includes awarding scholarships to physicians from Poland to research in Chicago and to medical students of Polish descent in the Chicago region. PAMS also assisted the citizens of Poland, providing medical aid during martial law and assisting flood victims in 1997 and 2001. PAMS supports other Polonian organizations, including the Polish Museum of America, the Lira Ensemble, the Polish American Association, the Gift from the Heart Foundation, the Kosciuszko Foundation, and many more. PAMS organizes annual balls, sporting competitions, and other social events. As an organization, it is a member of the Chicago Medical Society, the Polish American Congress, and the Federation of Polish Medical Organizations

Abroad. Currently, PAMS has over 400 members. The organization is led by a board of directors, headed by a president; this position has been held by: Boleslaw Zietak, MD (founder); Aleksander Rytel, MD; Wladyslaw Cebulski, MD; Barbara Roniker, MD; Jozef Mazurek, MD, Marek Gawrysz, MD, Anna Szpindor, MD, Bronislaw Orawiec, MD, Kornelia Krol, MD, and presently, Marek Rudnicki, MD.

**Scope and Content Note:**

Polish-American Medical Society (PAMS) bylaws; no. 1, 1 filing unit, 1960.

General assemblies – announcements, minutes, attendance rosters; no. 2–16, 15 filing units, 1969, 1973–1991, 1997–2001.

Correspondence – alphabetically filed by organization or individual; no. 17–66, 128, 50 filing units, 1956–1991.

Medical training – conventions, commentary, scholarships, cooperation between doctors in the US and Poland; no. 67–72, 6 filing units, 1972–1978.

Activities – aid to Poland, donation lists, celebrations, balls; no. 73–78, 6 filing units, 1981–2001.

PAMS Nicolaus Copernicus Monument committee – correspondence, programs, speeches; no. 79–95, 17 filing units, 1970–1984.

PAMS membership – rosters, fees; no. 96–99, 4 filing units, 1956–1987.

Financial records – reports, receipts, bank statements; no. 100–108, 9 filing units, 1972–2001.

Press clippings on PAMS, its presidents, Polonia, and Poland and its history; no. 109–120, 12 filing units, 1938–1991.

Press releases; no. 121–123, 3 filing units, 1954–1971.

“Polish Medical Science and History Bulletin;” no. 124–127, 4 filing units, 1968–1979.

“FMG Newsletter” (Foreign Medical Graduates); no. 129, 1 filing unit, 1985–1989.

PAMS President Dr. Jozef Mazurek – activity reports, correspondence, press clippings; no. 130–180, 51 filing units, 1991–2011.

PAMS President Dr. Boleslaw Orawiec – meeting minutes, reports, correspondence, lectures, activities; no. 181–184, 4 filing units, 2005–2009.

Collection Number: 703/58

Collection Title: **Polish American Musicians Union**

Other Titles: Unia Polsko-Amerykańskich Muzykantów  
w Stanach Zjednoczonych Ameryki Północnej; Związek  
Polsko-Amerykańskich Muzyków

Dates: 1923–1937

Extent, total: 5 filing units, 0.08 linear meters

Extent, processed: 5 filing units, 0.08 linear meters

Languages: Polish, English

Finding Aids: printed inventory

### Historical Note:

The Polish American Musicians Union No. 1 was founded on May 12, 1911, in Chicago, and registered in the state of Illinois on July 7, 1911. As a labor union, it saw to the employment welfare of its members, as well as encouraged, promoted, and maintained the spirit of music among Polish youth and Polish music in the community at large. The union organized musical evenings and social gatherings. It was led by a full board, headed by a president. Its last official meeting was held on July 16, 1937. On September 10, 1937, with the consent of its members, the union was absorbed into Local 10 of the Chicago Federation of Musicians. Briefly, its official organ was “Muzyk” [Musician].

### Scope and Content Note:

Polish American Musicians Union constitution; no. 1, 1 filing unit, 1934.

Member and director meeting minutes; no. 2–3, 2 filing units, 1923–1937.

25th anniversary souvenir publication; no. 4, 1 filing unit, 1936.

Ephemeral publications; no. 5, 1 filing unit, 1926.

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Collection Number: 703/102

Collection Title: **Polish American Numismatic Association**

Other Titles: Polsko-Amerykańskie Stowarzyszenie  
Numizmatyczne

Dates: 1971–1974

Extent, total: 5 filing units, 0.03 linear meters

Extent, processed: 5 filing units, 0.03 linear meters

Languages: English, Polish

Finding Aids: printed inventory

**Historical Note:**

The Polish American Numismatic Association was established in 1963, in Chicago. Its primary aim was to encourage interest in American collectors of Polish coins, paper currency, and medals, and to share knowledge on its history. These goals were carried out by organizing lectures and exhibitions on topics of interest to collectors. The association also worked in cooperation with related organizations. The association's organizational structure includes a president, vice president, secretary, treasurer, curator, librarian, a board of directors, and a numismatic committee.

**Scope and Content Note:**

Polish American Numismatic Association press releases announcing meetings; no. 1, 1 filing unit, 1971–1974.

Activities – press releases, photocopies of currency; association publications; no. 2–5, 4 filing units, 1973.

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Collection Number: 703/49

Collection Title: **Polish American Police Association of Chicago**

Other Titles: Polsko Amerykańskie Stowarzyszenie Policjantów  
Chicago

Dates: 1966

Extent, total: 1 filing unit, 0.01 linear meters

Extent, processed: 1 filing unit, 0.01 linear meters

Languages: English, Polish

Finding Aids: printed inventory

**Historical Note:**

The Polish American Police Association of Chicago was established in 1936. Its aim was to unite police officers of Polish descent in metropolitan Chicago.

**Scope and Content Note:**

Polish American Police Association of Chicago 30th anniversary ball announcement; no. 1, 1 filing unit, 1966.

Collection Number: 703/122

Collection Title: **Polish American Scholarship Fund**

Other Titles: Polsko-Amerykański Fundusz Stypendialny

Dates: 1969, 1976

Extent, total: 2 filing units, 0.01 linear meters

Extent, processed: 2 filing units, 0.01 linear meters

Languages: English, Polish

Finding Aids: printed inventory

#### **Historical Note:**

The Polish American Scholarship Fund was established on December 5, 1963, in Chicago, as a nonprofit organization. Its main task was to provide financial assistance through scholarships to American students of Polish descent, studying at American universities. It was headed by an executive council and a scholarship committee.

#### **Scope and Content Note:**

Polish American Scholarship Fund event programs; no. 1–2, 2 filing units, 1969, 1976.

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Collection Number: 703/39

Collection Title: **Polish American Senior Citizen Council of Chicago**

Other Titles: Polsko-Amerykańska Rada Emerytów w Chicago

Dates: 1988

Extent, total: 1 filing unit, 0.01 linear meters

Extent, processed: 1 filing unit, 0.01 linear meters

Languages: Polish, English

Finding Aids: printed inventory

#### **Historical Note:**

Polish American Senior Citizen Council of Chicago was founded in 1963. The council members were retirees, and its task was addressing their developmental and educational needs, so that they could enjoy the benefits of retirement.

#### **Scope and Content Note:**

Polish American Senior Citizen Council of Chicago 25th Jubilee souvenir publication; no. 1, 1 filing unit, 1988.

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Collection Number: 703/123

Collection Title: **Polish American Society of Engineers in Detroit**

Other Titles: Polsko-Amerykańskie Stowarzyszenie Techników w Detroit; Stowarzyszenie Technicznej Pomocy Polsce; Society of Technical Aid to Poland in Detroit; Polsko-Amerykańska Rada Zrzeszeń Technicznych

Dates: 1954, 1960

Extent, total: 2 filing units, 0.01 linear meters

Extent, processed: 2 filing units, 0.01 linear meters

Languages: Polish

Finding Aids: printed inventory

**Historical Note:**

The Society of Technical Aid to Poland in Detroit registered itself with the Michigan Corporation and Securities Commission on June 14, 1944. Its creation was a result of the first convention of delegates from technical associations, which was held on June 27, 1943, in Chicago, with the goal to organize engineers and technicians in Polonia. During the second convention, on July 2, 1944, in Detroit, the Polsko-Amerykańska Rada Zrzeszeń Technicznych [Polish American Council of Technical Associations] was created, and the Society of Technical Aid to Poland became a member. Following World War II, the society changed its name to the Polish American Society of Engineers in Detroit. The society led lectures and brought assistance to Polonian communities, as needed. It collected and distributed donations, and technical books and journals, as well as tools and instruments.

**Scope and Content Note:**

Polish American Society of Engineers in Detroit souvenir jubilee publications; no. 1-2, 2 filing units, 1954, 1960.

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Collection Number: 703/38

Collection Title: **Polish American Welfare League, Inc.**

Other Titles: Polsko-Amerykańska Liga Opieki Społecznej

Dates: 1936-1938

Extent, total: 1 filing unit, 0.01 linear meters

Extent, processed: 1 filing unit, 0.01 linear meters

Languages: Polish, English

Finding Aids: printed inventory

**Historical Note:**

Polish American Welfare League, Incorporated – non-sectarian organization established and incorporated in 1929. Offices at Dom Polski Hall, Buffalo, NY.

**Scope and Content Note:**

Polish American Welfare League charity ball programs; no. 1, 1 filing unit, 1936–1938.

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Collection Number: 703/56

Collection Title: **Polish Army Veterans Association of America**

Other Titles: Stowarzyszenie Weteranów Armii Polskiej w Ameryce (SWAP)

Dates: [1920], 1921–2003

Extent, total: 72 filing units, 1.23 linear meters

Extent, processed: 72 filing units, 1.23 linear meters

Languages: Polish, English

Finding Aids: printed inventory

**Historical Note:**

The Polish Army Veterans Association of America (PAVA) was formed in May 1921, in Cleveland, OH, during a meeting with representatives of various clubs and associations of Polish soldiers from across the United States, who returned from volunteering in the Polish Army in France during World War I. Dr. Teofil Starzyński, an active member of the Polish Falcons of America, was elected as the first president of PAVA. The main objective of PAVA was the organization of aid for its members in the US and Canada, focusing on disabled, sick, unemployed, or homeless Polish veterans. To accomplish this, the association organized fundraisers for the needy, established shelters for the homeless, and created workshops for the unemployed. Many of the acts started during the interwar period continue today, including, for example, the Fundusz Inwalidzki im. Ignacego Jana Paderewskiego [Ignacy Jan Paderewski Disability Fund], which was established in 1926, in honor of Paderewski's \$10,000 donation to PAVA for the disabled, and the source of the fund's endowment. PAVA tasked itself to organize all individuals who partook in the Polish Army living in North America, and following World War II, included veterans of that war as well. In 1925, the Ladies

Auxiliary Corps was established; as a charitable organization, its main purpose was to provide assistance to veterans. During World War II, PAVA supported the Polish Government in Exile in London, funded an x-ray equipped ambulance for Polish troops stationed in the UK, sent packages to Polish prisoners of War in Germany, and aided in recruitment campaigns for the Polish Army in the US and Canada in 1941–1942. During this time period, offices were also established in Mexico and Cuba.

Following WWII, in addition to assisting Polish veterans around the world, PAVA also provided relief to Polish victims of natural disasters, such as floods, aided blind invalids of war, organized funding for the Solidarity movement, and sent humanitarian support in the form of medicine, food parcels, clothing, and footwear. In order to finance these actions, fundraisers and charitable events were organized, with intense cooperation with the Ladies Auxiliary Corps. Beginning in 1989, regular cooperation has existed between PAVA and Poland. In 1992, numerous PAVA representatives participated in a general assembly of Polish veterans and combatants in Warsaw. In 1996, PAVA funded a commemorative plaque in the Field Cathedral of the Polish Army in Warsaw, and in 1998, the Pomnik Czynu Zbrojnego Polonii Amerykańskiej [Military Deeds of American Polonia Monument] in the Żoliborz district of Warsaw. At PAVA's initiative in 2005, a campaign was organized to restore four group burial sites of Polish national heroes (including veterans of the Napoleonic wars, the November Uprising, and the Revolutions of 1848, the Spring of Nations) at the Montmartre Cemetery in Paris. Since 1921, PAVA has had nearly 19,000 members, although in recent years, the size of the association has decreased. As of 1994, membership was opened to veterans of the Polish People's Army and the Armed Forces of the Republic of Poland. Its national headquarters are in New York, which also include the Polish Military Heritage Museum and the PAVA Archives. It is led by an executive board and general assembly. Currently, it is divided into 6 districts and 23 branches.

### **Scope and Content Note:**

Polish Army Veterans Association of America (PAVA) constitutions, regulations, and bylaws; no. 1–3, 3 filing units, 1934, 1949.

PAVA conventions – souvenir publications, reports; no. 4–18, 15 filing units, 1928–1976.

Activities – correspondence, invitations, appeals, celebration programs; no. 19–21, 3 filing units, 1920–1966.



Posts – convention programs and souvenir publications, press clippings; no. 22–27, 6 filing units, 1932, 1971, 2003.

PAVA regional offices – jubilee souvenir publications, ephemeral publications; no. 28–62, 35 filing units, 1924–1978.

PAVA activities – photograph albums, reports, press clippings; no. 63–67, 70, 6 filing units, 1927–2001.

Bulletins and single issue publications; no. 68–69, 2 filing units, 1921–1964.

Publications; no. 71, 1 filing unit, nd.

Diploma for the “Złoty Medal 50-lecia Stowarzyszenia Weteranów Armii Polskiej w Ameryce” awarded to Stanisława Pulo; no. 72, 1 filing unit, 1994.

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Collection Number: 703/42

Collection Title: **Polish Arts Club of Chicago**

Other Titles: Polski Klub Artystyczny; Polish Arts Club

Dates: 1925–1988

Extent, total: 31 filing units, 0.90 linear meters

Extent, processed: 31 filing units, 0.90 linear meters

Languages: Polish, English

Finding Aids: printed inventory

### **Historical Note:**

The Polish Arts Club of Chicago was founded in 1926. Its aim is to disseminate knowledge and encourage interest in Polish and Polish American art, culture, music, and literature, as well as to support Polish and American artists, musicians, writers, and students of the arts. The club is led by a board of directors, headed by a president. It organizes exhibitions, concerts, lectures, and other cultural events.

### **Scope and Content Note:**

Polish Arts Club constitutions – drafts; no. 1, 1 filing unit, 1951, 1957, 1962.

Member meeting minutes; no. 2–4, 3 filing units, 1937, 1940–1942.

Membership applications; no. 5, 1 filing unit, nd.

Guestbook; no. 6, 1 filing unit, 1931.

Jubilee and meeting books; no. 7-10, 4 filing units, 1951, 1960, 1972, 1977.

Activity materials; no. 11-13, 3 filing units, 1926-1984.

Photographs relating to the Polish Arts Club and artwork exhibited in the 1930s; no. 14, 1 filing unit, 1965.

Publications and informational brochures on Polish Arts Club events; no. 15-17, 3 filing units, 1927-1962.

Balls; no. 18, 1 filing unit, 1958, 1961.

Financial reports; no. 19, 1 filing unit, 1933-1934, 1967.

"Polish Arts Club Bulletin"; no. 20-22, 3 filing units, 1926-1935, 1945-1972, 1984, 1987-1988.

Press clippings; no. 23-28, 6 filing units, 1925-1963.

Ticket orders for exhibits hosted by the Polish Arts Club at the PMA; no. 29, 1 filing unit, 1963-1964.

Polish Arts Club Library – catalog and inventories; no. 30-31, 2 filing units, 1932-1936.

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Collection Number: 703/54

Collection Title: **Polish Association of America**

Other Titles: Stowarzyszenie Polaków w Ameryce; Northern Fraternal Life Insurance

Dates: 1914-1944

Extent, total: 10 filing units, 0.06 linear meters

Extent, processed: 10 filing units, 0.06 linear meters

Languages: Polish, English

Finding Aids: printed inventory

### **Historical Note:**

The Polish Association of America was established in 1894, in Milwaukee, WI. It was comprised of several societies operating throughout the city. Its constitutional objectives were to assist its members and families through fraternal insurance benefits, unite Poles and Americans of Polish descent living in the United States, encourage Polish and American patriotism, promote education, and support humanitarian, academic, and religious institutions. The several parish societies were led by conventions, headed by a central executive branch. Its official

organ was the “Stowarzyszenie” [Associationist], first issued on February 24, 1915. The association changed its name to Northern Fraternal Life Insurance in 1976, and merged with Catholic Family Life Insurance in 1993. (Catholic Family Life Insurance later merged with Catholic Knights on June 30, 2010, to become Catholic Financial Life.)

### Scope and Content Note:

Polish Association of America constitution; no. 1, 1 filing unit, 1914.

Conventions – souvenir publications, minutes, programs, reports; no. 2–8, 7 filing units, 1928, 1932, 1936, 1944.

Jubilee souvenir publications; no. 9–10, 2 filing units, 1931, 1935.

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Collection Number: 703/121

Collection Title: **Polish Beneficial Association**

Other Titles: Polskie Stowarzyszenie Kasy p.o. [pod opieką] św. Jana Kantego; Polskie Stowarzyszenie Kasy Pośmiertnej; Saint John Cantius Polish Beneficial Association

Dates: 1925–1950

Extent, total: 5 filing units, 0.04 linear meters

Extent, processed: 5 filing units, 0.04 linear meters

Languages: Polish, English

Finding Aids: printed inventory

### Historical Note:

The Polish Beneficial Association was founded on December 3, 1899, at the St. John Cantius Roman Catholic Church in the Bridesburg section of Philadelphia, PA. Its headquarters was also based in Bridesburg, and it was organized as a federated system with individual groups. As a fraternal insurance organization, its aim was to guarantee life insurance for its members. It was led by convention assembly, and headed by a central board.

### Scope and Content Note:

Polish Beneficial Association conventions – programs, reports, souvenir publications; no. 1–2, 2 filing units, 1925–1946.

Souvenir jubilee publications of the Polish Beneficial Association and individual groups; no. 3–5, 3 filing units, 1925, 1934, 1950.

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Collection Number: 703/110

Collection Title: **Polish Catholic Council of America**

Other Titles: Polska Centrala Katolicka w Ameryce

Dates: 1929–1930

Extent, total: 3 filing units, 0.04 linear meters

Extent, processed: 3 filing units, 0.04 linear meters

Languages: Polish

Finding Aids: printed inventory

### **Historical Note:**

The Polish Catholic Council of America was established in Cleveland, OH, in 1929, during a conference of representatives from Polish Catholic organizations in the United States. Members of the council included groups, societies, and districts of Polonian Catholic organizations. Its constitutional objectives were to unite all the Polish Catholic organizations, individuals, and parishes under common goals, and to attract all Polish and Catholic citizens. This was realized through defending the Polish language, organizing Catholic meetings and conferences, organizing athletic, music, literary, and student clubs, organizing patriotic celebrations, unifying the voice of the press in support of the patriotic and Catholic aims of the council, fighting against religious sectarianism, establishing libraries and promoting reading in Polish, defending the Polish clergy, as well as cooperating with related associations. The council included a board, directors, and a parliament.

### **Scope and Content Note:**

Polish Catholic Council of America constitution; no. 1, 1 filing unit, 1930.

Meeting minutes; no. 2, 1 filing unit, 1929–1930.

Press clippings; no. 3, 1 filing unit, 1929–1930.

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Collection Number: 703/283

Collection Title: **Polish Cavalry and Horse Artillery Veterans Association in North America**

Other Titles: Związek Kawalerii i Artylerii Konnej w Ameryce Północnej

Dates: 1964–1989

Extent, total: 3 filing units, 0.02 linear meters

Extent, processed: 3 filing units, 0.02 linear meters

Languages: Polish

Finding Aids: printed inventory

**Historical Note:**

The Polish Cavalry and Horse Artillery Veterans Association in North America was established in 1957, formed by veteran cavalrymen from across Canada and the United States. Members held general assemblies. From the beginning, it published its biannual bulletin. The association was headed by a president; the position was held by Gen. S. Dembiński until February 12, 1967, followed by Gen. K. Rudnicki.

**Scope and Content Note:**

Polish Cavalry and Horse Artillery Veterans Association in North America – member roster; no. 1, 1 filing unit, 1964.

“Biuletyny Związku Kawalerii i Artylerii Konnej w Ameryce Północnej” [bulletin]; no. 2, 1 filing unit, 1967–1968.

Various publications on cavalry, printed in Poland; no. 3, 1 filing unit, 1984–1989.

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Collection Number: 703/40

Collection Title: **Polish Civilian War Relief Unit, Chicago Chapter, American Red Cross**

Other Titles: Polskie Obywatelskie Zjednoczenie Pomocy Wojennej Amerykańskiego Czerwonego Krzyża Oddział w Chicago; Polski Oddział Czerwonego Krzyża

Dates: 1940–1946

Extent, total: 9 filing units, 0.08 linear meters

Extent, processed: 9 filing units, 0.08 linear meters

Languages: Polish, English

Finding Aids: printed inventory

**Historical Note:**

The Polish Civilian War Relief Unit, a Chicago Chapter of the American Red Cross, was established on September 29, 1939. Its slogan was “Ratujmy Naród Polski” [Save the Polish Nation]. Its main task was to provide humanitarian assistance, both materially and spiritually, to those affected by acts of war. As early as 1940, the unit was active throughout Chicago and surrounding towns, totaling 105 Polish groups. The unit was headed by an executive council and committees.

**Scope and Content Note:**

Polish Civilian War Relief Unit, Chicago Chapter, American Red Cross, souvenir meeting publications; no. 1–7, 7 filing units, 1940–1946.

Invitations to balls organized by the Polish Civilian War Relief Unit; no. 8, 1 filing unit, 1940–1943.

“The American Red Cross News Service” – bulletin; no. 9, 1 filing unit, 1940.

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Collection Number: 703/47

Collection Title: **Polish Falcons of America**

Other Titles: Sokolstwo Polskie w Ameryce; Związek Sokółów Polskich w Ameryce; Alliance of Polish Turners in the United States of America; Polish Falcons Alliance of America

Dates: 1904–1992

Extent, total: 85 filing units, 1.10 linear meters

Extent, processed: 85 filing units, 1.10 linear meters

Languages: Polish, English

Finding Aids: printed inventory

**Historical Note:**

The Polish Falcons of America (PFA) was built on the model of the Sokolstwo Polskie [Polish Falcons]. Its ideology is derived from the Polish Gymnastic Society Sokół, which was first established in the Lesser Poland region following the January Uprising. The first gymnastic society in America under the name Polish Falcons was founded in Chicago, in 1887. The PFA quickly expanded, with members organizing into local nests and regional districts across the United States. Its objectives were to encourage spiritual and physical fitness in Polonia, to maintain the Polish language, and to offer insurance to members through a fund raised by the members. These aims were realized through cooperating with the Falcons in Poland, promoting physical education and the principles of its culture and methods, publishing periodicals and other printed materials, supporting the districts and nests, extending the network throughout the United States and Canada, organizing Polish youth to encourage the use of the Polish language, and raising an insurance fund. During both World Wars, PFA members also served in the US Army. It is headquartered in Pittsburgh, PA, and is divided into districts and nests, led by a national board of directors. The PFA holds national conventions quadrennially. Its banner and seal depict the Falcon symbol. Its official organ is the “Sokół Polski.”

**Scope and Content Note:**

Polish Falcons of America constitutions; no. 1, 1 filing unit, 1926, 1930, 1935, 1944, 1954.

Souvenir publications from conventions and rallies; no. 2–20, 19 filing units, 1904–1976.

Jubilee souvenir publications; no. 21–25, 5 filing units, 1913–1987.

Districts and Nests – souvenir albums, souvenir publications for jubilees and rallies, activities information; no. 26–81, 56 filing units, 1907–1992.

Invitations and programs of various celebrations; no. 82, 1 filing unit, 1934–1940, 1962–1972.

Press clippings; no. 83, 1 filing unit, 1956, 1963.

Publications; no. 84–85, 2 filing units, 1913, 1953.

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Collection Number: 703/70

Collection Title: **Polish Highlanders Alliance of North America**

Other Titles: Związek Podhalan w Ameryce Północnej

Dates: 1928–2007

Extent, total: 33 filing units, 0.65 linear meters

Extent, processed: 33 filing units, 0.65 linear meters

Languages: Polish, English

Finding Aids: printed inventory

**Historical Note:**

The Polish Highlanders Alliance of North America was registered with the state of Illinois on November 6, 1929, and was founded by Karol Stach, Antoni Zygmuntowicz, Franciszek Chowaniec, Franciszek Cyrwus, Stanisław Tatar, Stanisław Bachleda, Anna Topór, and Henryk Lokański. The alliance unites the majority of Highlander circles, clubs, unions, and societies from across the United States, and currently includes 86 member organizations, as well as the Koło Brighton Park [Brighton Park Circle], Wydział Podhalanek [Podhalan Women's Club], Klub Narciarski [Ski Club], and Klub Piłkarski "Podhale" [Podhale Soccer Club]. Almost every Podhale village is represented at the alliance. Its objectives are to promote the Polish culture, traditions, and language, to encourage youth of Polish descent to obtain a strong education, and to organize special and cultural events.

Circles of the alliance raise funds for building churches and schools in their villages, as well as to support other needs. The alliance is governed by an executive board and general assembly. It has published various organs: "Górale w Ameryce" [Highlanders in America, monthly, 1993–1995]; "Echo Podhalańskie" [Podhale Echo, resumed in 2003]; and "Podhalanin." In Chicago, the "Tygodnik Podhalański" [Podhale Weekly] is also published, and radio programs are also broadcast locally. The "Dziennik Związkowy" includes a weekly column, "Kronika podhalańska" [Podhale Chronicle]. Its headquarters is in the "Dom Podhalan" [Highlander Home] on Archer Avenue in Chicago.

### Scope and Content Note:

Polish Highlanders Alliance of North America conventions – souvenir publications, minutes; no. 1–18, 18 filing units, 1930–1996.

Jubilee souvenir publications; no. 19–20, 2 filing units, 1953, 1979.

Circles of the Polish Highlanders Alliance of North America – jubilee souvenir publications, constitutions, ephemeral publications, photographs; no. 21–27, 7 filing units, 1928–2004.

Informational bulletin, various publications; no. 28–33, 6 filing units, 1983–2007.

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Collection Number: 703/264

Collection Title: **Polish Historical Society of Australia**

Other Titles: Towarzystwo Wiedzy o Polsce w Adelaide;  
Towarzystwo Wiedzy o Polsce w Południowej Australii; Polish  
Historical Society of South Australia

Dates: 1966

Extent, total: 1 filing unit, 0.01 linear meters

Extent, processed: 1 filing unit, 0.01 linear meters

Languages: Polish

Finding Aids: printed inventory

### Historical Note:

The Polish Historical Society of South Australia was founded in 1962, in Adelaide, South Australia, with the aim to disseminate and promote the Polish culture and traditions of Australian Polonia, and to spread awareness of the Polish immigrant community in Australia. The society realized its objectives by



organizing an archive and library, forming a basis for future language courses and Polish affairs departments at Australian universities, and serving as a contribution to the history of Polonia in Australia and New Zealand.

**Scope and Content Note:**

Polish Historical Society of South Australia activity reports for its third year, 1964–1965; no. 1, 1 filing unit, 1966.

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Collection Number: 703/129

Collection Title: **Polish Immigration Association**

Other Titles: Stowarzyszenia Emigracji Polskiej (SEP);  
Stowarzyszenie Samopomocy Nowej Emigracji Polskiej

Dates: 1959, 1975

Extent, total: 3 filing units, 0.01 linear meters

Extent, processed: 3 filing units, 0.01 linear meters

Languages: Polish, English

Finding Aids: printed inventory

**Historical Note:**

The Polish Immigration Association was created at an organizational meeting on November 11, 1949. It brought together new Polish immigrants who came to the United States due to World War II, and created an organization offering mutual assistance as well as organizing cultural and social activities. It also hosts a library. Per its bylaws, the association has an assistance section, providing advice and help with employment, housing, immigration forms, document translations, and in obtaining due compensation from funds allocated by the High Commissioner in Geneva, and distributed to individuals who were forced into German labor. The association is headquartered in Chicago.

**Scope and Content Note:**

Polish Immigration Association jubilee souvenir publications; no. 1–2, 2 filing units, 1959, 1975.

Press clippings; no. 3, 1 filing unit, 1958.

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Collection Number: 703/105

Collection Title: **Polish Institute of Arts and Letters** (New York)

Other Titles: Polski Instytut Kulturalny w Nowym Jorku

Dates: 1936

Extent, total: 1 filing unit, 0.01 linear meters

Extent, processed: 1 filing unit, 0.01 linear meters

Languages: English

Finding Aids: printed inventory

### **Historical Note:**

The Polish Institute of Arts and Letters (PIAL) was established in 1932, in New York. Its main objective was to promote the Polish culture in the US, and it was mainly active in organizing readings, lectures, concerts, and celebrations honoring the merit of Poles.

### **Scope and Content Note:**

Polish Institute of Arts and Letters activity report; no. 1, 1 filing unit, 1936.

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Collection Number: 703/45

Collection Title: **Polish Institute of Arts and Sciences of America**

Other Titles: Polski Instytut Artystyczny i Naukowy w Ameryce; Polski Instytut Nauk i Sztuk; Polski Instytut Naukowy w Ameryce (PIN)

Dates: 1942–2000

Extent, total: 4 filing units, 0.12 linear meters

Extent, processed: 4 filing units, 0.12 linear meters

Languages: Polish, English

Finding Aids: printed inventory

### **Historical Note:**

The Polish Institute of Arts and Sciences of America (PIASA) is a Polonian cultural and scholarly nonprofit organization, headquartered in New York. It was founded in 1942, by well-known Polish academics, including anthropologist Bronisław Malinowski, historians Oskar Halecki and Jan Kucharczyński, papyrologist Rafał Taubenschlag, geographer and explorer Henryk Arctowski, and poet Jan Lechoń. PIASA was to continue the work of the Polish Academy of Learning

(PAU) in Krakow, which was destroyed during the Nazi German occupation. In 1942–1945, the Polish Government in Exile in London subsidized PIASA. After international recognition of the exiled government was withdrawn following the Yalta Conference in July 1945, PIASA refused to surrender to the government in Warsaw and demanded academic freedom under the Polish Academy of Learning. As a result, in 1949, PIASA was excluded from PAU in Krakow. Following the end of communist rule in 1989, relations were renewed. PIASA aims to educate the American public on Poland and its cultural heritage, as well as to strengthen Polish-American relations. PIASA maintains a library and archives, and publishes “The Polish Review,” an academic quarterly.

### Scope and Content Note:

Polish Institute of Arts and Sciences of America activities – correspondence, meeting announcements, ephemeral publications, brochures and invitations to exhibitions, lectures, and readings; no. 1–2, 2 filing unit, 1942–1949, 1967.

58th Annual Meeting; no. 3, 1 filing unit, 2000.

“Bulletin of the Polish Institute of Arts and Sciences in America”; no. 4, 1 filing unit, 1943, 1945–1946.

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Collection Number: 703/25

Collection Title: **Polish Institute and Sikorski Museum**  
(London)

Other Titles: Instytut Polski i Muzeum im. gen. Sikorskiego w Londynie; Sikorski Institute; Polish Research Centre; Polski Ośrodek Naukowy; Polskie Biuro Badań Politycznych; General Sikorski Historical Institute; Instytut Historyczny im. Generała Sikorskiego

Dates: 1962–1996

Extent, total: 10 filing units, 0.05 linear meters

Extent, processed: 10 filing units, 0.05 linear meters

Languages: Polish, English

Finding Aids: printed inventory

### Historical Note:

The London-based Polish Institute and Sikorski Museum was established under its present name in 1965, when the General Sikorski Historical Institute

and the Polish Research Centre merged. The General Sikorski Historical Institute was established on May 2, 1945, with the main objective to store and preserve national documents and mementos from the Polish Armed Forces that remained in the West due to the political situation in Poland. The Polish Research Centre (initially called the Polskie Biuro Badań Politycznych [Polish Bureau of Political Research]) was created in 1939. It published independently, supporting the work on research and informational texts, maintained contacts with numerous British institutions, and organized and maintained the Sekcja Pomocy Oświatowej [Educational Assistance Section]. In 1946, it also added charity work to its objectives, through caring for ailing Poles. In 1956, an Appeal Committee was created for the Polski Fundusz Biblioteczny [Polish Library Fund], in the effort to secure space for a Polish library in London.

The idea for the merger first appeared in 1960; legal concerns were addressed throughout 1963. A new statute was drafted in 1964, based on the statute of the Polish Research Centre, and included the new name as the Polish Institute and Sikorski Museum. In 1970, the Polish Regimental Colours Fund was created to finance the conservation of banners as well as overall building maintenance. The institute also housed a photo and film library; the Glasgow branch of the institute housed the largest collection of Polish language newspapers, periodicals, and other prints published during World War II. Currently, the institute includes a museum and archives. Its main objectives are to collect, preserve, and share museum, archives, and library materials, as well as to publish and organize exhibitions.

### **Scope and Content Note:**

Polish Institute and Sikorski Museum historical overviews; no. 1–2, 2 filing units, 1962, 1985.

Activity reports; no. 3–7, 5 filing units, 1984–1996.

Materials relating to the [40th] anniversary of the Polish Institute and Sikorski Museum – art exhibition of works created by soldier-artists; no. 8, 1 filing units, 1985.

“Guide to the Archives of the Polish Institute and Sikorski Museum” – information on volume one, announcement of contents; no. 9, 1 filing units, 1985.

“Kwatera prasowa Polskich Sił Zbrojnych na Zachodzie,” Witold Leitgeber, published by the Polish Institute and Sikorski Museum; no. 10, 1 filing unit, 1994.

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Collection Number: 703/116

Collection Title: **Polish Legion of American Veterans, USA**

Other Titles: Polski Legion Weteranów Amerykańskich (PLWA);  
Polski Legion Armii Amerykańskiej; Polish Legion of American  
Army; Związek Weteranów Amerykańskich Polskiego  
Pochodzenia; Alliance of American Veterans of Polish Extraction

Dates: 1926–2003

Extent, total: 53 filing unit, 0.30 linear meters

Extent, processed: 53 filing unit, 0.30 linear meters

Languages: Polish, English

Finding Aids: printed inventory

### **Historical Note:**

Following the end of World War I, Polish Americans who served under the American flag sought out the fraternity of other veterans. Initially, groups formed organically and independently across the US where there were higher concentrations of Polish American veterans. Of these organizations, three joined together in 1931, to form the Polish Legion of American Veterans, USA (PLAV). The most prominent of these organizations was Alliance of American Veterans of Polish Extraction/Związek Weteranów Amerykańskich Polskiego Pochodzenia (ZWAPP), headquartered in Chicago, and encompassing the states of Illinois, Ohio, and Wisconsin. A similar organization with the same name operated in Michigan. The Polish Legion of American Army/Polski Legion Armii Amerykańskiej was based in New York. In September of 1923, the Ladies Legion (Auxiliary) of the Alliance of American Veterans of Polish Extraction in Chicago, was formed. In 1930, the Alliance of American Veterans of Polish Extraction delegated its Commander, Stanley A. Halick, of Chicago, to attend the convention of the Polish Legion of the American Army, in New York, for the purpose of consolidating both groups into a solid organization. Through correspondence and personal visits, this cause was also taken up with the Michigan unit. In September 1931, in Cleveland, OH, the three organizations, the Alliance of Veterans of Polish Extraction, the Michigan unit, and the Polish Legion of the American Army met at a consolidation convention and united into one organization, Polish Legion of American Veterans. In addition to the national organization, there were also state departments. Within the state departments, several local posts were organized.

### **Scope and Content Note:**

PLAV National Department and Ladies Legion – resolution, convention souvenir books, published history; no. 1–11, 11 filing units, 1932–2003.

State Departments and Local Posts, including Connecticut, Illinois (Alliance of American Veterans of Polish Extraction, Ladies Legion, and after consolidation), Michigan, New York (Polish Legion of American Army and after consolidation), Ohio, and Wisconsin – commemorative program books, souvenir publications, printed ephemera; no. 12–53, 42 filing units, 1926–1964.

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Collection Number: 703/128

Collection Title: **Polish Mechanics Company, Inc.**

Other Titles: Stowarzyszenie Mechaników Polskich w Ameryce;  
Korporacja Przemysłowa i Handlowa; Polish Mechanics  
Association of America

Dates: 1919–1926

Extent, total: 3 filing units, 0.01 linear meters

Extent, processed: 3 filing units, 0.01 linear meters

Languages: Polish

Finding Aids: printed inventory

### **Historical Note:**

The Polish Mechanics Company, Inc. was established in 1919. It was headquartered in Toledo, OH, and incorporated as an industrial and commercial organization with the state of Ohio. In Poland, it operated as an industrial and commercial cooperative. Its objectives were to create and improve the national economy based on industry and manufacturing as well as to improve the livelihood of its members. This was accomplished by concentrating sufficient capital within the company, which was used for the creation of industrial enterprises, belonging to the employees of the factories and workshops, opening technical and trade schools, and introducing modern methods of production and work to Poland, as well as publishing textbooks, periodicals, and other publications relating to industry, and establishing model communities in Poland. The company was led by a board and a general assembly. Regional offices also operated, including in Warsaw, where the company established its own bank.

### **Scope and Content Note:**

Polish Mechanics Company, Inc. bylaws; no. 1, 1 filing unit, 1919.

“Album Stowarzyszenia Mechaników Polskich w Ameryce;” no. 2, 1 filing unit, 1921.

Insolvency reports on the Bank Stowarzyszenia Mechaników S.A. in Warsaw; no. 3, 1 filing unit, 1926.

Collection Number: 703/106

Collection Title: **Polish Medical and Dental Association of America**

Other Titles: Stowarzyszenie Lekarzy i Dentystów Polskich w Ameryce; National Medical and Dental Association, Inc.

Dates: 1929–2009

Extent, total: 16 filing units, 0.15 linear meters

Extent, processed: 16 filing units, 0.15 linear meters

Languages: English, Polish

Finding Aids: printed inventory

**Historical Note:**

The Polish Medical and Dental Association of America, with members of Polish descent, was formed in 1910, in Detroit, and incorporated in 1924, in Ohio. Its first president was Dr. K.G. Cieślak. Branches were established in major cities and population centers of Polish immigration. During World War II, the association significantly contributed funding and medical supplies for war victims and veterans. It also built clinics and hospitals, among which was a home for blind children in Laski, Poland. Following the war, its name was changed to the National Medical and Dental Association, Inc. (NMDA). It was led by regional consultants, elected during regular three-day meetings of the association. It supported academics, recognized individuals with a Man of the Year award, and awarded a scholarship to students studying in the field of medicine or dentistry. Since 1929, its official organ is the “Bulletin of the Polish Medical and Dental Association of America.”

**Scope and Content Note:**

Polish Medical and Dental Association of America conventions – programs and souvenir publications; no. 1–13, 13 filing units, 1929–1948.

Jubilees – programs and souvenir publications; no. 14–15, 2 filing units, 1985, 2009.

Press clippings; no. 16, 1 filing unit, 1941, 1956–1960.

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Collection Number: 703/63

Collection Title: **Polish National Alliance of Brooklyn, USA**

Other Titles: Zjednoczenie Polsko-Narodowe w Stanach Zjednoczonych Ameryki; Polish National Alliance of Brooklyn, New York; Zjednoczenie Polsko Narodowe w Brooklynie, NY

Dates: 1921–1953s

Extent, total: 4 filing units, 0.08 linear meters

Extent, processed: 4 filing units, 0.08 linear meters

Languages: Polish, English

Finding Aids: printed inventory

### **Historical Note:**

The Polish National Alliance of Brooklyn was founded on February 10, 1903, when representatives of three local societies – the Stanisław Małachowski Society, the King Zygmunt Society, and the May Third Society, met and united to form a fraternal benefit organization, assisting Polish immigrants in the northeastern United States. It was incorporated in 1905 as the Polish National Alliance of Brooklyn, New York. At that time, it also began to publish its official organ, “Czas” [Time]. The name of the organization was changed to the Polish National Alliance of Brooklyn, United States of America, on July 3, 1918. Its bylaws provided that the board of directors shall be comprised of 11 members, five of whom shall be officers, including a president and chief executive officer, vice president, treasurer, secretary, and chaplain, elected by convention. In addition to providing insurance to its members, the organization fostered a patriotic spirit both for Poland and for the United States, and organized parades and events for its members and within Polonia. On May 23, 1960, it consolidated with the Polish American Aid Fund, a domestic fraternal benefit society. In 2007, the Polish National Alliance of Brooklyn, United States of America, merged with the Polish National Alliance of the United States of North America.

### **Scope and Content Note:**

Polish National Alliance of Brooklyn, USA constitutions; no. 1–2, 2 filing units, 1921, 1928.

Jubilee souvenir publications; no. 3–4, 2 filing units, 1928, 1953.



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Collection Number: 703/41

Collection Title: **Polish National Catholic Church**

Other Titles: Polski Narodowy Kościół Katolicki w Ameryce

Dates: 1897–1990

Extent, total: 17 filing units, 0.34 linear meters

Extent, processed: 17 filing units, 0.34 linear meters

Languages: Polish, English

Finding Aids: printed inventory

### **Historical Note:**

The Polish National Catholic Church (PNCC) began at St. Stanislaus Bishop and Martyr parish in Scranton, PA, in 1897. Its first constitution was written by the parish priest, Fr. Franciszek Hodur, a prominent early leader of the PNCC; it was expanded and adopted at the first synod held in Scranton, in 1904. Fr. Hodur was elected as the PNCC's first bishop on September 29, 1907. Leaders were elected by the parish members. The parish priest led the congregation, having unlimited power in matters of faith. Assets were managed by a parish committee including a chairman, secretary, and treasurer, who reported directly to the priest and parish.

### **Scope and Content Note:**

PNCC constitutions and bylaws; no. 1, 1 filing unit, 1940, 1954, 1975, 1977.

Souvenir publications from PNCC meetings, synods, and jubilees; no. 2–9, 8 filing units, 1897, 1921–1922, 1930, 1956–1958, 1990.

PNCC histories; no. 10, 1 filing unit, 1942.

Ephemeral publications; no. 11–12, 2 filing units, 1931–1971.

“PNCC Studies” – periodical; no. 13, 1 filing unit, 1980–1982, 1986.

Savonarola Theological Seminary: Bulletin, Catalogue Number for the Session of 1956–1957; no. 14, 1 filing unit, 1956–1957.

Appeals; no. 15, 1 filing unit, 1913–1947.

Prayer and liturgical books; no. 16, 1 filing unit, 1933–1939.

PNCC publications; no. 17, 1 filing unit, 1915–1939.

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Collection Number: 703/65

Collection Title: **Polish National Council in America**

Other Titles: Polska Rada Narodowa w Ameryce

Dates: 1914–1918

Extent, total: 3 filing units, 0.02 linear meters

Extent, processed: 3 filing units, 0.02 linear meters

Languages: Polish

Finding Aids: printed inventory

### **Historical Note:**

The Polish National Council in America was founded on June 8, 1913, at a meeting at the headquarters of the Polish Roman Catholic Union of America (PRCUA) in Chicago. It was formed by representatives of: Polish Clergy Association of America; Stowarzyszenie Księży Polskich [Polish Clergy Association], Diocese of Altoona, PA; Stowarzyszenie Księży [Clergy Association], Diocese of Scranton, PA; PRCUA; Polish Union of America; Polish Association of America; Polish Alma Mater of America; Zjednoczenie Polskie [Polish Union], Bay City, MI; Stowarzyszenie Alumnów św. Stanisława [St. Stanislaus Alumni Association]; Towarzystwo Literatów i Dziennikarzy [Society of Writers and Journalists]; and National Defense Committee District II, Milwaukee, WI. The council was to work for the independence of Poland through cooperation with the country. In accordance with its constitution, the council was to exist until a national government was established in a free Poland and recognized by all member organizations of the council. It regularly collected required fees and volunteer donations for the National Defense of an independent Poland. Its work also related to the organization and training of combat teams with the Falcons and other military organizations, financed by a portion of the funds raised for National Defense. It also called on local National Defense Committees to register individuals of Polish descent in order to collect fees for the National Defense fund. The council led the Polish Catholic community in the United States in bringing aid to Poland, and in keeping patriotism alive in Poles in America, with a particular focus on youth, through organizing scout troops. The council ceased activity in 1918, after Poland regained its independence.

### **Scope and Content Note:**

Polish National Council in America conventions – souvenir publications and reports; no. 1–3, 3 filing units, 1914–1915, 1918.

Collection Number: 703/113

Collection Title: **Polish National Council of America**  
(Cleveland, OH)

Other Titles: Polska Rada Narodowa w Ameryce z siedzibą  
w Cleveland

Dates: 1940

Extent, total: 2 filing units, 0.01 linear meters

Extent, processed: 2 filing units, 0.01 linear meters

Languages: Polish, English

Finding Aids: printed inventory

### **Historical Note:**

The Polish National Council of America was established and headquartered on December 17, 1939, in Cleveland, OH. Its goal was to work towards a free and independent Poland. Its focus was practical in consideration of the realities of life in America, especially in Polonia, and also in relation to life in Poland. It aimed to coordinate socio-political organizations in support of Polish independence and the introduction of democracy. This was to be achieved by influencing positive opinions among Americans. It wanted to raise the self-worth of Polonia through its participation in all aspects of American life. The Council organized a National Treasury fund, to be used towards Polish independence, and the cultural and material betterment of Polonia. The Council consisted of branches, led by a board composed of a president, male and female vice presidents, financial secretary, cashier, secretary, and three directors.

### **Scope and Content Note:**

Polish National Council of America, Cleveland, OH – council appointments, objectives, and tasks; no. 1, 1 filing unit, 1940.

National convention souvenir publication; no. 2, 1 filing unit, 1940.

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Collection Number: 703/93

Collection Title: **Polish National Defense Committee  
in America**

Other Titles: Komitet Obrony Narodowej na Wychodźstwie  
Polskim w Stanach Zjednoczonych Ameryki Północnej; Komitet  
Obrony Narodowej w Stanach Zjednoczonych Ameryki

Północnej; Komitet Obrony Narodowej w Ameryce; Komitet  
Obrony Narodowej (KON)

Dates: 1913–1920

Extent, total: 6 filing units, 0.05 linear meters

Extent, processed: 6 filing units, 0.05 linear meters

Languages: Polish, English

Finding Aids: printed inventory

### **Historical Note:**

The Polish National Defense Committee in America was established on December 16, 1912, at a national rally organized by the Polish Falcons of America in Pittsburgh, PA. Its aim was to obtain Poland's political independence by promoting an insurrection against Russia. With this goal achieved following the conclusion of World War I, the committee disbanded.

### **Scope and Content Note:**

Polish National Defense Committee in America constitution; no. 1, 1 filing unit, 1917.

Reports; no. 2, 1 filing unit, 1917–1924.

Meeting minutes, circulars, appeals to American Polonia, committee instructions and guidelines; no. 3, 1 filing unit, 1914–1920.

Documents of Kazimierz Gliwa relating to the Polish National Defense Committee in America; 4, 1 filing unit, 1915–1918.

Donations for “Dar Narodowy Józefowi Piłsudskiemu” [Józef Piłsudski National Gift]; no. 5, 1 filing unit, 1919.

Minutes record book, District 81, Camden, NJ; no. 6, 1 filing unit, 1913–1919.

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Collection Number: 703/46

Collection Title: **Polish National Union of America**

Other Titles: Polsko Narodowa Spójnia w Ameryce

Dates: 1958–1983

Extent, total: 4 filing units, 0.05 linear meters

Extent, processed: 4 filing units, 0.05 linear meters

Languages: Polish, English

Finding Aids: printed inventory

**Historical Note:**

The Polish National Union of America (PNU) is a nonprofit fraternal benefit organization, related to the Polish National Catholic Church (PNCC) in the United States and Canada. The PNU cooperates with the PNCC in socio-religious and patriotic efforts. It was established in 1908, at the initiative of Bishop Franciszek Hodur. During its second convention in 1911, the PNU decided to establish a home for the elderly. In 1929, a 418-acre farm was purchased in Waymart, PA, and the Dom Starców i Kalek [Home for the Elderly and Disabled] was opened. In 1939, the Schronisko Dziecka Polskiego [Polish Children's Shelter] was also built. Its official organ is the "Straż" [Guard].

**Scope and Content Note:**

Polish National Union of America convention minutes; no. 1, 1 filing unit, 1963.

Jubilee souvenir publications; no. 2, 1 filing unit, 1958.

Ephemeral brochures; no. 3, 1 filing unit, 1978.

District 6 "Spojnia Fraternal News"; no. 4, 1 filing unit, 1983.

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Collection Number: 703/112

Collection Title: **Polish National Welfare Association**

Other Titles: Polska Liga Spraw Społecznych w Ameryce

Dates: 1933–1939

Extent, total: 5 filing units, 0.04 linear meters

Extent, processed: 5 filing units, 0.04 linear meters

Languages: Polish

Finding Aids: printed inventory

**Historical Note:**

The Polish National Welfare Association was formed in 1930. Its aim was to encourage cooperation among social and humanitarian organizations in American Polonia. To reach its goals, the association organized meetings, readings, and lectures, supported the organization of new branches, encouraged cooperation with other organizations for the mutual exchange of advice, expertise, and insights. Members included charitable and humanitarian organizations, professional

social workers, relief organizations, and non-professionals acting towards social efforts. It was led by a general assembly and executive committee.

**Scope and Content Note:**

Polish National Welfare Association constitution and bylaws; no. 1, 1 filing unit, nd.

Meetings – minutes and programs; no. 2–5, 4 filing units, 1933–1939.

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Collection Number: 703/118

Collection Title: **Polish People's University**

Other Titles: Polski Uniwersytet Ludowy w Stanach Zjednoczonych Ameryki Północnej; Polish People's University in the United States

Dates: 1918–1994

Extent, total: 5 filing units, 0.03 linear meters

Extent, processed: 5 filing units, 0.03 linear meters

Languages: Polish

Finding Aids: printed inventory

**Historical Note:**

The Polish People's University (PPU, or Polski Uniwersytet Ludowy, PUL) was established in Chicago, on September 9, 1908. It was organized as a nonpartisan academic institution, spreading knowledge based on research. Dr. Juliusz Szymański served as its first secretary, with W. Orzechowski as deputy secretary. Local PPU's were established across the US, including in Detroit, on September 26, 1912; Toledo, OH, in 1911; Buffalo, NY, in March 1917; and Philadelphia, PA, in 1918. The period of existence for each was different and dependent on the local community's needs and interests.

**Scope and Content Note:**

Polish People's University souvenir jubilee publications; no. 1–4, 4 filing units, 1918, 1920, 1933, 1994.

Lecture programs at the Associated Polish Home of Philadelphia; no. 5, 1 filing unit, nd.

Collection Number: 703/115

Collection Title: **Polish Relief Committee of Delaware**

Other Titles: Polski Komitet Ratunkowy w Stanie Delaware

Dates: 1940

Extent, total: 2 filing units, 0.01 linear meters

Extent, processed: 2 filing units, 0.01 linear meters

Languages: Polish, English

Finding Aids: printed inventory

### **Historical Note:**

The Polish Relief Committee of Delaware, a humanitarian organization, was founded in 1939. Its main objective was to organize assistance for Poles injured by acts of war. This was achieved through fundraising, and the provision of clothing, blankets, medicine, shoes, and other needed items for victims in Poland and Europe. The committee was headquartered in Wilmington, DE.

### **Scope and Content Note:**

Polish Relief Committee of Delaware correspondence – appeals and letters asking for assistance for Poles, donor lists, and financial reports for 1939–1940; no. 1, 1 filing unit, 1940.

Bulletin – activity summary of April 10 and July 10, 1940; no. 2, 1 filing unit, 1940.

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Collection Number: 703/119

Collection Title: **Polish Society for Central Eastern European Cooperation**

Other Titles: Polski Związek Współpracy Środkowo-Wschodniej Europy; Związek Polskich Federalistów w Chicago; [Association of Polish Federalists, Chicago Division]

Dates: 1951–1953

Extent, total: 1 filing unit, 0.01 linear meters

Extent, processed: 1 filing unit, 0.01 linear meters

Languages: Polish, English

Finding Aids: printed inventory

**Historical Note:**

The Polish Society for Central Eastern European Cooperation was established in Chicago, on March 18, 1951, as the Związek Polskich Federalistów w Chicago [Association of Polish Federalists, Chicago Division]. Its goal was to establish contact with other Chicago area ethnic groups, organizing discussions, lectures, and presentations. Its name was changed on November 30, 1952. It was headquartered at a private residence on Greenview Avenue, in Chicago, and was led by a board.

**Scope and Content Note:**

Polish Society for Central Eastern European Cooperation press releases; no. 1, 1 filing unit, 1951–1953.

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Collection Number: 703/108

Collection Title: **Polish Teachers Association in America**

Other Titles: Zrzeszenie Nauczycieli Polskich w Ameryce

Dates: [1945–1959], 1960–2009

Extent, total: 223 filing units, 3.20 linear meters

Extent, processed: 223 filing units, 3.20 linear meters

Languages: Polish, English

Finding Aids: printed inventory

**Historical Note:**

Since 1950, in Chicago, there were several Polish teacher organizations, which within the span of many years, changed names and structures. On October 14, 1960, it was decided to form one encompassing organization under the name Polish Teachers Association in America (PTAA). This resulted in more work, as the organizational structure expanded. New committees focused on programs, textbooks, public meetings, publication, verification, education, development, teacher training, and more. This led to the organization of education conferences with lesson demonstrations; classroom observations; lectures and discussions; program development addressing the changing needs of the student body; student courses and competitions; writing and publishing textbooks and other school aids; establishing of new Polish language Saturday schools; and the cooperation with other organizations. The association is run by an executive committee, general meeting, and an education council.



**Scope and Content Note:**

Early schools formed by émigrés – statutes, meeting minutes, printed forms, student lists; no. 1–13, 13 filing units, 1945–1959.

Polish Teachers Association in America organizational files – statutes, regulations; no. 15–19, 5 filing units, 1969–2004.

PTAA board and commission meetings – minutes, notes, and reports; no. 20–65, 46 filing units, 1963–2006.

Correspondence; no. 66–71, 6 filing units, 2000–2009.

Announcements; no. 72–99, 28 filing units, 1966–2008.

Membership – member lists, questionnaires, declarations; no. 100–106, 7 filing units, 1961–1998.

Polish Language Committee – meeting minutes, correspondence, conferences; no. 107–112, 6 filing units, 1969–1972.

Symposia – information, materials, participant lists; no. 113–117, 5 filing units, 1986, 1993.

Recital competitions organized by PTAA – materials, correspondence, participant lists; no. 118–127, 10 filing units, 1971–2008.

Events – printed forms, invitations, programs, correspondence on balls, dances, teacher days; no. 128–133, 6 filing units, 1957–1998.

PTAA Library – loan receipts, purchased book expenses; no. 134, 1 filing unit, 1971–1987.

Inventory book; no. 135, 1 filing unit, 1985–1989.

PTAA emblem (negative); no. 136, 1 filing unit, 1968.

Press clippings and publications; no. 137–151, 15 filing units, 1952–2004.

Methodological materials – PTAA publications, education programs, printed materials; no. 152–159, 8 filing units, 1963–2004.

PTAA activities – materials, notes; no. 160–165, 6 filing units, 1961–1998.

Franciszek Kokot files – correspondence, notes, medals, press clippings; no. 166–180, 15 filing units, 1946–1994.

Schools – list of Saturday schools, school management, teacher lists; no. 181–185, 5 filing units, 1966–2004.

Gen. K. Pulaski Polish Saturday School – regulations, student lists, internal records, methodological materials, press clippings; no. 186–195, 10 filing units, 1956–2001.

T. Kosciuszko School of Polish Language – regulations, announcements, jubilee books; no. 196–199, 4 filing units, 1967–2000.

Other schools in alphabetical order – regulations, student and teacher lists, jubilee publications; no. 200–210, 11 filing units, 1972–2009.

Photographs relating to PTAA and Polish schools in the United States; no. 211–223, 13 filing units, 1952–1992.

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Collection Number: 703/66

Collection Title: **Polish Scouting Organization of Illinois – ZHP Chicago**

Other Titles: Związek Harcerstwa Polskiego w Chicago

Dates: [1935], 1949–2009

Extent, total: 12 filing units, 0.16 linear meters

Extent, processed: 12 filing units, 0.16 linear meters

Languages: Polish, English

Finding Aids: printed inventory

### **Historical Note:**

The origins of the Polish Scouting Organization of Illinois – ZHP Chicago date back to 1949, at the first meetings of the “Wędrownie Żurawie” [migratory cranes] group led by scoutmaster Jan Kanty Miska, on October 7 and November 12. At the direction of scoutmaster Wanda Kamieniecka-Grycko, the delegate from the leadership office, a meeting of all heads of scouting groups in Chicago was convened on January 27, 1953. At that time, the board of the Polish Scouting Organization of Illinois was selected, with Kazimierz Furdyna as the chairman. That same year, the first conference for scouting instructors was held, led by scoutmasters Wanda Kamieniecka-Grycko and Jan Kanty Miska; organizational foundations were established, the first scouting districts were created, and the process to form new districts across the United States was laid out. The Chicago circuit is part of the international Związek Harcerstwa Polskiego poza granicami Kraju [Polish Scouting Association Abroad], headquartered in London, which emphasizes the continuity from the prewar scouting movement in Poland, maintaining the scouting rules and pledge, as well as the ideals and principles of service to God, Poland, and others. The Chicago circuit serves as an administrative unit; its main

task is to coordinate the work of scouts, their representatives, and their needs within Polonia and America, as well as to raise funds for the scouts throughout Illinois. The circuit board includes the leaders of each “hufiec” (an organizational unit of scouts – “Tarty” and “Warta”), a representative of the senior scouts circle, the president of the Auxiliary Members Association, the Dom Harcerski administrator, and the directors of the artistic groups (“Wichry” and “Lechici”).

The Chicago circuit includes the “Tatry” hufiec of girl scouts, “Warta” hufiec of boy scouts, three senior scout circles, two instruction groups, two artistic groups, and the Auxiliary Members Association. In the Chicago area, there are 14 girl and boy scout troops (age 11–18), 15 cub scout groups (age 7–10), and two groups of “elves” (age 4–6). The circuit accomplishes its goals by organizing events, focused on and including the start of the scouting year, November 11th Independence Day, a holiday bazaar, a Christmas program at the Museum of Science and Industry, the “opłatek” or Christmas wafer event, May 3rd Constitution Day, and “Dzień Zucha” [Cub Scouts Day]. The circuit cooperates with Polish Saturday schools, co-organizes exhibits, and runs a folk-dance scout ensemble and a recital-choir ensemble. The circuit board also collects subsidies and manages a fund for scout training, supporting troop courses and conventions, as well as a scholarship fund. The circuit engages in charitable and social actions, provides aid for invalids, repatriates, and flood victims. Since 1962, the circuit publishes its organ “Kronika Harcerska.”

### Scope and Content Note:

Polish Scouting Organization of Illinois – ZHP Chicago jubilee souvenir publications; no. 1–4, 4 filing units, 1974, 1981, 1999, 2009.

Ephemeral publications from various ZHP Chicago districts; no. 5, 1 filing unit, 1960, 1968, 1975, 1983, 2002.

Press clippings; no. 6, 1 filing unit, 1974

Bulletin of the Auxiliary Members Association; no. 7, 1 filing unit, 1966–1968.

“Kronika Harcerska,” organ of ZHP Chicago; no. 8, 1 filing unit, 1996, 2000–2003.

“Znicz – Wiadomości Harcerskie” [Informer – Scouting News]; no. 9, 1 filing unit, 1999, 2001–2002.

“INFO ZHP USA Wiadomości – Newsletter”, no. 10, 1 filing unit, 1998.

Photographs of scouting jubilee jamboree at Spała, Poland, in August 11–25, 1935, and at Camp Gieryk, Custer Park, IL, in 1940; no. 11, 1 filing unit, 1935, 1940.

Scouting publications and handbooks; no. 12, 1 filing unit, 1944, 1951, 1960.

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Collection Number: 703/74

Collection Title: **Polish Singers Alliance of America**

Other Titles: Związek Śpiewaków Polskich w Ameryce

Dates: 1906–1998

Extent, total: 90 filing units, 0.75 linear meters

Extent, processed: 90 filing units, 0.75 linear meters

Languages: Polish, English

Finding Aids: printed inventory

### Historical Note:

The Polish Singers Alliance of America (PSAA) was founded in Chicago, in 1888, and united amateur choirs and singing circles from across the city. One of its founders, Antoni Małek, also served as the first president. At the 1890 convention in Milwaukee, WI, the PSAA's official organ was established: "Ziarno" [Grain]. The PSAA quickly expanded, covering all states with sizeable Polish communities, as well as some parts of Canada. Its objective was to promote Polish music and songs and raise the prestige of Polish composers in America and Polonia. This was realized by establishing junior and senior choirs, and by organizing national and local conventions, concerts, and competitions. The PSAA materially and morally supported Polish composers, musicians, and singers, and also published in the field of musical literature. It is led by an executive committee and general assembly.

### Scope and Content Note:

Polish Singers Alliance of America conventions – programs, souvenir publications, minutes; no. 1–18, 18 filing units, 1906–1971, 1989, 1998.

Jubilee souvenir publications; no. 19–22, 4 filing units, 1914, 1924, 1939, 1964.

PSAA choirs and societies – programs, invitations, ephemeral publications, member rosters, photographs; no. 23–90, 68 filing units, 1908–1998.

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Collection Number: 703/60

Collection Title: **Polish Union of America**

Other Titles: Unia Polska w Ameryce

Dates: 1907–1946

Extent, total: 6 filing units, 0.07 linear meters

Extent, processed: 6 filing units, 0.07 linear meters

Languages: Polish, English

Finding Aids: printed inventory

**Historical Note:**

The Polish Union of America was founded in 1890, in Buffalo, NY. For its first 25 years, it served as an unincorporated umbrella association for several Catholic parish societies, uniting the many mutual benefit societies that had sprung up at parishes throughout Polonia. During this time, the location of its headquarters was subject to change following each national convention. Prior to its formal incorporation as a fraternal benefit society, which began in 1915 and completed in 1917, its headquarters was established in Buffalo, NY. Throughout its existence, the union focused on the religious, moral, social, and humanitarian development of its members, the Polonian community, and on the efforts to support of Poland's independence. It organizes cultural festivals and awards educational scholarships. Its current headquarters are in West Seneca, NY, and it is led by a national board.

**Scope and Content Note:**

Polish Union of America constitution and bylaws; no. 1, 1 filing unit, 1907.

Convention souvenir publications; no. 2–4, 3 filing units, 1933, 1937, 1946.

Jubilee souvenir publication; no. 5, 1 filing unit, 1940.

“Historya Unii Polskiej w Ameryce, Inc.: z siedzibą w Buffalo, New York” [History of the Polish Union of America]; no. 6, 1 filing unit, 1930.

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Collection Number: 703/126

Collection Title: **Polish Union Printers Association**

Other Titles: Stowarzyszenie Drukarzy Polskich w Chicago; Stowarzyszenie Unijnych Drukarzy Polskich; Polish Printers Association; Polish Printers Union of Chicago; Chicago Polish Typographical Union (Local 358, Local 546); International Typographical Union Local 16

Dates: 1909–1944

Extent, total: 6 filing units, 0.10 linear meters

Extent, processed: 6 filing units, 0.10 linear meters

Languages: Polish, English

Finding Aids: printed inventory

**Historical Note:**

The Polish Union Printers Association was founded by Jan Migdalski, who came to Chicago in 1889, and served as director of the “Wiara i Ojczyzna” [Faith and Fatherland] weekly, the predecessor to “Dziennik Chicagoski.” In 1892, Migdalski issued an appeal to Polish printers to unite as a trade society. The first general assembly was held on July 24, 1892, at 141–143 W. Division Street. At the next meeting on August 7, the Polish Union Printers Association was formed and its constitution was adopted. Its objectives were to train its members in the art of printing, and to organize readings and lectures on all topics, to improve the printer trade, and to maintain an insurance fund for ailing members. On March 16, 1894, the association was reorganized, and reestablished as a professional organization based on union principles. It was chartered and incorporated in the state of Illinois on June 5, 1894. At the November 5, 1895, meeting, it was unanimously decided the association would join the International Typographical Union (ITU), as Local 358, Chicago Polish Typographical Union. Between June 11, 1897 and August 27, 1902, the association separated from the ITU, and then rejoined as Local 546. In March 1901, the first issue of the trade paper, “Drukarz” [Printer], was published by the association. On February 14, 1915, it joined the ITU Local 16.

**Scope and Content Note:**

Polish Union Printers Association jubilee souvenir publications; no. 2, 4–5, 3 filing units, 1934, 1944.

Ephemeral publications; no. 3, 1 filing unit, 1934.

“Drukarz” – trade publication; no., 1, 1 filing unit, 1909.

Press clippings; no. 6, 1 filing unit, 1944.

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Collection Number: 703/117

Collection Title: **Polish University Abroad, Chicago Branch**

Other Titles: Polski Uniwersytet na Obczyźnie (PUNO) Oddział w Chicago; Polski Instytut Nauki i Kultury; Polish Institute of Science and Culture

Dates: 1952, 1988

Extent, total: 2 filing units, 0.02 linear meters

Extent, processed: 2 filing units, 0.02 linear meters

Languages: Polish

Finding Aids: printed inventory

**Historical Note:**

The Polish University Abroad, Chicago Branch, was established in 1978, as an extension of the Polish University Abroad in London. Its aim was to promote the culture, history, and traditions of Poland abroad, to conduct independent research, lectures, seminars, and conferences in cooperation with other universities and academic institutions, to aid new immigrants with integration into life in America by organizing vocational and English language courses, to assist in the recognition of diplomas granted by Polish universities, and to support enrollment into American universities. The Chicago branch was registered with state and federal authorities as the Polish Institute of Science and Culture. It was led by a board of directors, headed by a president and vice president.

**Scope and Content Note:**

PUNO Chicago branch catalog 1988/1989; no. 1, 1 filing unit, 1988.

“Zarys historii filozofii” [An outline of the history of philosophy] – written by Dr. Adam Żółtowski (manuscript), no. 2, 1 filing unit, 1952.

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Collection Number: 703/55

Collection Title: **Polish Veterans of World War II, Inc.**

Other Titles: Stowarzyszenie Polskich Kombatantów II Wojny Światowej (SPK); Stowarzyszenie Polskich Kombatantów w Stanach Zjednoczonych; Polish Combatants' Association

Dates: 1963–2003

Extent, total: 8 filing units, 0.06 linear meters

Extent, processed: 8 filing units, 0.06 linear meters

Languages: Polish, English

Finding Aids: printed inventory

**Historical Note:**

The Polish Veterans of World War II, Inc. was founded in the United States in 1953. Members of local posts, the smallest unit of the organization, included all Polish soldiers, regardless of citizenship or religious affiliations. Its objectives were to organize patriotic celebrations and cultural and educational activities, to care for disabled veterans and assist fellow veterans, both members and new veterans, and to cooperate with other Polish combatant organizations around the world as well as with American veteran organizations. This was accomplished by conducting radio programs, publishing newsletters, organizing celebrations,

fundraising for youth and needy in Poland, running Polish language schools, cooperating with Polish scouts through organizing summer camps, and operating a library, reading room, and community center. Its executive board was based in New York. Its official organ was "Kombatant w Ameryce." The organization was dissolved during its 2012 convention, and its last president served as the chair of the dissolution committee.

**Scope and Content Note:**

Polish Veterans of World War II conventions – souvenir publications; no. 1–5, 5 filing units, 1963, 1972, 1987, 1996, 2003.

Polish Veterans of World War II Post No. 31 – activities reports, press releases, ephemeral publications, jubilee celebrations; no. 6–7, 2 filing units, 1964–1992.

"1939–1984: 45 lat służby Polsce i emigracji," published by Polish Veterans of World War II in Great Britain; no. 8, 1 filing unit, 1984.

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Collection Number: 703/109

Collection Title: **Polish Western Association of America**

Other Titles: Polski Związek Ziem Zachodnich w Ameryce

Dates: 1955–1988

Extent, total: 4 filing units, 0.06 linear meters

Extent, processed: 4 filing units, 0.06 linear meters

Languages: Polish, English

Finding Aids: printed inventory

**Historical Note:**

The Polish Western Association of America was established on December 8, 1955, as an apolitical nonprofit organization aimed at defending Polish western territories. It was headquartered in Chicago, and active across the United States. Its objectives were to develop activities aimed at strengthening relations with Polish western territories, to lead the Studium Ziem Zachodnich [Study of Western Lands], an academic research institution, to increase awareness about the territories, to collect and publish materials relating to the territories, to nurture the regional traditions and customs, and to maintain contacts with similar organizations abroad. The association was organized as a general delegated assembly, led by a board, with an audit commission and a court of arbitration.



**Scope and Content Note:**

Polish Western Association of America bylaws; no. 1, 1 filing unit, 1957.

Materials printed for the 30th anniversary of the Polish Western Association of America; no. 2, 1 filing unit, 1988.

Quarterly of the Polish Western Association of America; no. 3, 1 filing unit, 1965, 1984.

Press clippings, press releases, correspondence; no. 4, 1 filing unit, 1955–1959.

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Collection Number: 703/104

Collection Title: **Polish White Cross**

Other Titles: Polski Biały Krzyż; White Cross of Poland

Dates: 1929

Extent, total: 1 filing unit, 0.01 linear meters

Extent, processed: 1 filing unit, 0.01 linear meters

Languages: Polish

Finding Aids: printed inventory

**Historical Note:**

The Polish White Cross was founded in 1918, in the United States, thanks to the efforts of Helena Paderewska, wife of I.J. Paderewski. It was created as volunteer assistance and care for the Polish Army in France, not only in the camps, but also on the battlefields, with the primary purpose of tending to the wounded and distributing gifts sent by relatives and friends of the soldiers. It was to be a temporary organization and worked under the strict oversight of the Polish National Department. Paderewska organized and financed the recruitment of nurse volunteers, who were sent to locations where Polish soldiers conscripted by Russia, Germany, and Austria fought during World War I. The White Cross also spread Polish culture and promoted learning, and undertook actions aimed at fostering patriotism, national consciousness, and civic pride among the Polish soldiers fighting under partitioned rule, and after the conclusion of WWI, among soldiers of the Polish Army. The Polish White Cross continued in emigration until 1961.

**Scope and Content Note:**

Polish White Cross activity reports; no. 1, 1 filing unit, 1929.

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Collection Number: 703/73

Collection Title: **Polish Women's Alliance of America**

Other Titles: Związek Polek w Ameryce

Dates: 1901–2008

Extent, total: 72 filing units, 0.62 linear meters

Extent, processed: 72 filing units, 0.62 linear meters

Languages: Polish, English

Finding Aids: printed inventory

### **Historical Note:**

The Polish Women's Alliance of America (PWA) was founded on May 22, 1898, in the Wojciechowo neighborhood of Chicago, as a fraternal benefit society. It was unique in that it was one of the first women's organizations – created by women, for women, before American women were granted the right to vote in public elections. Its founder was Stefania Chmielińska, who worked as a seamstress. Aware of the situation women faced in the workforce, she wanted to create an organization that would permit stability, self-sufficiency, and financial independence. Early on, the PWA supported the education of its members, with a focus on specialized trade, and offered life insurance to be purchased in their own name – an uncommon practice at the time. The PWA organized educational, cultural, and social activities within Polonia, including patriotic performances, lectures, and celebrations, and provided material assistance and moral support to Poland. It also strongly promoted the idea of equality for women.

The PWA took up many important initiatives, including: sending an invitation to Maria Curie-Skłodowska to visit the United States, and securing funds for the purchase of radium to further her scientific experiments; raising funds for Poland during World War II; participating in the creation of the Polish American Congress in 1944; and supporting the Ellis Island restoration project. The PWA offered insurance benefits to women and men, awarded educational scholarships, promoted Polish culture and heritage, and organized charitable and humanitarian works. Since 1902, its official organ was "Głos Polek" [Polish Women's Voice]. It was headquartered in Chicago and was led by a board of directors and convention. In 2017, it merged with the First Catholic Slovak Ladies Association.

### **Scope and Content Note:**

Polish Women's Alliance of America (PWA) conventions – souvenir publications, minutes, reports, state and regional conventions; no. 1–24, 32–37, 30 filing units, 1916–1983.

Jubilee souvenir publications; no. 25–31, 72, 8 filing units, 1923, 1928, 1933, 1938, 1948, 1973, 1995, 2003.

PWA groups – jubilee souvenir publications, ephemeral publications, event invitations; no. 38–66, 69–71, 32 filing units, 1910–1983, 1999, 2001, 2008.

Correspondence (reproductions) with Maria Curie-Skłodowska, Maria Kononicka, and Maria Rodziewiczówna; no. 67, 1 filing unit, 1901–1902, 1907, 1921, 1923, 1937.

Press clippings; no. 68, 1 filing unit, 1909, 1924–1932.

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Collection Number: 703/69

Collection Title: **Polish Young Men's Alliance of America**

Other Titles: Związek Młodzieży Polskiej w Ameryce

Dates: 1910–1950

Extent, total: 6 filing units, 0.05 linear meters

Extent, processed: 6 filing units, 0.05 linear meters

Languages: Polish, English

Finding Aids: printed inventory

### **Historical Note:**

The Polish Young Men's Alliance of America was established in 1894, in Boston, MA. Its objectives were to strive for Poland's independence, as well as to unite Polish youth in America as one national organization. The alliance was divided into male, female, or mixed troops, which were created throughout the US where Polish populations had settled.

### **Scope and Content Note:**

Polish Young Men's Alliance of America organizational files; no. 1–3, 3 filing units, 1910, 1917.

Correspondence relating to activities no. 4, 1 filing unit, 1914.

Ephemeral publications; no. 5, 1 filing unit, 1948, 1950.

Jubilee souvenir publications; no. 6, 1 filing unit, 1937.

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Collection Number: 703/258

Collection Title: **Polish Young Men's Christian Association**

Other Titles: Polska YMCA – Związek Młodzieży Chrześcijańskiej

Dates: 1927–1949

Extent, total: 14 filing units, 0.10 linear meters

Extent, processed: 14 filing units, 0.10 linear meters

Languages: English, Polish

Finding Aids: printed inventory

### **Historical Note:**

The Polish Young Men's Christian Association (YMCA) is an organization promoting programming based on Christian values, with the goal of harmonious physical, mental, and spiritual development. The YMCA was founded in 1844, in London, by Sir George Williams; since 1851, it has had a presence in the United States. In 1918, it began operations in Poland as the Związek Młodzieży Chrześcijańskiej, or Polish YMCA. From the beginning, its activities focused on improving social life. In Krakow, it organized a shelter for soldiers and a Dom Oficera Polskiego [Polish Officers' Home] for officers. It also built sports stadiums, and the first indoor pool in Krakow, as well as supported Polish soldiers and refugees during World War II. It focused particularly on military and civilian emigration, providing nutritional care, organizing clubs, distributing clothing, and encouraging cultural and educational efforts. During WWII, Paul Super served as general director of the Polish YMCA.

### **Scope and Content Note:**

IX Walne Zebranie Polskiej YMCA [9th general assembly of the Polish YMCA] reports for the year 1930; no. 1, 1 filing unit, 1931.

Polish YMCA objectives and tasks, by Paul Super; no. 2, 1 filing unit, 1942–1944.

Correspondence of Paul Super, on Poland in 1939; no. 3, 1 filing unit, 1939.

Correspondence of Paul Super; no. 4, 1 filing unit, 1941–1949.

Activity reports for 1940–1945; no. 5, 1 filing unit, 1941–1945.

Activity brochures; no. 6, 1 filing unit, 1942–1945.

Financial reports; no. 7, 1 filing unit, 1941–1944.

Informational brochures and ephemeral publications; no. 8–9, 2 filing unit, 1927–1944.

Press clippings; no. 10, 1 filing unit, 1939, 1942–1946.

“News From Poland” (published in Warsaw); no. 11, 1 filing unit, 1938–1939.

“News From the Polish YMCA” (published in France); no. 12, 1 filing unit, 1940.

“The Polish YMCA Bulletin” (published in US); no. 13, 1 filing unit, 1944, 1946.

“Bulletin of the Polish YMCA;” no. 14, 1 filing unit, 1943–1946.

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Collection Number: 703/48

Collection Title: **Polonus Philatelic Society**

Other Titles: Stowarzyszenie Filatelistów Polskich

Dates: 1939–1967

Extent, total: 7 filing units, 0.07 linear meters

Extent, processed: 7 filing units, 0.07 linear meters

Languages: Polish, English

Finding Aids: printed inventory

### Historical Note:

The Polonus Philatelic Society is the oldest Polonian stamp collecting organization, established in 1939, at the initiation of Czesław Mikucki and 54 collectors of stamps. Lester Jankowski served as its first president. Its purpose was to encourage and promote collecting Polish postage stamps, share its research and expertise, and publicize Polish philately. Through positive contacts with the United States Postal Service, Polonus was instrumental in the issuance of commemorative American stamps on Polish themes, including Paderewski, Generals Kosciuszko and Pulaski, Copernicus, and Poland’s Millennium of Christianity. Polonus also hosts “Polpex,” an annual philatelic exhibition, focusing on major events in Poland’s history or on famous Poles. Its official organ is the “Bulletin of the Polonus Philatelic Society.”

### Scope and Content Note:

Polonus Philatelic Society ephemeral publications and event invitations; no. 1, 1 filing unit, 1944–1964.

Press clippings; no. 2, 1 filing unit, 1958–1960.

Order forms for philatelic periodicals; no. 3, 1 filing unit, 1954, 1965.

Stamp and exhibition catalogs; no. 4–7, 4 filing units, 1939, 1945–1949, 1967.

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Collection Number: 703/285

Collection Title: **Pomost**

Other Titles: *Ruch Społeczno-Polityczny POMOST*; Pomost  
Socio-Political Movement

Dates: 1981–1987

Extent, total: 9 filing units, 0.40 linear meters

Extent, processed: 9 filing units, 0.40 linear meters

Languages: English

Finding Aids: printed inventory

### **Historical Note:**

Pomost was one of the largest pro-independence Polish organizations. It was established in 1979, in Chicago, and continued through 1989. In the beginning, Pomost issued a quarterly under the same name. In 1981, it evolved into the Pomost Socio-Political Movement. On October 8–9, 1983, its first convention was held in Chicago, at which its ideological principles and political platform were adopted. Pomost was founded by Krzysztof Rac, Marian Sromek, and Waldemar Włodarczyk. In 1985, the “Pomost” quarterly became a monthly publication. Pomost supported democracy in Poland and led wide-ranging political actions in the United States; it organized a successful campaign aimed at a renouncement of the Yalta agreements by the US government, resulting in resolutions passed by the Congress. Representative offices of Pomost were established in several major US cities, as were foreign representatives. Its main office was located in Chicago.

Chicago Pomost members created their own radio program, and it was the only radio program informing on the democratic opposition activities in Poland. Radio Pomost soon expanded, building the first American network of Polish radio programming, and broadcasting in Detroit, Colorado, Phoenix, AZ, and other locations with Pomost chapters across the US. At the turn of 1986–1987, Pomost experienced a deep crisis, which led to the downfall of the organization in 1989, coinciding with the achievement of its basic objective – the independence of Poland.

### **Scope and Content Note:**

Albums containing photographs, press clippings, news releases chronicling Pomost activities and related events affecting Poland and Polonia; no. 1–7, 7 filing units, 1983–1987.

Publications by Pomost or on Solidarity topics; no. 8–9, 2 filing units, 1981, 1985.

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Collection Number: 703/26

Collection Title: **"Przyjaźń" Dramatic Club**

Other Titles: Klub Dramatyczny "Przyjaźń"

Dates: 1934

Extent, total: 2 filing units, 0.02 linear meters

Extent, processed: 2 filing units, 0.02 linear meters

Languages: Polish, English

Finding Aids: printed inventory

### Historical Note:

The "Przyjaźń" Dramatic Club was active in Chicago; dates of its existence could not be determined.

### Scope and Content Note:

Performance invitations; no. 1, 1 filing unit, 1934.

Scripts: "Kłopoty panny Zosi;" "Mąż wypożyczony za pieniądze;" "Papuś i Synuś;" "Wicek i Wacek;" and "Proszek i Pigułka;" no. 2, 1 filing unit, nd.

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Collection Number: 703/20

Collection Title: **Pulaski Foundation**

Other Titles: Fundacja Pułaskiego

Dates: 1941–1944

Extent, total: 5 filing units, 0.02 linear meters

Extent, processed: 5 filing units, 0.02 linear meters

Languages: Polish, English

Finding Aids: printed inventory

### Historical Note:

The Pulaski Foundation, a Polish American publicity institution, was founded in 1938. Its main objective was to address Americanized Poles, informing them about their national identity and engaging them in Polish affairs. This was achieved through spreading information through radio, film, books, newspapers, and other publications, including English translations of Polish literature; promoting Polish artistic achievements, and connecting to them the American world of culture and art; coordinating Polish political involvement in the US in an effort to gain tangible benefits; encouraging intellectual and social development in youth of Polish descent; and caring for the welfare of Poland.

**Scope and Content Note:**

Pulaski Foundation informational brochures and bulletins; no. 1–4, 4 filing units, 1941–1944.

Pulaski Foundation financial reports, no. 5, 1 filing unit, 1943.

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Collection Number: 703/31

Collection Title: **Pulaski Legion of America**

Other Titles: Legion Pułaskiego w Stanach Zjednoczonych;  
Polish Military Alliance; Związek Wojsk Polskich w Ameryce

Dates: 1905–1968

Extent, total: 8 filing units, 0.06 linear meters

Extent, processed: 8 filing units, 0.06 linear meters

Languages: Polish, English

Finding Aids: printed inventory

**Historical Note:**

The Pulaski Legion of America was founded in Chicago, in 1905, originally as the Polish Military Alliance. The aim of the legion was to provide ready military assistance in the effort to regain Poland's independence. In July 1915, it began to issue the publication "Przyjaciel Żołnierza" [Soldier's Friend], edited by Stanisław Orpiszewski. The Polish Military Alliance cooperated closely with the Polish National Department, particularly evident during World War I, when the Alliance recruited volunteers for the American and Polish armies, and materially supported actions led by the Polish National Department. The name was changed to the Pulaski Legion of America in September 1932. Major changes occurred in 1945, when the positions of president and chairman were merged into a new position of commandant, and a new board was elected. The Legion is composed of a head office and branches.

**Scope and Content Note:**

Correspondence; no. 1, 1 filing unit, 1905–1911.

Receipts paid by the 11th Corps to individuals by name; no. 2, 1 filing unit, 1906–1907.

Program from the 12th Convention of the Polish Military Alliance; no. 3, 1 filing unit, 1932.

Pulaski Legion of America souvenir jubilee publications; no. 4–5, 2 filing units, 1934.

Souvenir convention publications; no. 6–8, 3 filing units, 1938, 1946, 1968.



Collection Number: 703/88

Collection Title: **Rev. Stanisław Staszic Institute of America**

Other Titles: Instytut im. ks. St. Staszica w Ameryce; Instytut im. ks. St. Staszica w Ameryce Etnograficzno-Krajoznawczy; Instytut Etnograficzno-Krajoznawczy im. ks. Stanisława Staszica w Ameryce

Dates: 1959

Extent, total: 1 filing units, 0.01 linear meters

Extent, processed: 1 filing units, 0.01 linear meters

Languages: Polish

Finding Aids: printed inventory

### Historical Note:

The Rev. Stanisław Staszic Institute of America was established on March 15, 1959, from the Institute of Ethnography, History, and Geography (Towarzystwa Przyrodniczego [Natural History Society]). It served as an apolitical, research institute, with the intention to ease cooperation with Poland in the scientific field.

### Scope and Content Note:

Bulletin, issue number 1; no. 1, 1 filing unit, 1959.

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Collection Number: 703/24

Collection Title: **Roman Dmowski Institute of America, Chicago Chapter**

Other Titles: Instytut Romana Dmowskiego w Ameryce Oddział w Chicago

Dates: 1935–1987

Extent, total: 5 filing units, 0.03 linear meters

Extent, processed: 5 filing units, 0.03 linear meters

Languages: Polish

Finding Aids: printed inventory

### Historical Note:

Roman Dmowski Institute of America, Chicago Chapter, was a community organization, and included a library and archives. The collections included books on Polish history, culture, and Poland's contributions to the West; materials on the history of American Polonia, and its achievements in the US; archival documents from individuals and organizations, photographs, press clippings, and more. It also collected materials from Polonia abroad, including documents

and prints in different languages, both historical and contemporary. It hosted exhibitions of books and publications, and discussion meetings.

### **Scope and Content Note:**

Testament of Roman Dmowski for Polish Americans (reproduction) – written by Dmowski in the journal of Roman Galiński, September 9, 1935; no. 1, 1 filing unit, 1935.

“Warszawski Dziennik Narodowy” featuring a memorial article on Dmowski, no. 2, 1 filing unit, 1939.

Anniversary publications by the Roman Dmowski Institute of America, Chicago Chapter on the occasions of Jasna Góra and [50 years] of the writer Jędrzej Giertych; no. 3, 1 filing unit, 1982.

Press bulletin issued by the Roman Dmowski Institute of America on the 100th birthday of Dmowski; no. 4, 1 filing unit, 1964.

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Collection Number: 703/34

Collection Title: **Sea League of America**

Other Titles: Liga Morska w Ameryce; Liga Morska i Kolonialna; Polska Liga Morska; Liga Morska i Rzeczna

Dates: 1937–1978

Extent, total: 9 filing units, 0.06 linear meters

Extent, processed: 9 filing units, 0.06 linear meters

Languages: Polish, English

Finding Aids: printed inventory

### **Historical Note:**

The Sea League of America was founded in 1931, with the creation of its first branch in Hamtramck, MI, named after Eugeniusz Kwiatkowski (and at the initiative of former vice consul, Czesław Lindy-Lipaczyński). Shortly, more branches were established in other cities, including Chicago; Hammond, IN; New York; and Philadelphia, PA, under various names, such as Liga Morska i Kolonialna [Maritime and Colonial League], Polska Liga Morska [Polish Sea League], and Liga Morska i Rzeczna [Sea and River League]. Initially, they worked independently, and cooperated with the Sea League on common goals. In order to unite them all, they created a central base in Chicago in 1935. That same year, the first general assembly was held, with representatives from all branches participating. Sea League of America was adopted as the official name, and the Central Board in Chicago was established as the head of the many districts and branches across the states. In 1939, the League began to publish its official organ, “Morze – The Sea.”

During the fifth convention in 1944, it was decided to move the League headquarters to New York. The objectives of the League were to raise political support for Polish access to the sea, encourage and educate youth of shipping and foreign trade, join the ranks of sea service, care for Polish seafarers when beyond the borders of Poland, cooperate with American organizations interested in the US Navy or other sea-relating topics, fund scholarships for poor students of Polish descent, and take an active part in national campaigns, including demonstrations, rallies, parades, and church services. At the initiative of the Sea League of America, the Polsko-Amerykańska Rada Morska [Polish American Maritime Council] was formed.

### Scope and Content Note:

Sea League of America souvenir convention publications; no. 1-7, 7 filing units, 1937-1956.

Publications relating to the 35th Jubilee Convention; no. 8, 1 filing unit, 1965.

Banquet souvenir publication on the occasion of the 40th Anniversary (1938-1978) of the District 5 Calumet region of the Sea League of America; no. 9, 1 filing unit, 1978.

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Collection Number: 703/282

Collection Title: **Siberian Society of the USA**

Other Titles: Związek Sybiraków w USA

Dates: 1995

Extent, total: 1 filing unit, 0.01 linear meters

Extent, processed: 1 filing unit, 0.01 linear meters

Languages: English, Polish

Finding Aids: printed inventory

### Historical Note:

The Siberian Society of the USA has its origins in 1991, when a temporary board of the Siberian Society was elected during a meeting called by the Commandant of District 1 of the Polish Army Veterans' Association in America (PAVA); Henryk Ścigała served as the first president. At the first general assembly of the Siberian Society on July 17, 1992, held at PAVA Post 90, its constitution was ratified and the first official board was elected for a two-year term. The society was formally registered in the state of Illinois on January 1, 1993, with headquarters in Chicago. Its founders included: Janusz Wasiak, Tadeusz Wojnar, Jan Kupriańczyk, Eugeniusz Chmielowski, and Henryk Ścigała. It served as a collegial society, bringing together over 200 families, among whom were those persecuted

by the Soviet Union, deported from eastern territories of Poland, and exiled to Siberia. A nonpartisan organization, its aim was to unite those exiled to Siberia, and to maintain contact and cooperate with Polish patriotic organizations. The society also provides support to its ailing and elderly members. It organizes charitable activities for the benefit of compatriots in Russia and Kazakhstan, and maintains the memory of Polish martyrs, commemorating those who died in exile as well as important events.

The society also promotes patriotic traditions, and educating youth on this topic. It publishes regularly, in order to provide an accurate historical account of those exiled to Siberia, and frequently publishes the memoirs of its members. It holds an annual commemoration of the deportation to Siberia, and its members are invited to speak about their personal experiences. Members are often interviewed for radio broadcasts and documentaries, and visit schools, serving as living witnesses to this history. The society is led by a board of directors; the organizational structure also includes an audit committee and court of arbitration.

### **Scope and Content Note:**

Siberian Society of the USA souvenir publication on the dedication of its banner; no. 1, 1 filing unit, 1995.

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Collection Number: 703/147

Collection Title: **Union of Poles in America**

Other Titles: Zjednoczenie Polaków w Ameryce pod opieką Matki Boskiej; Union of Poles in America under the patronage of our Blessed Mother

Dates: 1958

Extent, total: 1 filing unit, 0.01 linear meters

Extent, processed: 1 filing unit, 0.01 linear meters

Languages: Polish, English

Finding Aids: printed inventory

### **Historical Note:**

The Union of Poles in America under the patronage of our Blessed Mother was created on May 30, 1939, in Cleveland, OH, at a special joint convention merging the Polish Roman Catholic Union, under the protection of the Immaculate Heart of Mary, and the Polish Roman Catholic Union, under the patronage of Our Lady of Czestochowa. A fraternal benefit society, it also organized charitable and social activities. Its official organ was the "Kuryer Zjednoczenia" [Courier of the Union, or Polish Courier]. It merged with the Polish National Alliance of the United States of North America in 2005, but retained its name as District 17 of the PNA, currently headquartered in Garfield Heights, OH.

**Scope and Content Note:**

Union of Poles in America convention program; no. 1, 1 filing unit, 1958.

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Collection Number: 703/59

Collection Title: **Union of Polish Women in America**

Other Titles: Unia Polek w Ameryce

Dates: 1924–1961

Extent, total: 7 filing units, 0.06 linear meters

Extent, processed: 7 filing units, 0.06 linear meters

Languages: Polish, English

Finding Aids: printed inventory

**Historical Note:**

The Union of Polish Women in America (UPW), the first women's fraternal benefit society in the northeastern United States, was founded on October 17, 1920, in Philadelphia, PA, at the home of its first president, Franciszka Szweda. Groups were created at parishes in the city and surrounding areas. The first UPW convention was held on November 9, 1924. The union's motto was "Bóg i Ojczyzna" [God and Fatherland], and its objective was to develop the religious, moral, and patriotic spirit among Polish women in America, in accordance with the Roman Catholic Church, and to maintain Polish patriotism in future generations. The UPW participated in national and charitable campaigns, cooperating with the American Red Cross, Polish White Cross, Polish parishes, and relief and aid committees, in support of the Polish Army. The UPW merged with the Polish Roman Catholic Union of America in 1997, and its former headquarters served as a satellite office for many years.

**Scope and Content Note:**

Union of Polish Women in America convention souvenir publications and programs; no. 1–6, 6 filing units, 1924, 1929, 1933, 1937, 1941, 1961.

Jubilee souvenir publications; no. 7, 1 filing unit, 1935–1936, 1938.

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Collection Number: 703/64

Collection Title: **United Polish Club of Lorain, Ohio**

Other Titles: Zjednoczone Kluby Polskie; Zjednoczony Polski

Klub Polityczny w mieście Lorain, Stanie Ohio

Dates: 1922–1934, 1967

Extent, total: 4 filing units, 0.01 linear meters

Extent, processed: 4 filing units, 0.01 linear meters

Languages: Polish, English

Finding Aids: printed inventory

**Historical Note:**

The United Polish Club of Lorain, Ohio, was founded on October 2, 1913, originally as the Zjednoczony Polski Klub Polityczny [United Polish Political Club]. Any resident of Lorain of Polish descent was welcomed as a member. Its constitutional objectives were to provide support for members, fraternal assistance for ailing members, or for families of deceased members, and aid for widows and orphans, as well as encouraging the pursuit of education and employment, along with hosting recreational and social events. The club was led by a president, vice president, financial secretary, recording secretary, and cashier. In later years, the club expanded, and was headed by a central authority, elected by convention.

**Scope and Content Note:**

United Polish Club of Lorain, Ohio, constitutions; no. 1–2, 2 filing units, 1922, 1934.

Conventions – souvenir publications, programs; no. 3–4, 2 filing units, 1930, 1967.

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Collection Number: 703/62

Collection Title: **United Polish Women of America**

Other Titles: Zjednoczone Polki w Ameryce; Free Polish Women in the Land of Washington; Wolne Polki na Ziemi Washingtona

Dates: 1933–1987

Extent, total: 15 filing units, 0.05 linear meters

Extent, processed: 15 filing units, 0.05 linear meters

Languages: Polish, English

Finding Aids: printed inventory

**Historical Note:**

The United Polish Women of America was founded in October 1912, at the initiative of Maria Czochański. Appeals were published in Polish periodicals, calling for women to unite. At its 1912 organizational meeting, it was originally established as the Free Polish Women in the Land of Washington, with headquarters in Chicago. Its first convention was held in April 1914, in Chicago, with women of Polish descent as its members, and divided into societies. They were headed by an executive board, including a president, vice president, secretary general, cashier, and three directors. The organizational structure also included a department for charitable works and a youth department. As a fraternal benefit

organization, it supported its members through insurance, and also supported efforts for the betterment of Poland and Polonia. It organized charitable, social, and humanitarian projects, as well as supported the education of its young members, and promoted Polish culture and heritage. On April 25, 1939, its name was changed to the United Polish Women of America; in 1991, it merged with the Polish National Alliance of the United States of North America.

### Scope and Content Note:

United Polish Women of America convention – minutes, programs; no. 1–8, 8 filing units, 1933, 1936, 1947, 1951, 1955, 1959, 1963, 1987.

Jubilee souvenir publications; no. 9–12, 4 filing units, 1933, 1937, 1957, 1982.

Ephemeral society publications; no. 13. 1 filing unit, 1935, 1938.

“Newsletter United Polish Women of America;” no. 14, 1 filing unit, 1982.

Convention and director badges; no. 15, nd.

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Collection Number: 703/27

Collection Title: **White Eagle Dramatic Circle**

Other Titles: Kółko Dramatyczne „Orzeł Biały”

Dates: 1927–1940

Extent, total: 2 filing units, 0.01 linear meters

Extent, processed: 2 filing units, 0.01 linear meters

Languages: Polish, English

Finding Aids: printed inventory

### Historical Note:

The White Eagle Dramatic Circle was founded on October 15, 1915, in Chicago, during a youth meeting at the home of Franciszek Szafraniec. The goal of the group was to raise the intellectual level among Polish youth through organized readings, events, and performances in Polonia. At the meeting, its first board was elected: Jan. K. Kornak, president; Jakub Twardzik, vice president; Franciszek Szafraniec, secretary; Władysław Bułat, cashier; Józef Nowakowski, manager; and Stanisława Cordier, Franciszek Szafraniec, and Jan K. Kornak as the executive committee. The Dramatic Circle held its first stage performance in 1916, presenting two one-act plays: “Stryj przyjechał” [Uncle has Arrived] and “Noc w Belwederze” [Night at the Belvedere]. Membership increased

steadily, and although many joined the army, it continued through World War I. Through invitation, the White Eagle Dramatic Circle joined the Alliance of Polish Literary and Dramatic Circles of America in September 1928, as group number 17. Beginning in 1929, it hosted the Polska Godzina Radiowa [Polish Radio Hour], which became a two-hour program in 1930. On March 17, 1932, it began issuing its Polish and English language "Bulletin." Membership was open to Roman Catholic individuals of Polish descent, age 16 and older, of good character, with an interest to work in the field of education.

**Scope and Content Note:**

White Eagle Dramatic Circle jubilee programs and souvenir publications; no. 1-2, 2 filing units, 1927, 1940.

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Collection Number: 703/72

Collection Title: **World League of Poles Abroad**

Other Titles: Światowy Związek Polaków z Zagranicy

Dates: [1929], 1934-1942

Extent, total: 7 filing units, 0.05 linear meters

Extent, processed: 7 filing units, 0.05 linear meters

Languages: Polish

Finding Aids: printed inventory

**Historical Note:**

The World League of Poles Abroad was created during the Second Congress of Poles from Abroad, held in August 1934, in Warsaw, on the basis of the League of Poles Abroad, active since 1929. Its objective was to maintain contact between Polonia and Poland, maintain the patriotic and cultural spirit, encourage the education of Polonian youth, organize conventions and meetings, and coordinate economic cooperation between Polonia and Poland. Its organizational structure included conventions, a supreme council led by a presidium, and a president of the league, as well as an organizational court and an audit committee.

**Scope and Content Note:**

World League of Poles Abroad bylaws; no. 1, 1 filing unit, 1936.

Souvenir publication from the first convention; no. 2, 1 filing unit, 1929.

Reports; no. 3, 1 filing unit, 1935.



Correspondence; no. 4, 1 filing unit, 1934–1938.

Related publications; no. 5–7, 3 filing units, 1935, 1937, 1942.

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Collection Number: 703/146

Collection Title: **Youth Federation of Polish Americans**

Other Titles: Młoda Federacja Polskich Amerykanów

Dates: 1946–1949

Extent, total: 2 filing units, 0.01 linear meters

Extent, processed: 2 filing units, 0.01 linear meters

Languages: English

Finding Aids: printed inventory

### **Historical Note:**

The Youth Federation of Polish Americans was headquartered in New York, at 19 St. Marks Place.

### **Scope and Content Note:**

Youth Federation of Polish Americans correspondence; no. 1, 1 filing unit, 1946.

Bulletin; no. 2, 1 filing unit, 1949.

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Collection Number: 703/101

SEE Collection Number: 703/43

Collection Title: **Polish American Association**

Other Titles: Zrzeszenie Amerykańsko Polskie; Polska Opieka Społeczna w Chicago; Polish Welfare Association of Chicago; Polish Welfare Association of the Archdiocese of Chicago

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Collection Number: 703/257

SEE Collection Number: 703/31

Collection Title: **Pułaski Legion of America**

Other Titles: Legion Pułaskiego w Stanach Zjednoczonych; Polish Military Alliance; Związek Wojsk Polskich w Ameryce

# 2

## Personal papers and collections

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Collection Number: 703/226

Collection Title: **Bishop Alfred L. Abramowicz (1919–1999)  
Papers**

Other Titles: Spuścizna Biskupa Alfreda L. Abramowicza  
(1919–1999)

Dates: 1926–1970

Extent, total: 211 filing units, 1.10 linear meters

Extent, processed: 211 filing units, 1.10 linear meters

Languages: English, Polish, French, Czech, Italian

Finding Aids: printed inventory

### **Biographical Note:**

Bishop Alfred Leo Abramowicz (1919–1999) – clergyman, political and social activist. He was born on January 27, 1919, in Chicago, and died on September 17, 1999, also in Chicago. He was raised in the Brighton Park neighborhood, where he attended St. Pancratius Elementary School, followed by Archbishop Quigley Preparatory Seminary, Chicago, and University of St. Mary of the Lake, Mundelein, IL. He was ordained on May 1, 1943. In 1952, he graduated from Pontifical Gregorian University, Rome, in canon law. He was executive director of the Catholic League for Religious Assistance to Poland (1960–1968) and chairman of the Chicagoland Observance of Poland's Millennium of Christianity (1966). In 1968, he was consecrated as bishop by Pope Paul VI.

### **Scope and Content Note:**

Personal papers – correspondence, postcards, notes, speeches, telegrams; no. 1–2, 2 filing units, 1963–1967.

Professional papers – correspondence, ephemera, photographs; no. 3–43, 41 filing units, 1951–1967.

Chicagoland Observance of Poland's Millennium of Christianity – correspondence with individuals and organizations in alphabetical order, materials regarding the observance planning, photographs, printed ephemera; no. 44–176, 132 filing units, 1960, 1963–1970.

Publications and press clippings collected by Bishop Abramowicz, in alphabetical order by topic; no. 177–211, 34 filing units, 1926, 1954, 1957–1958, 1963–1969.

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Collection Number: 703/204

Collection Title: **Bronislawa Virginia Wilkoszewski-Barzynski (1855–1936) Papers**

Other Titles: Spuścizna Bronisławy Virginii Wilkoszewskiej-Barzyńskiej

Dates: 1879–1888

Extent, total: 1 filing unit, 0.03 linear meters

Extent, processed: 1 filing unit, 0.03 linear meters

Languages: Polish, English, French

Finding Aids: printed inventory

### **Biographical Note:**

Bronislawa Virginia Wilkoszewski-Barzynski (1855–1936) – socialite. She was born in 1855, in Philadelphia, PA. She and her family were early pioneers in Polonia, moving to Chicago in 1857. On May 4, 1880, she married John (Jan) Barzynski (1849–1889), one of the founders of PRCUA. After his death, she remarried in 1898, to Anton Chrapikowski. She died on February 8, 1936, in Chicago, and is buried at St. Adalbert's cemetery.

### **Scope and Content Note:**

Notebook with entries and signatures of well-known individuals, including Helena Modrzejewska, Paweł Sobolewski, Wincenty Barzyński, and Edward Wilkoszewski; no. 1, 1 filing unit, 1879–1888.

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Collection Number: 703/288

Collection Title: **Wojciech Białasiewicz (1940–2016) Collection on May 3rd Constitution Observances**

Other Titles: Kolekcja Wojciecha Białasiewicza dotycząca obchodów rocznic Konstytucji 3 maja; Białasiewicz Collection

Dates: 1932–1994

Extent, total: 38 filing units, 0.20 linear meters

Extent, processed: 38 filing units, 0.20 linear meters

Languages: English, Polish

Finding Aids: printed inventory

### Biographical Note:

Wojciech Białasiewicz (1940–2016) – editor of “Dziennik Związkowy” (Polish Daily News, Chicago), collected materials on the observances of the May 3rd Constitution, and donated the items to the PMA. Białasiewicz, historian, journalist, Polish and American press editor, was born on September 5, 1940, in Warsaw. He graduated from the Catholic University in Lublin in history, and in 1973, earned a doctorate from the University of Warsaw, for his thesis, “Wrzesień 1939 roku na Zamojszczyźnie i geneza ruchu oporu” [September 1939 in the Zamość region and the genesis of the resistance movement], under Prof. Stanisław Herbst. Beginning in 1965, he was a journalist and publicist for the Lublin edition of “Słowo Powszechne” [Universal Word]. He also collaborated with the weekly WTK and “Kurier Lubelski” [Lublin Courier]. In May 1982, he was a reporter for “Tygodnik Zamojski” [Zamość Weekly]. In 1985, he emigrated to the US, and worked in Chicago Polonia press, first with “Panorama,” and then with “Nowy Dziennik Chicagoski” [New Chicago Journal]. From fall 1988 to mid-1989, he was editor in chief of “Dziennik Polski” (The Polish Daily) in Detroit. In 1989, he was appointed as the editor in chief of the oldest continuously published newspaper in the Polish diaspora, the “Dziennik Związkowy,” published in Chicago since 1908 under the patronage of the PNA, and serving as the unofficial organ of the Polish American Congress. He held this position until his retirement in October 2009. Białasiewicz was involved with Polish American Congress, serving as a director. He was awarded many diplomas and distinctions, as well as the Knight’s Cross and Officer’s Cross of the Order of Merit of the Republic of Poland. He was also the author of several books: *Afera Wismana. O działalności zamojskich grup szturmowych ZWZ–AK* (Lublin 1985), *Pomiędzy lojalnością a serc porywem. Polonia amerykańska we wrześniu 1939 roku* (Chicago 1989, Toruń 2006), *W kręgu chicagowskiej Polonii. Szkice o czasach minionych i ludziach, których*

*przeważnie już nie ma* (Chicago 2001), *Wrzesień 1939 roku na Zamojszczyźnie* (Warsaw 2011). Białasiewicz died on August 31, 2016, in Zamość.

### Scope and Content Note:

Press clippings on the history of the Chicago Polish Constitution Day Parade; no. 1, filing unit, 1932–1994.

Press clippings on the May 3rd Constitution; no. 2–3, 2 filing units, nd.

May 3rd Constitution anniversary events in Chicago, 1938–1993 – press clippings, speeches, articles, correspondence, organizational documents, photographs; no. 4–33, 30 filing units, 1938–1993.

Chicago Polish Constitution Day Parade photographs, by Simon Cygielski; no. 34, 1 filing unit, c. 1994.

May 3rd Constitution parade photographs, by Zenon Kwiatkowski; no. 35, 1 filing unit, nd.

May 3rd Constitution parade and anniversary events, by unknown authors; no. 36–38, 3 filing units, nd.

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Collection Number: 703/155

Collection Title: **Fr. Donald Bilinski (1916–1989) Papers**

Other Titles: Spuścizna Ojca Donalda Bilińskiego (1916–1989)

Dates: 1939–1986

Extent, total: 112 filing units, 1.91 linear meters

Extent, processed: 24 filing units, 0.71 linear meters

Languages: Polish, English

Finding Aids: printed inventory (partial inventory, working file)

### Biographical Note:

Fr. Donald Bilinski (1916–1989) – librarian, archivist, and curator of the PMA. He was born on December 14, 1916, in Waite Park, MN, and died on June 10, 1989, in Manitowoc, WI. He began primary school in Waite Park, but moved with his family to Chicago when he was 10. He joined the Franciscan order in Pulaski, WI, in 1934. He studied philosophy at the Franciscan college seminary in Burlington, WI, and theology at the major seminary in Cedar Lake, IN. He was ordained as a priest by Bishop Paul Peter Rhode on June 18, 1942. Soon after, he began library studies at the University of Chicago, earning a master's degree. He continued these studies at the Catholic University of America in Washington, DC.

In 1948, he completed the course, Preservation and Administration of Archives, at the American University, Washington, DC, and in 1955, Historical and Archival Management, at Radcliffe College, Cambridge, MA. After his studies, he founded, organized, and administered libraries in many Franciscan provinces across the US. In 1944–1969, he served as curator of a Franciscan history museum in Green Lake, WI. In 1970–1986, he served as curator of the PMA. Fr. Bilinski was a member of several library associations, and an active member of the Polish American Historical Association, serving as secretary and board director for many years. He authored many publications on librarianship, and the history and development of Franciscan libraries.

### Scope and Content Note:

Personal papers – document copies relating to education, and secular and religious work; no. 1, 1 filing unit, 1951–1970.

Correspondence with family; no. 2, 1 filing unit, 1954–1955.

Meetings of the Franciscan chapter in Green Lake, WI – meeting information, minutes, and addenda; no. 3–8, 6 filing units, 1854–1960.

Correspondence; no. 9–12, 4 filing units, 1953–1959.

Summer courses for monastic students – programs, information, student lists; no. 13–14, 2 filing units, 1954–1955.

Monastic teaching materials – programs, references, information; no. 15, 1 filing unit, 1954–1958.

PMA – correspondence, information, materials, PMA event information, press clippings; no. 16–23, 8 filing units, 1970–1986.

Publications by Fr. Bilinski; no. 24, 1 filing unit, 1939.

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Collection Number: 703/200

Collection Title: **Józef Birkenmajer (1897–1939) Papers**

Other Titles: Spuścizna Józefa Birkenmajera (1897–1939)

Dates: 1936–1939

Extent, total: 6 filing units, 0.06 linear meters

Extent, processed: 6 filing units, 0.06 linear meters

Languages: Polish, English, Russian

Finding Aids: printed inventory

### Biographical Note:

Józef (Joseph) Birkenmajer (1897–1939) – philologist (Slavist), literary historian, translator, and poet. Birkenmajer was born on March 19, 1897, in Czernichów. He came from an intelligentsia family of German descent, who settled in Galicia during the Napoleonic wars. His father, Ludwik K. Birkenmajer, was a professor at Jagiellonian University. Józef Birkenmajer took part in World War I in the Pilsudski Polish Legion, and was captured and exiled to Siberia. He escaped and took part in the Polish-Soviet War of 1920. After the war, he completed philology studies at Jagiellonian University, earned a doctorate in philosophy at the University of Warsaw, followed by habilitation in Polish literature at Jagiellonian University. He was a member of the Polish Academy of Learning commission on Polish literature. He translated many Greek texts and wrote for several Polish periodicals. In 1937, Birkenmajer came to the US and was a professor of Polish philology at the University of Wisconsin. He returned to Poland in 1939, and was to become a professor of Polish literature at the Catholic University of Lublin. He was killed in action on September 26, 1939, during the defense of Warsaw, serving as lieutenant of the 27th Infantry Regiment.

### Scope and Content Note:

MS Batory passenger card for the name Birkenmajer; no. 1, 1 filing unit, nd.

Literary works and publications by Birkenmajer – typed and handwritten manuscripts with author's notations; no. 2–3, 5, 3 filing units, 1936–1939.

Poems by Birkenmajer, written in the US; no. 4, 1 filing unit, 1937–1939.

Papers delivered by Birkenmajer (on, among others, Henryk Sienkiewicz, Stefan Żeromski) and speeches; no. 6, 1 filing unit, nd.

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Collection Number: 703/157

Collection Title: **Rev. Lucian Bojnowski (1868–1960) Papers**

Other Titles: Spuścizna ks. Lucjana Bójnowskiego (1868–1960)

Dates: 1896–1938

Extent, total: 85 filing units, 1.55 linear meters

Extent, processed: 85 filing units, 1.55 linear meters

Languages: Polish, English

Finding Aids: printed inventory

**Biographical Note:**

Right Reverend Monsignor Lucian (also as Lucyan, Lucien) Bojnowski (1868–1960) – pastor of Sacred Heart Parish in New Britain, CT, Polonia activist. He was born in Swierzbutowo, near Grodno, in February 1860, and died on July 28, 1960, in New Britain. He arrived in the US in 1888, and in 1889, enrolled in the seminary in Orchard Lake, MI. After he was ordained in 1895, he was assigned to a Slovak parish in Bridgeport, CT, serving for six months. He arrived in New Britain later that same year, initiating an important role in the history of the city’s Polonia, and in the history of the Sacred Heart Parish. As parish priest, he focused on providing care to the faithful. Many religious associations were established through his initiative, including the Apostleship of Prayer; Carmelite Scapular Society; and Scapular Society of the Immaculate Conception of the Blessed Virgin Mary (all 1896). Additional groups included the Third Order of St. Francis; Fraternity of the Holy Rosary; Society of the Children of Mary of Immaculate Conception; and Holy Name Society (all 1897). In 1904, Rev. Bojnowski founded the religious order, Daughters of Mary of Immaculate Conception. In 1907, he began publishing the “Przewodnik Katolicki” (Catholic Leader, New Britain), a Polish language weekly newspaper which ran through 1966. In 1917, he started a fund to construct the St. Joseph’s Polish Roman Catholic Hospital, but it was never realized. He founded the Orphanage of Our Lady of Rożanystok, named after the icon in his native parish, and consecrated in 1923. Two years later, the St. Lucian’s Home for the Aged opened.

Rev. Bojnowski initiated the construction of many churches and schools with an educational emphasis on the language and history of Poland. During World War I, he engaged in the establishment of a recruitment center in New Britain for the Polish Army in France and the US Army. Prior to the war, he formed a citizens committee to raise funds for war relief, and repeated these efforts during World War II. During both wars, he wrote frequently and organized aid for Poland, and established contacts with I.J. Paderewski, Roman Dmowski, General Józef Haller, and General Władysław Sikorski.

**Scope and Content Note:**

Correspondence – arranged alphabetically by individual and organization, concerning parish matters and aid to Poland and Poles. Individuals include: Bishop Paul Peter Rhode; Bishop Michael Tierney; Archbishop Józef Weber; Archbishop Jan Cieplak; Bishop John Joseph Nilan; Rev. Alexander Syski; Zygmunt Stojowski, musician; Sylwin Strakacz, I.J. Paderewski’s secretary; Helena Paderewska, and her assistant Helena Piotrowska; Stanisław Mikołajczyk, Prime Minister of Poland; Augustine Lonergan, US Senator; Bronisław Smykowski, PRCUA



Vice President; J.F. Smulski; Dr. Adam Sz wajkart, Polish National Department Secretary; Gen. Józef Haller; Karol H. Wachtel, journalist; Rev. A. Sapięha. Organizations include: Polish National Department; American Red Cross; Connecticut State of Council of Defense; no. 1–63, 63 filing units, 1896–1945.

Sacred Heart Parish, New Britain, CT – parish meeting minutes, lists of marriages and deaths, correspondence, press clippings; no. 64–83, 20 filing units, 1901–1938.

Various press clippings, collected and organized by Rev. Bojnowski; no. 84–85, 2 filing units, 1928–1929.

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Collection Number: 703/156

Collection Title: **Rev. Franciszek Bolek (1886–1958) Papers**

Other Titles: Spuścizna ks. Franciszka Bolka (1886–1958)

Dates: 1901–1946

Extent, total: 62 filing units, 1.01 linear meters

Extent, processed: 62 filing units, 1.01 linear meters

Languages: Polish, English

Finding Aids: printed inventory

### **Biographical Note:**

Rev. Franciszek (Francis) Bolek (1886–1958) – priest, lecturer, Polonia activist. He was born on September 11, 1886, in Załęże, and died on July 7, 1958, in Buffalo, NY. He completed theological studies at the seminary in Przemyśl, where he was ordained as a priest in 1910. In 1910–1914, he served as the vicar of the Biecz parish, and then in 1917–1919, of the Leżajsk parish. He served as a military chaplain during World War I and the Polish-Soviet War. He was taken prisoner in 1921, and spent several months in a Soviet prison in Moscow; he was released in a prisoner exchange and returned to Poland. In 1922, he helped found a junior high school for mathematics and natural sciences in Pruzany (Pruzhaný), where he was a professor and dean of Polish language studies. In 1924, he emigrated to the US. In 1928–1931, he served as dean of Polish studies at Alliance College, Cambridge Springs, PA; then taught religion and Polish language at St. Francis High School, Athol Springs, NY (1941–1945), and Canisius College, Buffalo, NY (1944–1945). In 1931, he served as parish priest of St. Stanislaus Kostka, in Sharon, PA, until his retirement. In the US, Rev. Bolek studied sociology, education, and philosophy at

Columbia University, NY. He was active in Polonia, author of many publications, including important biographies found in his book, *Who's Who in Polish America*.

### Scope and Content Note:

Personal papers – journal, photographs; no. 1–3, 3 filing units, first half 20th C.  
Correspondence; no. 4–8, 5 filing units, 1934–1946.

Sharon, PA, parish documents – parish meeting minutes, membership declarations, financial reports, informational texts; no. 9–16, 8 filing units, 1930–1939.

Documents from other parishes – texts by Rev. Bolek, parish information; no. 17–18, 2 filing units, 1933–1944.

Polish school education – lesson plans, notes and observations by Rev. Bolek, exam questions, printed ephemera on schools and teaching; no. 19–28, 10 filing units, 1931–1946.

Press clippings collected by Rev. Bolek on Poland, American Polonia, Polish literature and culture, religion; no. 29–47, 52–56, 24 filing units, 1923–1946.

Press clipping on events honoring the 150th anniversary of the death of Gen. Pulaski; no. 48–51, 4 filing units, 1929.

Publications on American Polonia; no. 57–61, 5 filing units, 1901, 1944–1945.

Posters and printed ephemera on cultural events in Poland; no. 62, 1 filing unit, 1921–1945.

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Collection Number: 703/231

Collection Title: **Ignacy Borowski (1876–1954) Papers**

Other Titles: Spuścizna Ignacego Borowskiego (1876–1954)

Dates: 1893–1913

Extent, total: 3 filing units, 0.01 linear meters

Extent, processed: 3 filing units, 0.01 linear meters

Languages: English, Russian

Finding Aids: printed inventory

### Biographical Note:

Ignacy Borowski (1876–1954) – Polish emigrant in the US, with a background as a feldsher. Most likely in the US from 1903; resided in New Britain, CT. Married to Rozalia, with three daughters: Leokadia, Anastazja, and Jadwiga.

**Scope and Content Note:**

Document of dismissal – no. 1, 1 filing unit, 1893.

Certificates of meeting qualifications as a feldsher (one issued from Sokółka); no. 2, 1 filing unit, 1896, 1897.

US citizenship papers; no. 3, 1 filing unit, 1903–1913.

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Collection Number: 703/229

Collection Title: **Brzeczka Family Collection**

Other Titles: Archiwum Rodziny Brzeczka

Dates: 1910–2009

Extent, total: 35 filing units, 1.00 linear meters

Extent, processed: 35 filing units, 1.00 linear meters

Languages: Polish, English, German, French, Russian, Latin

Finding Aids: printed inventory

**Biographical Note:**

Józef (Joseph) Marian Szymon Brzeczka (1909–2005) – born February 1, 1909, in Jeleśnia, Żywiec county, and died November 16, 2005, in Cincinnati, OH. In 1933, he was mobilized in the Polish Army. During World War II, he was taken prisoner by the Germans, and in the rank of second lieutenant, was held at Oflag II-D, Gross Born. On July 14, 1946, he married Janina Gabrielew in Lubeck. In 1947–1950, he lived and worked at DP Camp Wentorf. He emigrated to the US in 1950, settling in New Richmond, OH. In 1960, he graduated from the National Radio Institute in Washington, DC. He was a member of the Stowarzyszenia Polskich Kombatantów “Samopomoc Wojska” [Polish Combatants’ Association Mutual Aid].

Janina “Nina” Brzeczka, née Gabrielew (1918–2007) – born October 24, 1918, in Odintsovo, near Moscow, and died September 23, 2007, in Cincinnati, OH. In 1920, she lived with her parents in Poland. In Baranowicze (Baranavichy), she graduated junior high school, and then received her secondary school diploma in 1938. That same year, she began studies at the Stefan Batory University in Wilno (Vilnius) in the mathematics and natural sciences department. After the outbreak of World War II, she worked as an emergency nurse at the railway

station, and later as a nurse at the Baranowicze county hospital, as well as in field hospitals in Germany and Russia. In 1945, she lived in Lubeck and worked at a hospital. In 1946, after she married, she moved to Wentorf, working as a nurse in a Polish hospital. With her husband in 1950, she emigrated to the US, settling in New Richmond, OH. She was a member of the Stowarzyszenie Polskich Kombatantów “Samopomoc Wojska” [Polish Combatants’ Association Mutual Aid].

Adam Jan Brzeczka (1917–2009) – born September 9, 1917, in Jeleśnia, Żywiec county, and died June 28, 2009, in Cincinnati, OH. Brother to Józef Brzeczka. In 1938, he began studies in the electronics department of the Warsaw University of Technology. During World War II, he served in the Polish Armed Forces, and was a German prisoner of war. Following the war, he completed two years of philosophy studies at the University of Hamburg. He emigrated to the US in 1950, where he studied at the New York Technical Institute in Cincinnati, OH. He was a member of the Stowarzyszenia Polskich Kombatantów “Samopomoc Wojska” [Polish Combatants’ Association Mutual Aid].

### **Scope and Content Note:**

Józef Brzeczka personal papers – correspondence, journal, copies of birth, baptism, citizenship, and death certificates, membership cards, medical records, photographs; no. 1–4, 4 filing units, 1924, 1933–2005.

Brzeczka family papers – marriage certificate, marriage wishes and cards, property papers, correspondence, postcards, press clippings; no. 1–10, 10 filing units, 1946–2009.

Janina Brzeczka personal papers – journal, notebooks, correspondence, birth, baptism, citizenship, and death certificates, documents from resettlement camp, medical and financial papers; no. 11–17, 7 filing units, 1938–2007.

Adam Brzeczka personal papers – journals, correspondence, birth, baptism, citizenship, and death certificates, school and medical records, photographs, and items of personal interest, including a stamp collection and medallions; no. 18–31, 14 filing units, 1938–2008.

Brzeczka family photographs; no. 32–33, 2 filing units, 1910–2007.

Brzeczka family tree; no. 34, 1 filing unit, 2008–2009.

Brzeczka family artifacts – buttons, coins, letter opener, jewelry, cigarette case; no. 35, 1 filing unit, nd.

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Collection Number: 703/239

Collection Title: **Rev. Joseph Paul Chodkiewicz (1882–1936) Papers**

Other Titles: Spuścizna ks. Józefa Paweł Chodkiewicza

Dates: 1907–1939

Extent, total: 27 filing units, 0.20 linear meters

Extent, processed: 27 filing units, 0.20 linear meters

Languages: Polish, English, French, Italian, Spanish, German, Russian

Finding Aids: printed inventory

### **Biographical Note:**

Rev. Joseph Paul (Józef Paweł) Chodkiewicz (1882–1936) – was born in Żytomierz (Zhytomyr), on March 19, 1882, and arrived in New York, in 1908. He was ordained in 1909 and served as pastor at All Saints Church (Granville, NY), Immaculate Conception Church (Watervliet, NY), and St. Mary's Church (Bowers Hill, VA). He died in Portsmouth, VA, on December 27, 1936, of influenza.

Rev. Chodkiewicz, with Paweł Salwator Piast-Riedelski (1884–after 1945) founded the Royal Order of Piast on January 27, 1927, as the group representing Poles within the Slav Catholic Club (later, Association), which both had also created that same year to fight Bolshevism and support Catholic missionary activities among Slavs. (The Association later merged with the Polish Nobility Association, now the Polish Nobility Association Foundation.) Within the Association, Riedelski served as president, and Chodkiewicz as Secretary General. Rev. Chodkiewicz also served as chancellor of the American Chapter of the Order of Piast, which was created on November 14, 1935, at Bowers Hill, VA. Its goal was to commemorate the Piast dynasty and its achievements, spreading awareness among Americans on the origins of the Slavs, recognizing individuals who worked towards these goals, as well as deepening friendships between Slavic nations.

### **Scope and Content Note:**

Correspondence of Rev. Chodkiewicz with Mieczysław Haiman; no. 1–13, 13 filing units, 1913–1937.

Documentation regarding Riedelski – correspondence, press clippings, notes, photographs; no. 14–23, 25, 11 filing units, 1907–1939.

Publications and ephemera on Slavs; no. 24, 26, 2 filing units, 1911–1936.

Press clippings on Riedelski; no. 27, 1 filing unit, 1936.

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Collection Number: 703/158

Collection Title: **Archbishop Jan Cieplak (1857-1926) Papers**

Other Titles: Spuścizna abpa Jana Cieplaka (1857-1926)

Dates: 1902-1926 [1927-1955]

Extent, total: 86 filing units, 1.00 linear meters

Extent, processed: 86 filing units, 1.00 linear meters

Languages: Polish, English, Latin

Finding Aids: printed inventory

### **Biographical Note:**

Archbishop Jan Cieplak (1857-1926) – was born on August 17, 1857, in Dąbrowa Górnicza, and died on February 17, 1926, in Passaic, NJ. He was ordained in 1881, and in 1882, he graduated from the St. Petersburg Roman Catholic Theological Academy, where he was appointed as a lecturer, serving for 20 years. Consecrated in 1908, he set out the following year to visit the diocese spread throughout Russia, meeting with political exiles and descendants of the January 1863 insurgents. Following persecution and imprisonment several times by the Bolsheviks, he was sentenced to death in 1923 for resisting Soviet rule. As the result of international protests and the intercession of Pope Pius XI, he was released in 1924 at the Latvian boarder, having been expelled from Russia. He remained in Rome for a year and a half, considering a return to Russia; the pope instead delegated him to the US. Between his arrival in November 1925 and his death, Archbishop Cieplak visited all the American Polonia communities. While attending a White House reception, where he sought material assistance for Russia from US President Calvin Coolidge, he was nominated to serve as Archbishop of Wilno (Vilnius), and the ambassador from Poland awarded him the Order of Polonia Restituta. Shortly after, due to exhaustion from his travels and the hardships he faced, Archbishop Cieplak passed away in Passaic. His body was first moved to New York, with final internment at Vilnius Cathedral.

### **Scope and Content Note:**

From his US travels – correspondence, speeches, invitations, bills and receipts; no. 1-19, 51, 59-60, 64, 79, 84-86, 27 filing units, 1924-1926.

Personal papers – medical record, will, correspondence regarding his estate and execution of will; no. 20-29, 9 filing units, 1926-1931.

Press clippings; no. 30-32, 34-37, 7 filing units, 1925-1934.

Photographs; no. 33, 38, 2 filing units, 1926.

Memorial programs from the anniversaries of Archbishop Cieplak's death; no. 39, 1 filing unit, 1927–1953.

Publications about Archbishop Cieplak; no. 40–49, 10 filing units, 1926–1955.

Before his US travels – correspondence, documents regarding his time in Russia, memoirs of those exiled; no. 50, 52–58, 61–63, 72–77, 80–83, 21 filing units, 1902–1925.

Notes and handwritten memos of Archbishop Cieplak; no. 64–71, 8 filing units, 1922–1925.

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Collection Number: 703/219

Collection Title: **Arthur L. Conrad (1912–1995) Papers**

Other Titles: Spuścizna Arthura L. Conrada (1912–1995)

Dates: 1931–1980

Extent, total: 117 filing units, 4.00 linear meters

Extent, processed: 117 filing units, 4.00 linear meters

Languages: English

Finding Aids: printed inventory

### **Biographical Note:**

Arthur Lucius Conrad (1912–1995) – US Navy veteran. He was born as Arthur Lucius Korzeniewski in 1912, in Illinois. He served in the US Navy during World War II; in 1945, he served as special envoy in Europe and as personal courier to US President Franklin D. Roosevelt at the Yalta conference. Following the war, he worked for the Navy League of the United States in public relations, as well as vice president of public relations and personnel at Flick-Reedy Corporation (1963–1981). He was also president of the Polish Students Association of America. He was an honorary member of the Notre Dame Club of Chicago, as well as president of the Heritage Foundation since its founding in 1950. Conrad was the son-in-law of Edmund K. Jarecki, a prominent lawyer and judge in Chicago Polonia. Conrad died on September 13, 1995, in Hinsdale, a suburb of Chicago.

### **Scope and Content Note:**

During World War II – nomination for Conrad as US presidential special envoy to Europe (copy), photographs of US Army operations in the Pacific; no. 1–5, 5 filing units, 1942–1945.

Navy League – correspondence, internal event and jubilee celebration programs, photographs, brochures, press clippings, convention, conference, and symposium materials; no. 6–75, 70 filing units, 1951–1980.

Notre Dame Club of Chicago – photographs, press clippings, business cards, correspondence; no. 76, 1 filing unit, 1963–1970.

Heritage Foundation – press clippings, correspondence, conference materials; no. 77–81, 5 filing units, 1951–1961.

Flick-Reedy Corporation – correspondence, internal event and jubilee celebration programs, photographs, press clippings; no. 82–111, 30 filing units, 1959–1980.

Personal papers – academic graduation certificates, course completion certificates and awards, press clippings on Conrad's life and activities, photographs from Conrad's personal and professional life; no. 112–117, 6 filing units, 1931–1980.

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Collection Number: 703/159

Collection Title: **Adam Dabrowski (1880–1972) Papers**

Other Titles: Spuścizna Adama Dąbrowskiego (1880–1972)

Dates: 1915–1972 [1985]

Extent, total: 6 filing units, 0.11 linear meters

Extent, processed: 6 filing units, 0.11 linear meters

Languages: Polish, English

Finding Aids: printed inventory

### **Biographical Note:**

Adam Dabrowski (1880–1972) – artist, sculptor. He was born on September 10, 1880, in Kutno, where he completed studies in art. In May 1906, he emigrated to the United States. He lived and worked in New York, where he served as director of the School of Woodcarving in Brooklyn. He remained in New York until 1934, then in Chicago until 1937, and finally resided in Los Angeles, where he remained until his death on August 12, 1972. He also had an interest in architecture, and authored several articles and publications in the field of sculpture and architecture.

### **Scope and Content Note:**

Formal correspondence relating to Dabrowski's work; no. 1, 1 filing unit, 1915–1923.



Publications by Dabrowski (copies); no. 2, 1 filing unit, nd.

Press clippings about Dabrowski; no. 3, 1 filing unit, 1918–1985.

Portrait of Dabrowski, by Stanisław Rembski; no. 4, 1 filing unit, 1932.

Reference materials for Dabrowski's works, photographs of objects; no. 5, 1 filing unit, nd.

Photographic album of his works; no. 6, 1 filing unit, 1940–1972.

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Collection Number: 703/301

Collection Title: **Draganowski Family Collection**

Other Titles: Kolekcja Rodziny Draganowski

Dates: 1920–1955

Extent, total: 14 filing units, 0.12 linear meters

Extent, processed: 14 filing units, 0.12 linear meters

Languages: Polish, English, German

Finding Aids: printed inventory

### **Biographical Note:**

Stanisław (Stanley) Draganowski (1903–1984) – World War II veteran. He was born on April 23, 1903, in Przemyśl. He served in the 10th Corps of the Polish Army in Przemyśl. On August 6, 1927, he married Adela Zawajska (September 9, 1903–September 1977). On August 6, 1930, their son Czesław (Chester) was born (d. December 1, 2008). Stanisław Draganowski was arrested by Germans on September 29, 1944 and sent to the Dachau concentration camp. After the camp was liberated by the American Army on April 25, 1945, he was held in the Hohenfels displaced persons camp in Hungary, from where he emigrated to the US, and eventually settled in California.

### **Scope and Content Note:**

Stanisław Draganowski personal papers – marriage certificate, school records, citizenship records, formal correspondence, military documents, medical records; no. 1–4, 4 filing units, 1920–1955.

Chester Draganowski personal papers – autobiography, notes, photographs; no. 5–8, 4 filing units, nd.

Artifacts – objects saved from Dachau, including insignia designating forced labor prisoner of Polish nationality; dried flowers; armband from fellow prisoner designated as a kapo; reproduction of striped prisoner shirt; Draganowski's camp jacket; medals; pins; no. 9–19, 11 filing units, 1939–1946, nd.

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Collection Number: 703/160

Collection Title: **Hyacinth Glomski-Drechney (1894–1983)**

**Papers**

Other Titles: Spuścizna Hyacinth Glomski-Drechney (1894–1983)

Dates: 1920–1973

Extent, total: 42 filing units, 1.55 linear meters

Extent, processed: 42 filing units, 1.55 linear meters

Languages: Polish, English

Finding Aids: printed inventory

**Biographical Note:**

Hyacinth Glomski-Drechney (1894–1983) – teacher, lecturer, musician, conductor, composer, and poet. She was born on April 3, 1894, and died on September 27, 1983, in Chicago. She attended James Monroe Elementary School, Murray F. Tuley High School, and Chicago Teachers College. In 1929, she graduated in philosophy, and in 1936, in art education, both from DePaul University, Chicago. In 1927, she also completed music studies at Chicago Musical College. In 1914–1922, Drechney worked at Fuston and Reilly Elementary Schools; in 1922–1934, at Medill and Lake View High Schools; in 1934–1939, at Wright Junior College; in 1939–1954, at Frederic Chopin Elementary School; and in 1954–1959, at Minnie Mars Jamieson Elementary School. She was a piano teacher at Balatka Musical College, Glenn Dillard Gunn School of Music and Dramatic Art, Chicago Conservatory of Music, and Chicago Musical College. Drechney was also a member of many education, music, and Polonian organizations and associations: Polish Arts Club of Chicago (as president and vice president), National Educational Association, Music Educators National Conference, Society of American Musicians, Polish American Historical Society, Chicago Principals Association, Polish Teachers Club of Chicago, Polish Roman Catholic Union of America, Polish Women's Alliance of America, and Polish National Alliance. She was recognized with many awards, including the gold medal from the Freedoms Foundation (Valley Forge, PA). Drechney authored over a dozen piano compositions, a collection of 25 songs for children, and 12 songs for adults. She was also a painter and poet.

**Scope and Content Note:**

Personal papers – diplomas, employment records, certificates, master’s thesis, travel journal on the SS Pulaski to Poland, retirement documents, family records, family photographs; no. 1–6, 6 filing units, 1920–1969.

Correspondence – letters and postcards; no. 7–10, 4 filing units, 1951–1969.

Professional papers, as school teacher – programs of school performances, speeches, poems and literary works authored by Drechney; no. 11–23, 13 filing units, 1951–1973.

Verses and poems by John H. Drechney; no. 24–25, 2 filing units, 1926–1929.

Musical compositions by Hyacinth Glomski-Drechney; no. 26–34, 9 filing units, nd.

Records of participation and activity – performance programs, participation in various organizations, press clippings, works of art; no. 35–41, 7 filing units, 1931–1972.

Published music, as collected by Drechney; no. 42, 1 filing unit, nd.

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Collection Number: 703/260

Collection Title: **Dyniewicz Family Collection**

Other Titles: Archiwum Rodziny Dyniewicz

Dates: 1943

Extent, total: 7 filing units, 0.06 linear meters

Extent, processed: 7 filing units, 0.06 linear meters

Languages: Polish, English

Finding Aids: printed inventory

**Biographical Note:**

Władysław Dyniewicz (1843–1928) – original surname Dywicz; one of the first Polish settlers in Chicago, founder of the weekly “Gazeta Polska,” the first Polish newspaper in the city. He was born on June 13, 1843, in Chwałków. Finding it difficult, he left for America, leaving his wife, Albertyna (d. August 6, 1921) in Poland. He arrived in New York on May 18, 1866, and moved to Chicago the following year. He began working at McCormick Harvesting Machine Co., and later at Northwestern Railroad, manufacturing machine parts. Through hard work and savings, he built his first home in 1867 and brought his wife and 8-month-old son, Kazimierz, to Chicago. Władysław and Albertyna Dyniewicz had ten children, although two died in early childhood. In addition to Kazimierz, the children

included Aniela, Wanda, Edwin, Leon, Maria, Jadwiga, and Matthew. Władysław was a co-founder of Holy Trinity parish in Chicago. The Dyniewicz family home and property was located across the street from the church. In addition to living quarters, it included a publishing and print shop, a bookstore, and a diner run by Albertyna, where parishioners met for dinner after Sunday mass. Władysław helped popularize Polish literature in Polonia, by reprinting Polish books. It is estimated he published 4 million books and brochures. He was also a writer, and authored several dozen titles. The Dyniewicz family owned 30 acres of land at Diversey and Austin Avenues in Chicago; Władysław cultivated plants and trees, and raised bees, hens, pigeons, rabbits, pigs, cows, horses, dogs, and cats. Their large home was always open to friends and those in need. During the Great Chicago Fire in 1871, Władysław opened his home to many victims. Additionally, as he was employed with Northwestern Railroad, he and a colleague went via locomotive to Racine, WI, to bring food to Chicago. The family also supported political refugees, and their home had a patriotic atmosphere and respect for history and tradition. During the 1893 World's Columbian Exposition, the Dyniewicz family home welcomed many visitors. Władysław Dyniewicz was a member of many organizations, including the Press Club, the Art Institute, Polish National Alliance, and many charities. He died on February 9, 1928, in Chicago.

### Scope and Content Note:

Memoirs of Maria Dyniewicz-Kuflewski, daughter of Władysław Dyniewicz, describing his life after arriving in America in 1866 until his death in 1928; no. 1, 1 filing unit, 1943.

Prayer books, with handwritten notations, including the names and birthdates, and occasionally the time of birth, of Władysław and Albertyna Dyniewicz's children; no. 2-3, 2 filing units, nd.

Dyniewicz family photograph albums; no. 4-6, 3 filing units, nd.

Dyniewicz family photographs; no. 7, 1 filing unit, nd.

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Collection Number: 703/161

Collection Title: **Wacław Gawroński (1893-1979) Papers**

Other Titles: Spuścizna Wacława Gawrońskiego (1893-1979)

Dates: 1901-1977

Extent, total: 61 filing units, 2.40 linear meters

Extent, processed: 61 filing units, 2.40 linear meters

Languages: Polish, English, French, German

Finding Aids: printed inventory

**Biographical Note:**

Wacław Marian Teofil Gawroński (1893–1979) – lawyer, diplomat, Consul of the Republic of Poland in Lille, France, Berlin, and Chicago. He was born on March 5, 1893, in St. Petersburg, and died on March 27, 1979, in Chicago. His parents were Teofil Gawroński, son of Teofil and Marcjanna nève Werner, owners of the Słupia estate near Radom, and Jadwiga, daughter of Tomasz Rawa and Lucyna nève Jarzyna, owners of the Ostrołęka and Bogoria estates near Sandomierz. His father Teofil died in St. Petersburg in 1899, and had worked as a controller in the national bank. He is buried at Powązki Cemetery, Warsaw, with the headstone inscribed: “I z grobu, zacny Ojcze, błogosław Synowi” [And from the grave, good Father, bless the Son]. After his death, Jadwiga with her young son lived in Kielce, to be near her brother Jan Rawa. In 1903, Wacław Gawroński began studies at the newly formed trade school in Kielce. The Russian government had given permission for the creation of the school; all classes were taught in Russian. After a school strike in 1905, it was reformed as a 7th grade trade school. The upper classes were extremely focused on trade subjects, that in practice, the 8th grade program was condensed in the 7th grade courses. The school board consisted of prominent citizens of Kielce: landowners, lawyers, doctors, and industrialists. Graduating the trade school did not give the right to practice, but due to the level of the courses, students could pass government or competitive exams, as required. While at school, starting in 4th grade, Gawroński participated in study groups, which had goals towards regaining Poland’s independence and were connected to the greater independence movement. Through this movement, before the conclusion of bookkeeping lessons, he introduced the great patriot Prof. Wodzinowski, who spoke in confidence on the raising of arms and preparations for battle. For the first time, the name Józef Piłsudski was heard at school. During the graduating ceremonies in 1910, Wacław Gawroński spoke on behalf of his fellow graduates to the audience of teachers and parents. His mother hosted a reception for about 30 of her son’s colleagues and professors, including the school director, Albin Kowalczewski. Following a tonsillectomy, Wacław Gawroński recuperated in Switzerland. In summer 1914, with an interest to study law, he passed a government exam on junior high school level philology in Kielce.

The first Legion troops entered Kielce on August 14, 1914; they were repressed, and returned again later that month. It was led by Stanisław Skotnicki, later known as a famous cavalry general. The Legion occupied the governor’s office (previously, the bishop’s palace), where Piłsudski later operated from. Gawroński volunteered immediately and was assigned control of civilian movement. Many in Kielce were not supportive of the Legion’s campaign. The threat of returned Russian control constantly loomed over the city, and Russian did take control

again in late September 1914. Those who cooperated with the Legion or participated in the civilian authority were evacuated to Krakow, which supported the Legion. When Russians approached Krakow, the Kielce refugees moved to Morawska Ostrawa (Moravian Ostrava). The German Austrian offensive went deep into the kingdom. Gawroński returned to Kielce; seriously ill, doctors suspected inflammatory bowel disease and gastritis. He was also in danger of arrest and court martial. Constantly ill and unable to move about freely, he yielded to his mother, and together went deep into Russia in December 1914. Because of his poor health, he was not subject to military service. In 1915, he joined the Kazan University Law Department. Russian authorities sent Polish prisoners of war captured during battles in eastern Lesser Poland to Kazan. Many scholars were included among them. Branches of the Polskie Towarzystwo Pomocy Ofiarom Wojny [Polish Society for Aid to War Victims] and Centralny Komitet Obywatelski [Central Citizens' Committee] provided aid. Gawroński worked with these organizations, eventually as president of the Stowarzyszenie Akademików Polskich [Association of Polish Academics] and vice president of Rada Organizacji Polskich [Council of Polish Organizations] in Kazan. Through this work, he met Zofia Popławska, daughter of Tomasz and Józefa *née* Słońsk, who had settled in Kazan a long time ago. Zofia was an outstanding social activist and developed a campaign in support of refugees and prisoners of war. In January 1917, the two married, and returned to Poland on May 1, 1918.

Based on his experiences in Kazan, on May 18, 1918, the Ministry of Interior Regency Council appointed Gawroński as the reimmigration commissioner in Brześć (Brest). On November 11, 1918, he assumed the same position in Taganrog. The State Department entrusted him with the position of a consular agent. Starting in February 1920, Gawroński worked at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs headquarters as head of the immigration department and vice deputy of the consular administrative department. During the Polish-Soviet War in 1920, he was deemed unfit for military service. In 1920, he earned his doctorate of law from Jan Kazimierz University in Lwów (Lviv). In May 1924, he was appointed as member and secretary of the Polish delegation to the International Conference of Emigration and Immigration in Rome. In autumn 1924, Gawroński was appointed Consul of the Republic of Poland in Lille, France, with oversight of a region inhabited by 216,000 Polish emigrants, mostly miners, working in coal mines in the Nord and Pas-de-Calais departments. On May 3, 1925, in cooperation with Polish emigration associations, he organized a celebration of Poland's Constitution in Lille; May 3rd continues as a holiday in Lille. Zofia Gawrońska cooperated with Opieka Polska [Polish Protection] in Lille, which provided special aid to Polish women emigrants. Many young women came to France without family or friends; Opieka Polska in Lille had its own clinic, staffed by doctors and nuns.

In August 1928, Gawroński was appointed head of the general diplomatic department at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs headquarters. One of the important activities of this department, which were successfully implemented under Gawroński, is the issuance of applicable ordinances, circulars, and instructions of the MFA. It resulted in three volumes which were sent to all MFA locations for official use. Gawroński was then appointed as a judge of the higher Disciplinary Commission, examiner of consular theory and practice, and board member of the Bank "Polska Kasa Opieki." In addition to his professional work, he was active in many social aid and charity organizations, and cooperated in organizing the First Congress of Poles from Abroad. On December 22, 1928, he was appointed as a member of the Naukowy Instytut Emigracyjny [Academic Institute of Emigration] in Warsaw. On February 12, 1929, Gawroński was awarded the Gold Cross of Merit in recognition of care of Polish émigrés in France. In 1930, he was appointed as consul in Berlin, one of the two largest Polish consular offices. In addition to normal administrative matters such as visas and passports, he oversaw the care of over 30,000 Jews of Polish citizenship living in the consular region, in the midst of increasing violent Nazi persecution and other issues caused by the German authorities. Gawroński left Berlin in September 1934 to assume the post of Consul General in Chicago.

Gawroński arrived in Chicago in October 1934, and oversaw a region of 25 states, as well as Alaska and the Philippines. In April 1935, the consulate moved to 1444 Lake Shore Drive, and included administrative offices and a private apartment. The new consulate was opened and dedicated on May 3, 1935; the guests included international representatives, prominent Americans in the fields of industry, trade, and science, and leaders of Polonia. He served in this post until November 1939, when he was dismissed by the Sikorski-led Polish Government in Exile in London. He was nominated again as consul of Amsterdam in 1945 but did not return to diplomatic posts.

Gawroński moved to Toledo, OH, in 1939. In the 1950s, he began a second career in journalism, serving as publisher and editor-in-chief of "Ameryka Echo" (Toledo). He also founded the Toledo Polish Arts Club. Zofia Gawrońska died in 1957, and Gawroński remarried. After the newspaper ceased publication, he returned to Chicago in 1961. Gawroński died in 1979 in Chicago, and is buried at Calvary Cemetery in Lucas, OH.

**Scope and Content Note:**

Biographical records – biography, information on activities, articles and speeches; no. 1, 1 filing unit, 1958.

Diplomatic missions in Lille, Berlin, and Chicago – correspondence, press clippings, photography albums; no. 2–11, 23–25, 13 filing units, 1901–1940.

Correspondence with politicians and extensive correspondence with historian Władysław Pobóg-Malinowski; no. 12–20, 9 filing units, 1941–1976.

Pictures and stories by Halina Paluszek-Gawrońska in the press; no. 26, 1 filing unit, 1966–1977.

Press clippings collected by W. Gawroński on personal interests, including on political and cultural events, and on Józef Piłsudski; no. 21, 27–61, 36 filing units, 1901–1975.

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Collection Number: 703/162

Collection Title: **Casimir Gonski (1869–1946) Papers**

Other Titles: Spuścizna Kazimierza Gońskiego (1869–1946)

Dates: 1898–1940

Extent, total: 13 filing units, 0.26 linear meters

Extent, processed: 13 filing units, 0.26 linear meters

Languages: Polish, English

Finding Aids: printed inventory

### **Biographical Note:**

Casimir (Kazimierz) Gonski (1869–1946) – attorney, lecturer, author. He was born on January 10, 1869, in Mogilno, and died in February 1946, in Milwaukee, WI. He attended school in Poland and Germany. Gonski worked for the postal and telegraph services of Prussia, and escaped from the Prussian army in September 1890. He arrived in the US on October 10, 1890. He attended St. Mary's College in Kansas, and studied English under Bishop Joseph Murphy of British Honduras. He was the first Polish student to graduate in law from the University of Wisconsin on June 21, 1893, and was the first practicing Polish lawyer in the state of Wisconsin. He served as first lieutenant in the US Army. During World War I, he was active in the movement to create an independent Poland. He served as a liaison officer to the 5th Polish Division of Haller's Army stationed in Novosibirsk, Siberia; Gonski arrived there in early 1919. Through his work, the 5th Division received assistance from the American Red Cross, and 400 Polish orphans in Siberia were sent to the US. During WWI he also was an editor of "Free Poland" magazine, and a frequent contributor to the English edition of "Kuryer Polski" [Polish Courier], published in Milwaukee. He translated several works by Henryk Sienkiewicz,



including “Letters from America,” which were printed in the monthly “Poland,” published in New York. Gonski also wrote many open letters on the Polish cause in American press. For his efforts, he was awarded the Order of Polonia Restituta and the Miecze Hallerowskie [Haller’s Swords].

### Scope and Content Note:

Personal papers – Polish Army in France diploma, Miecze Hallerowskie in recognition of service in France and Italy 1918–1920; no. 1, 1 filing unit, 1918–1920.

Correspondence with American and Polish organizations, primarily with Polish National Department, and individuals on political and military concerns of Poland; no. 2–5, 4 filing units, 1913–1933.

Translations prepared by Gonski; no. 6–7, 1 filing unit, 1938–1940.

Album of press clippings on Gonski’s work as a lawyer, his articles and texts on Polish and American Polonia issues; no. 8, 1 filing unit, 1913–1926.

Mission in Siberia – album of press clippings, photographs, correspondence, and information on Gonski and Haller’s Army in Siberia; no. 9, 1 filing unit, 1919.

Albums of postcards collected by Gonski; no. 10–11, 2 filing units, first half 20th C.

Journal; no. 12, 1 filing unit, 1923–1924.

Collection of marriage acts from Milwaukee; no. 13, 1 filing unit, 1898.

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Collection Number: 703/230

Collection Title: **Adam Grzegorzewski (1911–2004) Papers**

Other Titles: Spuścizna Adama Grzegorzewskiego (1911–2004)

Dates: 1925–2004 [2006]

Extent, total: 16 filing units, 0.80 linear meters

Extent, processed: 16 filing units, 0.80 linear meters

Languages: Polish, English, Italian

Finding Aids: printed inventory

### Biographical Note:

Adam Jerzy Grzegorzewski (1911–2004) – journalist, political activist. He was born on May 26, 1911, in Warsaw, and died on September 26, 2004, in Chicago. In 1924, he emigrated with his father to the US. He graduated from Alliance College,

Cambridge Springs, PA. In 1932–1934, he studied journalism at Medill School of Journalism, Chicago; in 1935–1936, he studied international law at Loyola University, Chicago. In 1937, he was editor of the foreign section of “*Dziennik Zjednoczenia*” (Daily Union, Chicago), and then until 1939, of the city section. He was an announcer and editor on Chicago Polish radio. For over 70 years, he ran his own radio program, “*Polska w muzyce, pieśni i słowie*” [Poland in music, song, and word]. He wrote numerous articles in Polonian press, and was a member of many organizations, including PNA and PRCUA. He led many charity initiatives, supporting various needs in Poland and of Poles abroad.

### Scope and Content Note:

“*Polska w muzyce, pieśni i słowie*” radio program – correspondence, program notes, ephemera, articles, press clippings, business cards; no. 1–8, 8 filing units, 1960–2006.

Personal papers – passports, citizenship documents, awards, annotated calendar, notes, photographs, postcards, correspondence; no. 9–16, 8 filing units, 1925–2004.

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Collection Number: 703/163

Collection Title: **Mieczysław Haiman (1888–1949) Papers**

Other Titles: Spuścizna Mieczysława Haimana (1888–1949)

Dates: 1909–1949 [1969]

Extent, total: 222 filing units, 4.10 linear meters

Extent, processed: 172 filing units, 3.20 linear meters

Languages: Polish, English, French

Finding Aids: printed inventory (partial inventory, working file)

### Biographical Note:

Mieczysław (also as Miecislau, Miecislau) Albin Franciszek Haiman (1888–1949) – journalist, archivist, PMA curator and one of its founders, Polonia activist. He was born on March 31, 1888, in Złoczów (Zolochiv), Galicia. His parents were Wilhelm Franciszek Haiman, an officer of the Austrian Army, and Zuzanna Franciszka Maria Ziółkowska. When he was 3, his father died, and together with his siblings, Maria Hermina and Adam, was raised by his mother. When he was 15, his mother died, and her brother, Karol Ziółkowski, continued raising the children. He began his education in Złoczów, and once under his uncle’s care, studied in Lwów (Lviv), where he graduated junior high school. At age 18

in 1906, he volunteered for the Austrian navy, visiting many countries, including China and Japan. After five years of service, he returned to his uncle, living in Tarnopol (Ternopil) at the time.

In 1913, Mieczyslaw and Adam Haiman emigrated to the United States, arriving in New York on October 13. For a few years, Mieczyslaw moved to many east coast cities, working in various fields. He remained the longest in Boston, MA, where he was employed by Rev. Alexander Syski, as a journalist for the “Kuryer Bostoński” (Polish Daily News). Here, he also married Kazimiera Nigbor, a secretary and teacher at the parish school run by Rev. Syski. After the US entered World War I, Haiman wanted to join the Polish Army, but Hilary H. Chmieliński, the publisher of the “Kuryer Bostoński,” dissuaded him. His brother Adam joined the Army, and died in France in 1918. Mieczyslaw spent the next ten years in Buffalo, NY, working for the daily, “Polak w Ameryce” [Pole in America], which became the weekly, “Telegram.” He also worked for the “Dziennik dla Wszystkich” (Polish everybody’s daily). Additionally, he managed the Polish library in Buffalo. It was in Buffalo that Haiman first became interested in Polonian history, influencing his later professional life.

In 1925, Haiman became a US citizen. In 1928, he moved to Chicago, and began working at “Dziennik Zjednoczenia,” the Polish Roman Catholic Union of America newspaper. In 1934, PRCUA President Joseph L. Kania offered him the position of librarian and archivist of the PRCUA Library. In 1935, Haiman was then offered the position of curator of the newly formed Archives and Museum of the PRCUA. It was a demanding position, forcing Haiman to resign from “Dziennik Zjednoczenia.” Shortly, he issued an appeal to American Polonia, asking for the donation of artifacts. It was well received, and books, artifacts, and archives from across the United States were sent in. Haiman himself donated his own items to the museum, including his collection of Polonica. The museum officially opened on January 12, 1937. Haiman strove to ensure it was a significant cultural and academic institution. In 1937, the Polish American Historical and Museum Society was established, and became a member of the Illinois State Historical Society and the Lwów Scientific Society. Haiman cooperated with many libraries and museums in Poland, and saw to publishing.

Through his efforts, the “Annals of the Polish Roman-Catholic Union Archives and Museum” was regularly published, featuring his articles. He further researched American Polonia. He wrote: *Z przeszłości polskiej w Ameryce* (1927); *Poland and the American Revolutionary War* (1932); *The Fall of Poland in Contemporary American Opinion* (1935); *Polish Past in America* (1939); *Kosciuszko in The American Revolution* (1943); and *Kosciuszko - Leader and Exile* (1946). He also authored the history of the PRCUA, *Polish Roman Catholic Union of America*

1873–1948. Haiman was a member of many organizations, including Polish Falcons of America, Polish Institute of Arts and Sciences of America, Illinois State Historical Society, Society of American Archivists, American Historical Society, American Catholic Historical Society, Polish Academy of Learning, and Lwów Scientific Society. He was a board member of the Commission on Research on Polish Immigration and president of the Polish American Historical Commission. These two organizations served as the starting point for the Polish American Historical Association, which continues today. For several years, Haiman edited “Polish American Studies,” published by the commission. In 1946, he became a member of the Polish Academy of Learning. He received many recognitions. In 1942, he was included in the Gallery of Living Catholic Authors. PRCUA awarded him the Golden Cross of Merit; the Polish Falcons of America – the Silver Cross; and the World League of Poles Abroad – the Literary Award. In 1932, he was awarded the Officer’s Cross of the Order of Polonia Restituta. In 1936, the Polish Academy of Literature awarded him the Silver Laurel.

In May 1948, Haiman was hospitalized. Polonian organizations raised funds to cover his treatment, and the PRCUA gave him a leave of absence to convalesce in Orchard Lake, MI. Unfortunately, his untreatable anemia progressed. He died on January 15, 1949.

### **Scope and Content Note:**

The collection includes limited personal papers: private correspondence (including with his daughter Teresa and from the time of his illness), family photographs and mementos, copy of a birth certificate, American citizenship document, and a book dedicated to his daughter on her first communion. The majority of correspondence is with Polish and American institutions and well-known individuals, on academics, current events, and professional work. A large portion of the collection is reference materials, notes, and citations, which he used in his research and publications, much of it about the history of the PRCUA. Included is a typed manuscript of this history, and handwritten drafts of his other publications, as well as personal notes and reflections. Of particular note are his copies of documents from the Polish Museum, Rapperswil. They are typed transcripts, for the purpose of his research, as typed by museum employee Sabina Logisz, and concern Polish emigration to the US after the January Uprising. There are many press clippings about American Polonia, contemporary topics, PRCUA, the museum, and about himself. The collection is supplemented by press clippings and articles that appeared after his death, as well as correspondence and poems by Kazimiera Haiman.

Collection Number: 703/277

Collection Title: **Maryann J. Hendzel (1918–2007) Papers**

Other Titles: Spuścizna Maryann J. Hendzel (1918–2007);  
Maryann J. Hendzel Collection

Dates: 1912–2007

Extent, total: 1 filing unit, 0.02 linear meters

Extent, processed: 1 filing unit, 0.02 linear meters

Languages: English, Polish

Finding Aids: printed inventory

### **Biographical Note:**

Maryann J. Hendzel (1918–2007) – She was born on August 3, 1918, in Chicago, the daughter of Joseph and Marianna Bałdyga. She was employed by the White Cap Company for 49 years. She died on February 18, 2007, in Chicago.

### **Scope and Content Note:**

Personal papers – certificates of birth, baptism, marriage, insurance and financial records, photographs, correspondence; no. 1, 1 filing unit, 1912–2007.

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Collection Number: 703/164

Collection Title: **Rev. Stanislaus Iciek (1882–1944) Papers**

Other Titles: Spuścizna ks. Stanisława Icieka (1882–1944)

Dates: 1918–1944

Extent, total: 8 filing units, 0.10 linear meters

Extent, processed: 8 filing units, 0.10 linear meters

Languages: Polish, English, French

Finding Aids: printed inventory

### **Biographical Note:**

Rev. Stanislaus Aloisius (Stanisław Alojzy, also as Alousios) Iciek (1882–1944) – clergyman, Polish Army in France chaplain, journalist, and writer. He was born on October 30, 1882, in Hillard, MI, and died on March 17, 1944, in New York. He completed the Polish seminary in Detroit, and then studied philosophy and theology at St. Paul's Seminary, St. Paul, MN. He was ordained on June 10, 1905. In 1907–1918, he served as a pastor in Duluth, MN. In 1918, he served in the Polish Army in France, and after the war, he went to Poland.

Returning to the US, he was actively involved in aiding European countries, under the leadership of US President Herbert Hoover. For many years, he was the editor of "Przewodnik Katolicki" (Catholic Leader, New Britain, CT). He founded a parish in Wallingford, CT, and beginning in 1925 until his death, he served as pastor of St. Joseph's in Norwich, CT. He was also the co-editor of the "Pittsburczanin" (Pittsburgher) and editor in chief of "Kazalnica" (The Pulpit), both published in Pittsburgh, PA. Rev. Iciek authored several books: *Samochodem przez Stany Zjednoczone* [United States by Car] (1934), *Samochodem przez Stany Południowe* [Southern States by Car] (1937), *Światła i cienie* [Lights and Shadows] (1935), *Ks. Proboszcz* [Rev. Pastor] (1942), and *Their Grandson* (1944). He was a regular correspondent for Polish periodicals. He had interests in photography, beekeeping, gardening, and carpentry, and traveled extensively in Europe and across America. On April 30, 1944, he was posthumously awarded the Order of Polonia Restituta by Consul General Sylwin Strakacz.

### Scope and Content Note:

Personal papers – American and Polish National Committee passports, identification cards; no. 1, 1 filing unit, 1918–1934.

Correspondence with well-known figures in Polonia, on the topic of his literary works, and activities with the Polish Army in France; no. 2–4, 3 filing units, 1918–1944.

Papers on Rev. Iciek's activities – publications, sermons, working materials, reviews of books written by Rev. Iciek, relating correspondence, handwritten and typed manuscripts; no. 5–8, 4 filing units, 1919–1943.

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Collection Number: 703/236

Collection Title: **Franciszek Hieronim Jabłoński (1863–1908)**

### Papers

Other Titles: Spuścizna Franciszka Hieronima Jabłońskiego (1863–1908)

Dates: 1896–1908

Extent, total: 4 filing units, 0.03 linear meters

Extent, processed: 4 filing units, 0.03 linear meters

Languages: Polish, English

Finding Aids: printed inventory

**Biographical Note:**

Franciszek Hieronim (Francis Jerome) Roman Jabłoński (1863–1908) – editor, writer. He was born on August 9, 1863, in Inowrocław, and died on February 23, 1908, in Chicago. He was educated in Poland and Belgium, and likely emigrated to the US in 1883. In 1887–1888, he was editor of the “Dziennik Polski” (Polish Daily) and in 1888–1889 of the weekly “Krytyka” [Critic] both in Milwaukee, WI. In 1893–1897, he was editor of the Polish weekly “Zgoda” (Unity, Chicago), the Polish National Alliance organ, and in 1901–1905 of the Polish daily “Kuryer Polski” (Polish Courier, Milwaukee), and in 1908 of the “Dziennik Związkowy” (Polish Daily News, Chicago). In 1889–1893, he taught at Holy Trinity School in Chicago. In 1897–1901, he served as president of the PNA. He was also commissioner for the US of the Polish Treasury in Switzerland, and honorary member of the Polish Museum in Rapperswil. He also authored several books, including *Dzieci wisielca* [The Hanged Man’s Children] and *Kłopoty pana Bencwała* [Mr. Knucklehead’s Troubles].

**Scope and Content Note:**

PNA constitution with Jabłoński’s annotations; no. 1, 1 filing unit, 1896.

Receipt of payment issued by Polish Museum, Rapperswil; no. 2, 1 filing unit, 1896.

Handwritten manuscript, titled “Czciciel mamony” by Jabłoński; no. 3, 1 filing unit, nd.

Telegrams with condolences on Jabłoński’s death sent to his widow; no. 4, 1 filing unit, 1908.

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Collection Number: 703/165

Collection Title: **Edmund K. Jarecki (1879–1966) Papers**

Other Titles: Spuścizna Edmunda K. Jareckiego (1879–1966)

Dates: 1888–1966

Extent, total: 25 filing units, 0.60 linear meters

Extent, processed: 25 filing units, 0.60 linear meters

Languages: Polish, English

Finding Aids: printed inventory

**Biographical Note:**

Edmund Kasper Jarecki (1879–1966) – lawyer, Cook County, IL judge. He was born on October 21, 1879, in Poznań, and died on October 15, 1966, in Chicago. He came to the United States with his parents, Maksymilian and Józefina née Waligórska. He attended St. Stanislaus Kostka parish school and St. Stanislaus College, and graduated from Chicago Manual Training School in 1898. In 1908, he earned his law degree from Northwestern University, Chicago, and passed the bar exam that same year. On June 15, 1923, he received his doctorate in law from DePaul University, Chicago. In 1911, he was elected alderman of the 16th ward in Chicago. In 1914, Illinois Governor Edward F. Dunne appointed Jarecki to fill a vacant position as a municipal judge. He then ran and was elected as judge of Municipal Court. In 1922, he was again elected, now as a Cook County Judge, a position he held through reelection for 32 years, until his retirement in 1954. In 1937, he was decorated by the Polish National Alliance. He was a member of many organizations: Illinois Athletic Club, Illinois State Bar Association, American Bar Association; and honorary member of the Swedish Engineer Club.

**Scope and Content Note:**

Personal papers – diplomas, biographical information, eulogy; no. 1, 1 filing unit, 1907–1966.

Correspondence – private and family letters, Christmas postcards, album of postcards and greeting cards sent to the Jarecki family; no. 2–5, 4 filing units, 1904–1959.

Professional papers – court case materials, Cook County Judge campaign ephemera and materials, speeches; no. 6–8, 3 filing units, 1935–1954.

Photographs of Jarecki and family; no. 9–11, 3 filing units, 1927–1956.

Records of other activities – press clippings arranged thematically, ephemera and notes on personal interests, mainly on history, Jarecki, and American Polonia life; no. 12–16, 5 filing units, 1926–1961.

Publications collected by the Jarecki family – books, prayer books, *Mszał rzymski* [Roman missal] by theologian Lefèvre d'Étaples; no. 17–24, 8 filing units, 1888–1933.

Linocuts and graphics collected by the Jarecki family (reproductions); no. 25, 1 filing unit, nd.



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Collection Number: 703/268

Collection Title: **Krystyna Kibish-Ozarowska (1917–2014)**

**Papers**

Other Titles: Spuścizna Krystyny Kibish-Ozarowskiej (1917–2014); Krystyna Kibish-Ozarowska (1917–2014) Collection

Dates: 1938–2005

Extent, total: 12 filing units, 0.15 linear meters

Extent, processed: 12 filing units, 0.15 linear meters

Languages: Polish, English, French

Finding Aids: printed inventory

**Biographical Note:**

Krystyna Kibish-Ozarowska (1917–2014) – art historian, publicist, writer, essayist. She was born on June 12, 1917, in Warsaw, where she graduated from the Maria Konopnicka Lyceum. Already at that time, she was interested in art and writing, and several of her articles were published in the interschool periodical, “Kuznia Młodych” [Youth’s Forge], including an interview with Zofia Nałkowska. She studied for one semester at the Warsaw School of Economics, and before the outbreak of World War II, began studying art history at the University of Warsaw. After the Warsaw Uprising, she and her mother were placed under forced labor in Germany through the end of the war. In 1945, she resettled in Paris, and resumed her studies of art history at the Sorbonne’s Institute of Art and Archaeology, earning her bachelor’s degree in 1947. During her summer job working as a secretary with American Army staff, she met her husband, Lt. Eugene Kibish, who was from a family of Polish immigrants in Chicago. She returned to Chicago with him in 1948. She continued her art history studies at the University of Chicago, earning her master’s degree. She had difficulty in finding satisfying employment, and with the support of her husband, began to write essays and books on art. Her essays were published in “Wiadomości” (London) by Mieczysław Grydzewski. Books include *Mały przewodnik po sztuce religijnej* and *O sztuce na wesoło*, dedicated to the memory of her husband. Her articles also appeared in “The Art Bulletin,” “Przegląd Polski” (the cultural section of New York’s “Nowy Dziennik”), and “Dziennik Związkowy” (Chicago). She was a member of the Union of Polish Authors Abroad and Polish Veterans of World War II. She died on August 25, 2014, in Chicago.

**Scope and Content Note:**

Personal papers – memoirs, biographies, copies of diplomas, private photographs, documents relating to her time in Paris; no. 1, 1 filing unit, 1938–2001.

Memoir, "Początki w Chicago," with press clippings, printed ephemera; no. 2, 1 filing unit, 1949–1950.

Records of activities within various organizations, including Polish Arts Club of Chicago, Polski Związek Akademików, "Żywy Ilustrowany Magazyn 'Odra,'" "Wiadomości" – correspondence, bulletins, press clippings; no. 3–7, 5 filing units, 1951–1989.

Periodicals and texts written by or about Kibish-Ozarowska, and collected by her; no. 8, 1 filing unit, 1954–1999.

Press clippings from "Przegląd Polski" with texts by Kibish-Ozarowska; no. 9, 1 filing unit, 1986–1996.

Press clippings from "Nowy Dziennik Chicagoski," "Gwiazda Polarna," and other titles with texts by Kibish-Ozarowska; no. 10, 1 filing unit, 1986–2004.

Papers relating to Eugene S. Kibish; no. 11, 1 filing unit, 1943, 2005.

Large format paintings and event programs, collected by Kibish-Ozarowska; no. 11, 1 filing unit, 1959–1967.

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Collection Number: 703/261

Collection Title: **Jan Knapik (1896-nd) Papers**

Other Titles: Spuścizna Jana Knapika (1896-b.d.); Jan Knapik Collection

Dates: 1913–1924

Extent, total: 3 filing units, 0.01 linear meters

Extent, processed: 3 filing units, 0.01 linear meters

Languages: Polish, English, German, Russian

Finding Aids: printed inventory

### **Biographical Note:**

Jan (John) Knapik (1896-nd) – born in Faściszowa on the Dunajec River; his father lived in nearby Lusławice. He emigrated to the United States and, according to surviving documents, in 1913–1921, he lived in Chicago and was a physical laborer. (Possible dates: December 24, 1896–December 1977.)

### **Scope and Content Note:**

Employment book; no. 1, 1 filing unit, 1913.

Correspondence from his mother, Zofia Knapik, and Paweł and Julian Knapik; no. 2, 1 filing unit, 1913–1921.

Records of activities – military card (category 5), issued by the War Department in 1918, copies of financial remittances to Poland, copy of tax records for 1924; no. 3, 1 filing unit, 1913, 1915, 1916, 1918, 1924.

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Collection Number: 703/166

Collection Title: **Józef Kopacz (1879–1968) Papers**

Other Titles: Spuścizna Józefa Kopacza (1879–1968)

Dates: 1892–1895

Extent, total: 4 filing units, 0.06 linear meters

Extent, processed: 4 filing units, 0.06 linear meters

Languages: Polish

Finding Aids: printed inventory

### **Biographical Note:**

Józef Kopacz (Joseph Kopatch) (1879–1968) – Polonia activist. He was born on December 18, 1879, in Jasło, and died in August 1968, in Lawrence, MA (birth and death years also attributed as 1875–1966 in some sources). He completed weaving school in Krosno, and then obtained a diploma in industrial design. He emigrated to the US in 1910, settling in Lawrence, MA. He did not know English, and his knowledge of weaving did not help in America. He married Tekla Górka, who arrived in the US in 1912; they had two children: Olympia, their daughter, and Chester, their adopted son. The Kopacz family was active in local Polonia. Józef was one of five founders of the Polish National Home in Lawrence.

### **Scope and Content Note:**

Notebooks from the weaving school in Krosno, with notations and woven samples; no. 1–4, 4 filing units, 1892–1895.

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Collection Number: 703/228

Collection Title: **Stefan Kowalik (1915–2009) Papers**

Other Titles: Spuścizna Stefana Kowalika (1915–2009)

Dates: 1938–2009

Extent, total: 17 filing units, 0.80 linear meters

Extent, processed: 17 filing units, 0.80 linear meters

Languages: Polish, English, German

Finding Aids: printed inventory

**Biographical Note:**

Stefan Kowalik (1915–2009) – World War II veteran. He was born on October 15, 1915, in Mykanów, Częstochowa county, and died on October 28, 2009, in Chicago. He was a master corporal, and on August 23, 1939, he was mobilized to the 25th Infantry Regiment in Piotrków Trybunalski. In the first days of September, he was taken prisoner and sent to an Oflag in Germany. He was freed by American troops on March 28, 1945. For 5 years, he served in the Polish Labor Service (Guards Companies) of the US Army. As of July 4, 1950, he settled permanently in Chicago, and was active in many organizations: vice president of the *Polski Związek Ziemi Wschodnich* [Polish Association of Eastern Lands] in Chicago; secretary of the Polish Association of Former Political Prisoners of German and Soviet Concentration Camps; Polish Army Veterans Association in America; Polish Scouting Organization in the United States; and Polish American Congress Illinois Division. He authored many articles, letters, and the book, *Tak było, Nieznana armia*.

**Scope and Content Note:**

Personal papers – biography, certificates and information on military service course, correspondence; no. 1–2, 2 filing units, 1940–2008.

Correspondence, incoming and outgoing; no. 3–8, 6 filing units, 1950–2009.

Polish Association of Former Political Prisoners of German and Soviet Concentration Camps materials – correspondence, articles, press clippings, reports; no. 9, 1 filing unit, 1995–2006.

Handwritten and typed texts by Kowalik; no. 10–11, 2 filing units, 1996–2005.

Polish Army Veterans Association in America Post 90 (Chicago) materials – regulations, correspondence, financial reports; no. 12, 1 filing unit, 2006–2009.

Social-political articles by Kowalik; no. 13, 1 filing unit, nd.

“Łambinowicki Rocznik Muzealny” bulletin; no. 14, 1 filing unit, 1985, 1991–1994.

Photographs; no. 15, 1 filing unit, nd.

Radio program recordings; no. 16, 1 filing unit, nd.

Certificate of completing the noncommissioned officer school; no. 17, 1 filing unit, 1938.

Collection Number: 703/276

Collection Title: **Fr. Edward Krason (1926–2013) Papers**

Other Titles: Spuścizna o. Edwarda Juliusza Krasonia (1926–2013); Father Edward Julius Krason Collection

Dates: 1983–1996

Extent, total: 1 filing unit, 0.02 linear meters

Extent, processed: 1 filing unit, 0.02 linear meters

Languages: English, Polish

Finding Aids: printed inventory

### **Biographical Note:**

Fr. Edward Julius (Juliusz) Krason (1926–2013) – priest. He was born on February 20, 1926, in Chicago, the second son of Jan and Maria n<sup>è</sup>e Lipa. He attended St. John of God school, led by Felician sisters, and then Gage Park High School, Chicago. He graduated in 1944 and joined the US Navy. After three months, he was medically discharged. He returned to Chicago to study accounting at DePaul University. He switched his studies to liberal arts and education, and concurrently began philosophy courses taught by Dominican priests. He was also interested in dance and music. During his studies in education, he recognized his vocation to priesthood, and further studied theology at the Orchard Lake seminary. He was ordained on February 3, 1958, by Bishop Leo A. Pursley. He had several posts within the Fort Wayne – South Bend, IN diocese, including as parish priest, and as teacher and principal in parochial grade and high schools. He died on March 24, 2013, in Donaldson, IN.

### **Scope and Content Note:**

Personal papers – commemorative book from 25th anniversary of priesthood, portrait photographs, press clippings; no. 1, 1 filing unit, 1983–1996.

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Collection Number: 703/240

Collection Title: **Felicja Kulakowska-Lichocka Papers**

Other Titles: Spuścizna Felicji Kułakowskiej-Lichockiej

Dates: 1915–1980

Extent, total: 8 filing units, 0.10 linear meters

Extent, processed: 8 filing units, 0.10 linear meters

Languages: English, Polish

Finding Aids: printed inventory

**Biographical Note:**

Felicja Kulakowska-Lichočka (possible dates: 1900-Janury 20, 1981) – artist, theater actor, social activist, humanitarian. For over 50 year, she acted in the-aters, including the Kosciuszko and Premier in Chicago, Logan in Buffalo, NY, and Fredro and Rozmaitosci in Detroit. As owner of the Fredro, she donated her income during World Wars I and II to charity. She served as president of Group 114, Commission 27, District 1 of the Polish Women’s Alliance of America, and as vice president of Polish American Congress Illinois Division.

**Scope and Content Note:**

Diplomas and certificates recognizing professional and social work; no. 1, 1 filing unit, 1918–1980.

Correspondence; no. 2, 1 filing unit, 1939–1973.

Family photographs; no. 3, 1 filing unit, 1924–1970.

Photographs received by Felicja Kułakowska-Lichočka; no. 4, 1 filing unit, 1915–1980.

Towarzystwo Scena Polska [Polish Stage Society] photographs; no. 5, 1 filing unit, 1920–1978.

Documentation of payments – list of contributors; no. 6, 1 filing unit, 1918–1977.

Ephemera – programs and souvenirs of events and celebrations; no. 7, 1 filing unit, 1935–1979.

Press clippings; no. 8, 1 filing unit, 1960–1975.

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Collection Number: 703/259

Collection Title: **Marcin Kwiatkowski (nd-1931) Papers**

Other Titles: Spuścizna Marcina Kwiatkowskiego (b.d.-1931);

Marcin Kwiatkowski Collection

Dates: 1931

Extent, total: 4 filing units, 0.06 linear meters

Extent, processed: 4 filing units, 0.06 linear meters

Languages: English, Polish

Finding Aids: printed inventory

**Biographical Note:**

Marcin Kwiatkowski (nd–1931) – participant in the 1863 January Uprising. He took part in several insurgent battles, and as a result, was taken prisoner by Russia and exiled to Siberia, from where he managed to escape. He reached lands partitioned by Austria, and then emigrated to the United States, settling in Chicago. He was a member of the Związek Powstańców [Insurgents Association] and the Polish Army Veterans Association in America. He spent the last years of his life at St. Joseph's Home for the Aged, and died on January 29, 1931.

**Scope and Content Note:**

Press clippings, photographs, and medals, matted and framed; no. 1, 1 filing unit, 1931.

Correspondence from the Polish Consulate in America; no. 2, 1 filing unit, 1931.

Religious images given by an unidentified friend whom Kwiatkowski knew while at a Krakow seminary; no. 3, 1 filing unit, nd.

Photographs; no. 4, 1 filing unit, nd.

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Collection Number: 703/262

Collection Title: **Franciszek Lewandowski (1886–1966) Papers**

Other Titles: Spuścizna Franciszka Lewandowskiego (1886–1966); Franciszek Lewandowski Collection

Dates: 1886–1916

Extent, total: 2 filing units, 0.05 linear meters

Extent, processed: 2 filing units, 0.05 linear meters

Languages: Polish, English, German

Finding Aids: printed inventory

**Biographical Note:**

Franciszek (Frank) Lewandowski (1886–1966) – born on January 27, 1886, in Nowa Wieś (Neudorf). He emigrated to the United States. From October 1909, he attended evening classes at Lane Tech in Chicago, in machine drawing, and received his certificate of completion on February 25, 1910. On September 12, 1916, he married Frances Kucharska, and they both lived in Chicago. He died on August 14, 1966, in Chicago.

**Scope and Content Note:**

Personal papers – birth and marriage certificates, school diploma; no. 1, 1 filing unit, 1886, 1909, 1916.

Correspondence from Poland, primarily from his mother; no. 2, 1 filing unit, 1904–1913.

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Collection Number: 703/273

Collection Title: **Sabina Logisz (1916–2010) Papers**

Other Titles: Spuścizna Sabiny Felicji Logisz (1916–2010);  
Sabina Logisz Collection

Dates: 1927–2002

Extent, total: 73 filing units, 1.30 linear meters

Extent, processed: 73 filing units, 1.30 linear meters

Languages: English, Polish

Finding Aids: printed inventory

**Biographical Note:**

Sabina Phyllis (Felicja) Logisz (1916–2010) – Polonia activist, entire life tied to PMA and PRCUA. She was born on November 10, 1916, in Chicago, to a family of Polish immigrants. She graduated from St. Hedwig's parish school, and then attended Holy Name Academy, earning a two-year trade course diploma and a four-year liberal arts diploma. In 1961, she graduated from Wilbur Wright College, in Chicago. In 1936, she began working at the Archives and Museum of the PRCUA, where for 12 years she worked with Mieczyslaw Haiman, the first curator of the museum. After his death, she continued to work at the museum until 1958, when she became a secretary in the PRCUA offices. In 1981, she returned to the PMA Library until 2002. She belonged to many organizations: Polish American Historical Association, Polish American Educators Association, Polish Arts Club of Chicago, and the Saint Mary of Nazareth Hospital ladies auxiliary. In 1976, the Polish American Scholarship Fund recognized her with the Woman of the Year award. In 1990, she received the Officer's Cross of the Order of Polonia Restituta. In 1998, she received the Medal for Merit to Culture from the Ministry of Culture and National Heritage of the Republic of Poland. In 2007, she received a diploma of recognition from Chicago Mayor Richard M. Daley. She died on November 9, 2010, in Chicago.



**Scope and Content Note:**

Articles by Logisz; no. 1, 44–55, 13 filing units, 1936–1986.

Materials and information on well-known individuals and institutions relating to Poland and Polonia; no. 2–5, 24–30, 34–43, 56–57, 64–73, 31 filing units, 1927–2000.

Correspondence; no. 9–10, 2 filing units, 1950–2002.

PMA materials – correspondence, information on activities, exhibits, donations; no. 6–8, 11–23, 31–33, 29 filing units, 1938–2002.

PRCUA materials – correspondence, information on activities, excerpts from meeting minutes, press clippings; no. 40, 1 filing unit, 1960–2000.

Various press articles; no. 60–63, 4 filing units, 1958–1999.

Personal receipts, religious images and items; no. 58–59, 2 filing units, 1962–1965.

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Collection Number: 703/295

Collection Title: **Antoni Marnik (1883–1941) Papers**

Other Titles: Spuścizna Antoniego Marnika (1883–1941)

Dates: 1900–1941

Extent, total: 1 filing unit, 0.03 linear meters

Extent, processed: 1 filing unit, 0.03 linear meters

Languages: Polish, English

Finding Aids: printed inventory

**Biographical Note:**

Antoni (Anton, Anthony) Marnik (1883–1941) – merchant, social activist. He was born on April 13, 1883, in Tuchowa, Tarnów county. In 1900, he completed courses in butchery. In 1923, he emigrated to the United States, and was president of the North Western Packing Co. in Chicago. He was a member of many organizations: Polish National Alliance, Polish Falcons of America, Polish American Commercial Club, Dickinson Park Community Club, chairman of the Komitet Przyjęcia Delegacji Krajowych Zrzeszeń Gospodarczych [Welcoming Committee for the National Business Associations Delegations], and president of a commerce club in Chicago. He died on August 21, 1941, and is buried at the family plot at St. Adalbert Cemetery in Niles, IL.

**Scope and Content Note:**

Album of materials on Marnik's personal, professional, and social life, including: press clippings, acknowledgements for social and charity activities, business cards, letters of praise, information on his death, condolence cards, and photographs; no. 1, 1 filing unit, 1900–1941.

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Collection Number: 703/238

Collection Title: **Jan Merklejn (1905–1979) Papers**

Other Titles: Spuścizna Jana Merklejna (1905–1979)

Dates: 1926–1968

Extent, total: 8 filing units, 0.05 linear meters

Extent, processed: 8 filing units, 0.05 linear meters

Languages: Polish, English

Finding Aids: printed inventory

**Biographical Note:**

Jan (John) Merklejn (1905–1979) – World War II veteran. He was born on October 15, 1905, in Poland, and died on April 30, 1979, in Chicago, and is buried in Warsaw. Starting in 1928, he worked for the postal and telegraph services in Plisa in the Wilno district, and later in Lwów (Lviv). During World War II, he served in the 3rd Carpathian Rifle Division. For merit, he was awarded the Army Medal (twice) and the Monte Cassino Commemorative Cross from the Polish Government in Exile in London, and the 1939–1945 Star, Africa Star, and the Italy Star from the United Kingdom. He served as a senior gunner in the Polish Armed Forces under British command until 1947.

**Scope and Content Note:**

Personal papers – Polish identity card, employment identification, US passport, WWII documents including military papers, pay receipts, certificates, decorations, translation of junior high school diploma; no. 1, 1 filing unit, 1928–1968.

Postal and telegraph employment – contract of employment, assignments, distinctions, and decorations; no. 2, 1 filing unit, 1926–1940.

Book with excerpts and press clippings of Polish poems; no. 3, 1 filing unit, nd.

Ephemera and invitations to jubilees and celebrations; no. 4–5, 2 filing units, 1960.

Pen used by US President Lyndon Johnson on May 3, 1966, to sign Proclamation 3720, Commemoration of Poland's National and Christian Millennium; no. 6, 1 filing unit, 1966.

Polish Army Veterans Association in America medal, "Za zasługi dla Polski przy organizowaniu zbrojnego czynu wychodźstwa w latach 1916–17–18" [For Merit For Poland When Organizing Armed Deed In 1916–17–18]; no. 7, 1 filing unit, nd.

Millennium Poloniae Christianae 966–1966 ephemeral pins; no. 8, 1 filing unit, 1966.

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Collection Number: 703/167

Collection Title: **Casimir Eugene Midowicz (1896–1971) Papers**

Other Titles: Spuścizna Kazimierza Eugeniusza Midowicza (1896–1971)

Dates: 1902–1971

Extent, total: 21 filing units, 0.33 linear meters

Extent, processed: 21 filing units, 0.33 linear meters

Languages: Polish, English

Finding Aids: printed inventory

### **Biographical Note:**

Casimir Eugene (Kazimierz Eugeniusz) Midowicz (1896–1971) – lawyer, Polonia activist. He was born on July 1, 1896, in Eureka, California, son of Dr. Kazimierz (Casimir) Wincent and Teodozja Midowicz, and died on January 1, 1971, in Chicago. He earned his law degree from Northwestern University, Chicago, and was editor of the "Illinois Law Review." Since 1927, he served as the general counsel for the Polish National Alliance. At the American Relief for Poland national convention in Buffalo, NY, in 1942, he was elected vice president. As ARP secretary and vice president, he met and cooperated with organizations across the US, and was also a member of the first delegation to visit Poland. On April 4, 1945, he was appointed as director of the Community & War Fund of Metropolitan Chicago. He was a member of Chicago Bar Association, Cook Country Bar Association, and Chicago Society of the Polish National Alliance.

### **Scope and Content Note:**

Personal papers – diplomas, badges, passports, business cards, newspaper obituary; no. 1, 1 filing unit, 1918–1971.

Albums of family photographs and press clippings, on Midowicz, his father, and his son, and their professional work; no. 2–3, 2 filing units, 1902–1967.

Calendar (journal); no. 4, 1 filing unit, 1946–1947.

Records of activities – collection of business cards from various individuals, correspondence, texts, and speeches; no. 5–6, 2 filing units, 1912–1967.

Chicago Society of the Polish National Alliance – drafts of constitution, jubilee publications, photographs, press clippings, correspondence, historical overviews; no. 7–14, 8 filing units, 1917–1962.

American Relief for Poland – reports, studies with photographs, ARP reports on aid to Poles in December 1945 to January 1947, by Poles in the British Zone and the PNA, authored by Midowicz; no. 15–16, 2 filing units, 1945–1947.

Materials on the Polish struggle in WWI – collection of photographs from the fight for independence 1914–1918 (including photographs of Ignacy and Helena Paderewski), press clippings and periodicals on renowned Poles from WWI and the interwar period, as well as biography, correspondence, and personal papers of Bronisław Gliwa; no. 17–21, 5 filing units, 1914–1962.

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Collection Number: 703/267

Collection Title: **Rev. Stanisław Nastalek (1906–1967) Papers**

Other Titles: Spuścizna Stanisława Nastałka, Stanisław Nastalek Collection

Dates: 1936–1962

Extent, total: 11 filing units, 0.10 linear meters

Extent, processed: 11 filing units, 0.10 linear meters

Languages: Polish, Italian, Hebrew, Russian, English

Finding Aids: printed inventory

### **Biographical Note:**

Rev. Stanisław Józef Nastalek (1906–1967) – priest. He was born in 1906, in Krakow, and died on May 8, 1967, in New York. He was ordained in 1932, in Przemysł, and served as vicar in Dębowiec, Laszki near Bobrówka, in Lesko, Gniewczyna. In 1933–1934, he served as administrator in Łubienko, then as catechist in Besko, and from 1936, in Przemysł. In September 1939, he served as chaplain of the Polish Army, and then with the 3rd Carpathian Brigade (Torbuk). In 1942–1947, he was a priest and catechist at Polish schools in Palestine, in Ain

Karim, and Jerusalem. After several years of pastoral work in England, in 1952, he served as vicar at Holy Cross parish in Maspeth, NY.

### Scope and Content Note:

Handwritten journals, from October 1939 in Rome to December 1947 in Jerusalem – includes local press clippings placed between pages; no. 1–7, 7 filing units, 1939–1947.

Publication by Dr. E. Krol, *Miasta Palestyny*, produced for Polish pilgrims and tourists, Krakow 1936, with annotations by Rev. Nastalek; no. 8, 1 filing unit, 1936.

Photographs and postcards, a portion with notations on the reverse; no. 9–10, 2 filing units, 1939–c.1950.

Religious pictures; no. 11, 1 filing unit, 1941, 1962.

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Collection Number: 703/201

Collection Title: **Agnes Nering (1876–1922) Papers**

Other Titles: Spuścizna Agnes Nering (1876–1922)

Dates: 1906–1945

Extent, total: 4 filing units, 0.04 linear meters

Extent, processed: 4 filing units, 0.04 linear meters

Languages: Polish, English, French

Finding Aids: printed inventory

### Biographical Note:

Agnes (Agnieszka) Nering née Wojtalewicz (1876–1922) – soprano, concert singer, music teacher. She was born on June 5, 1876, in Chicago, and died on November 1, 1922, also in Chicago. She was a well-regarded concert singer, graduate of Chicago Music College, honorary vice president of the St. Stanislaus Kostka Parish Choir, and owned and taught at the Madam Agnes Nering School of Singing and Dancing from her home in Chicago. In 1911–1913, she further studied opera singing in Europe, and toured the continent, with performances in London, Paris, Berlin, Vienna, Budapest, Naples, Milan, Rome, Venice, Warsaw, Poznań, and Krakow. On June 22, 1898, she married John (Jan) Nering, a well-known social activist and telegraph manager. In addition to music, Agnes Nering was involved in social and patriotic activism, including participation in charitable societies, organizing national female youth groups, and as a member of many

national and Catholic associations. She was buried on November 4, 1922, at St. Adalbert Cemetery, in Niles, IL, with services at St. Stanislaus Kostka.

### Scope and Content Note:

Professional correspondence; no. 1, 1 filing unit, 1908–1918.

Performance programs and photographs; no. 2–3, 2 filing units, 1906, 1909–1920.

Press clippings; no. 4, 1 filing unit, 1914–1945.

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Collection Number: 703/168

Collection Title: **Beata Obertyńska (1898–1980) Papers**

Other Titles: Spuścizna Beaty Obertyńskiej (1898–1980)

Dates: 1946–1976

Extent, total: 13 filing units, 0.36 linear meters

Extent, processed: 13 filing units, 0.36 linear meters

Languages: English, Polish

Finding Aids: printed inventory

### Biographical Note:

Beata Obertyńska née Wolska, pseudonym Marta Rudzka (1898–1980) – poet, writer. She was born on May 21, 1898, in Storożce near Skole, and died on May 21, 1980, in London. She was the daughter of “Young Poland” poet, Maryla Wolska (granddaughter of sculptor Wanda Młodnicka née Monné, fiancée of Artur Grottger) and industrialist Waclaw Wolski. She married Józef Obertyński, a landowner. Her youth was spent in Lwów (Lviv), where she was homeschooled, and later passed her high school exams. Her first published poem appeared in “Słowo Polskie” in 1924. After studies at the Państwowy Instytut Sztuki Teatralnej [State Institute of Theatrical Arts], she performed at several theaters in Lwów, in 1933–1937. In 1936, at the invitation of the Romer family, she traveled to Portugal. In July 1940, she was arrested by the NKVD (People’s Commissariat for Internal Affairs) in Lwów. She was sent to Brygidki prison, and later imprisoned in Kiev, Odessa, Karkiv, Starobielsk, and finally at the Vorkuta gulag. After amnesty, she worked on a collective farm in Buchará. In 1942, she joined the Polish Army under Gen. Anders, assigned to the Women’s Auxiliary Service. She traveled with the army through Iran, Palestine, Egypt, and Italy. While on leave in Johannesburg, she wrote *W domu niewoli* [In the house of slavery], published in 1946, in Rome, under the pseudonym Marta Rudzka. In Italy, she worked at the weekly “Orzeł Biały.” She settled in London after the war, where she was primarily associated with the Veritas

Foundation Publication Centre. In 1966, she traveled to Montreal and Chicago. She published in “Dziennik Polski,” “Dziennik Żołnierza,” “Ochotniczka,” “Orzeł Biały,” “Polska Walcząca,” “Przegląd Polski,” “Wiadomości,” and “Życie.” She received many literary awards, including the award from the Polish Ex-Combatants Association, the Lanckoroński Foundation, and the Alfred Jurzykowski Foundation. Several volumes of her works were published in Poland: *Wspomnienia* [Memoirs, 1974, coauthored with M. Wolska], *Wiersze wybrane* [Selected poems, 1983], *Grudki kadzidła* [Crumbs of resin, 1986], *Skrząca libella* (1991), *W domu niewoli* [In the house of slavery, 1992], *Skarb Eulenburga* [Eulenburgh’s treasure, volumes 1 and 2, 1993], and *Liryki najpiękniejsze* [Beautiful lyrics, 1999].

### Scope and Content Note:

Correspondence, press clippings, and photographs; no. 1–7, 7 filing units, 1967–1976.

English translation and illustrations for *W domu niewoli* – not accepted by the author; no. 8–10, 3 filing units, 1970.

*W domu niewoli* first and second editions; no. 11–12, 2 filing units, 1946, 1968.

Edition of *Miód i popiół* [Honey and wormwood]; no. 13, 1 filing unit, 1972.

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Collection Number: 703/303

Collection Title: **Krystyna Izabela Zakrzewski-Obuchowicz (1924–2013) Papers**

Other Titles: Spuścizna Krystyny Izabeli Zakrzewskiej-Obuchowicz (1924–2013)

Dates: [1921] 1924–2013

Extent, total: 62 filing units, 0.80 linear meters

Extent, processed: 62 filing units, 0.80 linear meters

Languages: Polish, English

Finding Aids: printed inventory

### Biographical Note:

Krystyna Izabela Zakrzewska-Obuchowicz (1924–2013) – veteran, Warsaw Uprising participant. She was born on August 6, 1924, in Toruń. Her parents were Jerzy Zakrzewski (1896–1963), a lawyer, and Jadwiga nêe Dąbrowska (1899–1977). In 1940–1944, Krystyna Zakrzewska attended the clandestine junior high and lyceum schools named after Cecylia Plater-Zyberkówna, and passed her exams in June 1944. A soldier in the Home Army, pseudonym Wanda, along with

her father, pseudonym Boleszczyc, she took part in the Warsaw Uprising. After October 5, 1944, she was held in prisoner of war camps in Sandbostel and Oberlangen, Germany. Oberlangen camp was liberated on April 12, 1945, by the Polish 1st Armored Division led by General Maczek. After completing the Division's gendarmerie course, Zakrzewska was assigned to the Men's Gendarmerie Platoon of the 3rd Polish Infantry Brigade. She was commandant of the military police of the Women's Army Auxiliary Service at Foxley camp, in Herefordshire, England. On January 24, 1948, she married Lieutenant Witold Obuchowicz. Her military service ended on May 23, 1949.

She graduated from Balham and Tooting College of Commerce in London. On December 30, 1951, she left for the United States aboard the RMS Queen Mary. Her daughter, Maria Obuchowicz, was born on January 20, 1958. She became a US citizen in 1963. For 26 years, until 1990, she worked as faculty secretary at Northwestern University School of Law in Chicago. She was a longtime member of the Chicago branch of the Polish Home Army AK Veterans Association. For 60 years, she was also a member of the Filareci-Dudziarz Choir, and an honorary member of the Polish Singers Alliance of America. She was recognized with many military decorations: Armia Krajowa Cross (Home Army Cross), Krzyż I Dywizji Pancernej (1st Armored Division Cross), Polish Army Medal, and British War Medal 1939–1945. She died on January 30, 2013, in Chicago; her funeral took place on March 16, 2013. On April 29, 2013, the collection of Krystyna Zakrzewska-Obuchowicz was donated by her friend, Joanna Siemieniuk.

### **Scope and Content Note:**

Biography; no. 1, 1 filing units, 1945.

Obituary, March 16, 2013 funeral mass card, eulogies; no. 2, 1 filing unit, 2013.

Personal documents – baptismal certificate, passport, certificates, including naturalization certificate, Military Police identification; no. 3, 1 filing unit, 1934–1965.

Educational documents – certificates, scholarship applications; no. 4, 1 filing unit, 1945–1962.

Awards, distinctions, and recognitions; no. 5, 1 filing unit, 1947, 1948, 1970, 1982, 1984, 2001.

Memoirs, starting from time at the Oberlangen camp, April 12, 1945–April 2, 2005; brochure and press clippings, including article by Obuchowicz, and notes on women soldiers of the Polish Home Army; no. 6, 1 filing unit, 1945, 1975, 1985, 2005.



Documents relating to time at the Niederlangen camp, Germany – handwritten notes, memos, four photographs: gendarmerie non-commissioned officer course; no. 7, 1 filing unit, 1945.

Documents relating to service in the Gendarmerie Platoon of the 3rd Polish Infantry Brigade in Lathen – reports, records, roster list, photographs: non-commissioned officer course, Lathen, June 20, 1946; no. 8, 1 filing unit, 1946.

Documents relating to service as Women's Army Auxiliary Service Military Police commandant, Foxley camp, Herefordshire, England – reports, records; no. 9–10, 2 filing unit, 1947–1948.

Documents on the relationship and marriage to Witold Obuchowicz – notes; no. 11, 1 filing unit, 1949, nd.

Documents relating to her military service – discharge certificate, certificates on ending her service; no. 12, 1 filing unit, 1947, 1949, 1987.

Documents relating to her work and activities in Great Britain; no. 13, 1 filing unit, 1949–1951.

Luggage label from the RMS Queen Mary: Southampton to New York, December 30, 1951; no. 14, 1 filing unit, 1951.

Documents on her work at Northwestern University School of Law, Chicago; no. 15, 1 filing unit, 1968–1988.

Handwritten notes on the Warsaw Uprising; no. 16, 1 filing unit, nd., 2005.

List of women soldiers of the Polish Home Army, as prepared by Obuchowicz; no. 17, 1 filing unit, 1985.

Certificates on her affiliation with Polish Home Army AK Veterans Association and Polish Ex-Combatants' Association in Great Britain; no. 18, 1 filing unit, 1986, 1990–1998, 2000.

Membership cards; no. 19, 1 filing unit, 1988, 1999, 2006.

Correspondence from the Sandbostel and Oberlangen camps, written to her father, Jerzy Zakrzewski; no. 20, 1 filing unit, 1944.

Correspondence written to her father, Jerzy Zakrzewski; no. 21–25, 5 filing units, 1945–1951.

Correspondence from her father, Jerzy Zakrzewski; no. 26–28, 3 filing units, 1944–1947, 1962–1963.

Correspondence, incoming and outgoing, with various individuals; no. 29, 31, 3 filing units, 1944–1951, 1963, 1998–2000, nd.

Correspondence from her mother, Jadwiga Zakrzewska; no. 30, 1 filing unit, 1946–1975.

Biography of her father, Jerzy Zakrzewski; no. 32, 1 filing unit, 1952, 1963.

Documents relating to her father, Jerzy Zakrzewski – marriage certificate, alien registration card, education and work certificates, military service; correspondence and documentation collected by Zakrzewski on the Rokitka estate; no. 33–38, 6 filing units, 1921–1961.

Zakrzewski-Obuchowicz family affairs; no. 39, 1 filing unit, 1950, 1959, 1961.

Articles by Jerzy Zakrzewski – typed and handwritten manuscripts, notes; no. 40, 1 filing unit, 1959–1963, nd.

Personal documents of her mother, Jadwiga Zakrzewska née Dąbrowski; no. 41, 1 filing unit, 1942–1943, 1951, 1959, 1977.

Documents of her maternal grandmother, Anna Gumpert-Dąbrowska; no. 42, 1 filing unit, 1943, 1944, 1947.

Documents on the divorce of her parents, Jerzy and Jadwiga Zakrzewski; no. 43, 1 filing unit, 1929.

Documents of her husband, Witold Obuchowicz – military service, resettlement, death certificate; no. 44–45, 2 filing units, 1946–1951, 1962, 1991.

Documents of her daughter, Maria (Misia) Obuchowicz; no. 46, 1 filing unit, 1958, 1962, 1969.

Documents of her mother and father in law, Anna Obuchowicz-Świątocka and Ksawery Obuchowicz – transcripts of various documents; no. 47, 1 filing unit, 1943, 1962–1963, 1982.

Documents of her paternal grandparents, Maria Zakrzewska née Czerwiński and Julian Zakrzewski; no. 48, 1 filing unit, 1924, 1932, 1938.

Photograph album – Obuchowicz's childhood, non-commissioned officer school, gendarmerie service; no. 49–51, 3 filing units, 1925, 1945–1947.

Photographs of Obuchowicz – portraits, at her Northwestern University office, life in Chicago, participation in choirs, and participation in Polish Home Army AK Veterans Association; no. 52–57, 6 filing units, 1925–2005.

Family photographs of Krystyna and Witold Obuchowicz; no. 58, 1 filing unit, 1948–1967, nd.

Class photograph of Witold Obuchowicz, second grade, Nieśwież (Nyasvizh); no. 59, 1 filing unit, 1925.

Photographs of her parents, Jerzy and Jadwiga Zakrzewski; no. 60–61, 2 filing units, 1934–1948, nd.

Artifacts – wire fragment, from a camp fence cut by soldiers where Obuchowicz was held; red and white Home Army armband; no. 62, 1 filing unit, c.1944.

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Collection Number: 703/169

Collection Title: **Joseph Kazimierz Orłowski (1862–1943)**

**Papers**

Other Titles: Spuścizna Józefa Kazimierza Orłowskiego (1862–1943)

Dates: 1869–1943 [1954]

Extent, total: 89 filing units, 1.40 linear meters

Extent, processed: 42 filing units, 1.10 linear meters

Languages: Polish, English

Finding Aids: printed inventory (partial inventory, working file)

**Biographical Note:**

Joseph (Józef) Kazimierz Orłowski (1862–1943) – doctor of law, journalist, writer, Polonia political activist, plenipotentiary of I.J. Paderewski. He was born on March 17, 1862, in Lwów (Lviv), and died on June 13, 1943, in Chicago. He graduated in law from Jagiellonian University. In 1889–1893, he was editor in chief and publisher of the Krakow daily, “Kurier Polski.” In 1889, he moved to Vienna, where he practiced as a lawyer until 1903. In 1900, under the pseudonym Lubicz-Orłowski, he wrote the book, *Nasi przemysłowcy i ich protektorowie* [Our industrialists and their patrons]. He was barred from practicing law for fraud and on January 28, 1905, convicted and sentenced by national court in Vienna to four years in prison. He was released early in August 1907, and emigrated to the United States. He made contact with J.F. Smulski, president of the Polish National Department (PND), and for many years served as his press and financial agent. In his first several years in the US, Orłowski wrote extensively – books, articles, correspondence, and columns, promoting the PND and its president. With the PND’s permission, he provided historical materials on American Polonia for the *Wielka Encyklopedia Polska* [Great Polish encyclopedia] published in Switzerland.

In 1917, he met Paderewski, offering his services to rally Polonia to join the Polish Army. With time, Paderewski distanced himself from Orłowski and his actions in political activities on his behalf, and only occasionally entrusted him with

specific tasks in Polonia. For many years, Orłowski worked on a detailed biography of Paderewski, with focus on his political role. The two-volume work based on documents concerning Paderewski's activities in the US during World War I and on conversations with Paderewski was published in 1939–1940 (the third volume was never completed). He also wrote *Helena Paderewski. Na piętnastolecie Jej pracy narodowej i społecznej 1914–1929* [Helena Paderewska. On the fifteenth anniversary of her patriotic and social work 1914–1929], published in 1929. He was elected vice president of the Polish Editors Association in America in 1938, and later as honorary president. He was a member of the Towarzystwo Przyjaciół Żołnierza Polskiego [Friends of Polish Soldiers Society]. In 1929, he received the gold medal at the Polish General Exhibition in Poznań for literary works and works on emigration. He also received the Order of Polonia Restituta. Pope Leo XIII recognized him with the Cross of St. George. He was also recognized with the Legion of Honor from the Polish Falcons, Miecze Hallerowskie [Haller's Swords], and other awards.

### Scope and Content Note:

Personal papers – legal papers, recognitions, certificates relating to his work; no. 1, 1 filing unit, 1869, 1891, 1907–1927.

Correspondence – incoming from 1907–1939, with brief interruption, including a photocopy of the July 30, 1938 letter from Paderewski, authorizing Orłowski to publish his biography; limited outgoing from 1925–1926; no. 2–8, 40–41, 9 filing units, 1907–1941.

Reference materials – notes, photographs relating to Paderewski's life, photocopies of his writings, speeches, additional information, photographs and prints of Paderewski and Gen. Haller; no. 9–17, 9 filing units, 1910–1942.

Publications by Orłowski – typed and handwritten manuscripts, including manuscripts with handwritten corrections for *Paderewski i jego wiek*; no. 18–20, 34, 37–39, 7 filing units, 1930–1938.

Press clippings about Orłowski; no. 21, 1 filing unit, nd.

Press clippings about Paderewski, Poland, and Polonia; no. 22–23, 32, 3 filing units, 1918–1943.

Published items written by Orłowski, including photocopies of *Paderewski i odbudowa Polski*, Chicago 1939 and *Paderewski* by J. Orłowski, Chicago 1952; no. 33, 35, 2 filing units, 1939, 1952.

Publications collected by Orłowski – books, informational brochures, jubilee publications; no. 24–31, 42, 9 filing units, 1929–1954.

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Collection Number: 703/170

Collection Title: **Celina Osieczkowska (1891–1941) Papers**

Other Titles: Spuścizna Celiny Osieczkowskiej (1891–1941)

Dates: 1919–1941 [1943]

Extent, total: 28 filing units, 0.60 linear meters

Extent, processed: 28 filing units, 0.60 linear meters

Languages: Polish, English, French, Italian, German, Greek

Finding Aids: printed inventory

### Biographical Note:

Celina Anna Osieczkowska née Filipowicz (1891–1941) – doctor of philosophy, art historian, Byzantologist. She was born on March 15, 1891, in Utena, and died on September 13, 1941 (also attributed as 1940 in some sources), in Curitiba, Brazil. She studied Polish at Jagiellonian University, where she later obtained her doctorate in philosophy. She also studied art history, focusing on Byzantology, in which she gained international and academic recognition. The Polish Academy of Learning selected her as one of its “członek korespondent” or research members. She presented at international art history and Byzantology conferences as a delegate of the Polish government, in Rome in 1936 and in London in 1939. She planned to participate in the autumn 1939 conference in Algiers as a Polish delegate, but it was cancelled following the outbreak of WWII. Her French language monograph, *La Mosaique de Sainte-Sophie*, was academically significant. Her final work on Byzantine art in Poland appeared in the émigré periodical, “La Voix de Varsovie.” She was also to lecture at the Polish University, which was being established in Paris, but was prevented by the collapse of France. She and her husband, Władysław (married on September 15, 1919), managed to flee to Portugal, from where, after failing to obtain American visas, they emigrated to Brazil. They settled in Curitiba to wait for American visas, but she soon died of a rapidly developing cancer.

### Scope and Content Note:

Personal papers – passport, library cards for various European libraries, diplomas, copy of marriage certificate; no. 1, 1 filing unit, 1919–1941.

Family photographs, including posthumous photographs of Osieczkowska; no. 2, 1 filing unit, 19th/20th C.-1941.

Correspondence relating to her academic work, and private correspondence, including with Sr. Urszula Ledóchowska, founder of the Congregation of the Ursulines of the Agonizing Heart of Jesus in 1920, beatified in 1983, and canonized in 2003. Their letters discuss Osieczkowska’s spiritual direction in life, and were

written in 1936–1939. In 1936–1937, Sr. Ledóchowska handwrote her letters, and signed them as “Matuchna.” In 1938–1939, the letters were typed in her name by Sr. Zaborska, with frequent handwritten notations by Sr. Ledóchowska. The value of these letters is shown, that to date, the only known letters by Sr. Ledóchowska were dated 1914–1922, many only as copies, as prepared by sisters of the order, and that the last letter in this collection written by Sr. Zaborska in the name of the ailing Sr. Ledóchowska to Osieczkowska is dated April 18, 1939, shortly before Sr. Ledóchowska’s death on May 29, 1939, in Rome; no. 3–5, 3 filing units, 1934–1941.

Academic conferences – correspondence, information about conferences, invitations, programs, articles, handwritten academic dissertations and lectures delivered by Osieczkowska on art history and Byzantology; no. 6–7, 2 filing units, 1936–1940.

Documentation relating to American visa applications by Osieczkowska and her husband – certificate of employment, correspondence; no. 8, 1 filing unit, 1940–1941.

Correspondence of Władysław Osieczkowski following the death of his wife, relating to her death; no. 9–10, 2 filing units, 1941–1943.

Short register of lyric works by Osieczkowska; no. 12, 1 filing unit, 1936–1939.

Art materials – notes, fiche, articles, photographs of sacred Byzantine art as studied by Osieczkowska, including 172 photographs with descriptions by Osieczkowska from the 14th C. Chapel of the Holy Trinity, Lublin Castle, featuring Rutheno-Byzantine paintings completed in 1418. The photographs were taken in 1928 by the Ministry of Religious Denominations and Public Education, depicting the state of the frescoes and the chapel in whole, as a unique monument inscribed on the list of world cultural heritage; no. 11, 13–28, 17 filing units, 1928–1941.

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Collection Number: 703/171

Collection Title: **Leonidas Dudarew-Ossetynski (1910–1989)  
Papers**

Other Titles: Spuścizna Leonidasa Dudarew-Ossetyńskiego  
(1910–1989)

Dates: 1929–1988

Extent, total: 180 filing units, 3.00 linear meters

Extent, processed: 152 filing units, 2.90 linear meters

Languages: Polish, English

Finding Aids: printed inventory (partial inventory, working file)

**Biographical Note:**

Leonidas Dudarew-Ossetynski (1910–1989) – actor, director, painter, art collector, Polonia activist. He was born on October 22, 1910, in Wilno (Vilnius), where he graduated from Mieczysław Szpakiewicz’s drama school. Before the war, he performed at Schiller’s, and partnered with Stanisława Wysocki. After World War II, he was in France, and was interned at a camp near Casablanca. He emigrated to the United States in 1941. Soon after, he joined the Polish Artists Theater in New York, which lasted for three years. Ossetynski opened the club-restaurant, “Polska Chata” (Polish Cottage) in New York, serving Polish dishes and performances by Polish artists, including Arthur Rubinstein. For several years, with actress Lidia Prochnicka, Ossetynski traveled throughout centers of Polonia in the US and Canada performing a Polish theatrical repertoire. Ossetynski was an assistant to Mikhail Chekhov, with whom he became friends with, and taught at his acting school – students included Gregory Peck and Marilyn Monroe. This enabled him to open his own acting school, Ossetynski Actors Laboratory in Los Angeles. He also founded and served as president of the Helena Modjeska Art and Culture Club, with the aim to promote Polish culture, in both Polonia and America. Meetings were often held at his home in Hollywood. Ossetynski died on April 28, 1989, in Los Angeles.

**Scope and Content Note:**

Correspondence, organized alphabetically, from artists, actors, musicians, representatives of Polish and Polonian culture, art, and academics, including Adam Styka; Irena Górską-Damięcka; Oskar Halecki; Andrzej Kołodziej; Julian Kuhajewski; Zofia Malczewska; Stanisław Mrozek; Lidia Pucinski; Karol Ripa; Prof. Henryk Skolimowski; Władysław Tyszkiewicz; Alicja Pomian; and from Polish and American organizations, including the Polish Consulate in Chicago and in London, and the Embassy in Washington, DC. Correspondence by Ossetynski is fragmented, and includes typed, carbon copy, and handwritten formats; no. 1–48, 89–112, 135–136, 74 filing units, 1940–1988.

Correspondence relating to his journalistic work, including with editors of “Kultura,” “Orzeł Biały,” “Ameryka-Echo,” “The Polish Review,” and Radio Free Europe; no. 49–55, 7 filing units, 1946–1987.

Correspondence with editors of various periodicals; no. 56–60, 5 filing units, 1943–1968.

Letters of recommendation; no. 61, 1 filing unit, 1947–1987.

Correspondence relating to his theatrical work as an actor and director, with collaborating directors, various organizations and institutions, on performances

organized by him, and publishers and translators; no. 62–73, 135–136, 14 filing units, 1941–1988.

Correspondence requesting aid; no. 74–84, 11 filing units, 1938–1988.

Letters and postcards from his students; no. 85–88, 4 filing units, 1957–1986.

Texts and articles – typed manuscript of *Listów z podróży*, appearing in “Ameryka-Echo,” radio interviews with or about Ossetynski, press clippings of his articles and articles about him, including performance reviews, and on his artistry; no. 113–133, 21 filing units, 1950–1986.

Helena Modjeska Art and Culture Club materials – his reports as president, club statute, press clippings, and printed ephemera on club activity; no. 134, 1 filing unit, 1954, 1975–1978.

Interviews with Ossetynski, performance reviews; no. 136–137, 2 filing units, 1963.

Materials on various issues of theater, including a traveling Polish American theater project based in the US, its organization and mission; no. 138–140, 3 filing units, 1948, 1957.

Coat of arms of the Dudarew from Ossetia, no. 141, 1 filing unit, 1967.

Notebooks, yearly notations, annotated address books, drafts of letters; no. 142–146, 5 filing units, 1957–1973.

Press clippings – scrapbooks organized by Ossetynski in chronological order and loose clippings; no. 147–151, 5 filing units, 1946–1984.

Ossetynski library catalog; no. 152, 1 filing unit, nd.

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Collection Number: 703/287

Collection Title: **Dr. Romuald O. Ostrowski (1880–1949)**

**Papers**

Other Titles: Spuścizna dr. Romualda O. Ostrowskiego (1880–1949); Dr. Romuald O. Ostrowski Collection

Dates: 1908–1940

Extent, total: 1 filing unit, 0.05 linear meters

Extent, processed: 1 filing unit, 0.05 linear meters

Languages: English, Polish, German, French

Finding Aids: printed inventory



**Biographical Note:**

Romuald Othello Ostrowski (1880–1949) – physician, surgeon. He was born on January 15, 1880 (also attributed as 1881 in some sources), in Krakow. He earned his medical degree in 1908 from the University of Illinois. He completed a post-graduate medical course at the University of Warsaw in 1927. He married Mary K. Korman in 1929; they had one son, John. He was active in many associations and organizations: PNA Education Department member and 1909 convention delegate; Lake County Medical Society, president (1918–1919); Polish Medical Society, president (1914–1915); Polish Young Men’s Alliance of America, president (1906–1908); Boy Scouts of America Hammond, IN Council, president (1930–1935); Polish Medical Association, vice president (1914–1918). He was the Grand Master Legion of Honor, Polish Falcons of America at its founding in December 1927, and elected for an additional three years. He represented the Falcons at the 1927 conference in Warsaw, and also took part in the 60th anniversary celebrations of the Falcons in Lwów. He was decorated with the Polish Falcon Legion of Honor Cross. He was well known as a speaker, and invited to present in America and Poland. He wrote “Letters on Poland,” published in the “Lake County Times” (Hammond, IN) in 1927. He died on June 3, 1949.

**Scope and Content Note:**

Album containing materials relating to the life and activities of Ostrowski, including correspondence, letters, programs, invitations, certificates, and press clippings on his professional, political, and cultural life, and with the Polish Falcons; no. 1, 1 filing unit, 1908–1940.

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Collection Number: 703/172

Collection Title: **Władysław Pantol (1903–1985) Papers**

Other Titles: Spuścizna Władysława Pantola (1903–1985)

Dates: 1965–1985

Extent, total: 51 filing units, 1.40 linear meters

Extent, processed: 51 filing units, 1.40 linear meters

Languages: Polish, English

Finding Aids: printed inventory

**Biographical Note:**

Władysław Pantol (1903–1985) – World War II veteran, 3rd Carpathian Rifle Division sergeant, Polish Carpathian Brigade and 3rd Division Ex-Servicemen

Association in Chicago member. He was born on August 3, 1903, in Hyżne, a village in Rzeszów county, where he attended elementary school. He then worked for the police. In September 1939, he was interned in a camp in Hungary, together with a group of officers and soldiers. He escaped through Yugoslavia, reaching Syria, where the Polish Independent Carpathian Brigade was formed. With the brigade, Pantol participated in battles in the Libyan Desert in North Africa and in the siege of Tobruk. With the 3rd Carpathian Rifle Division – created on Palestinian lands from the brigade and Polish Army soldiers arriving from the USSR, he participated in the Italian campaigns. With the division, he fought with the 2nd Corps at Monte Cassino. After the war, he emigrated to the United States and settled in Chicago. He was active in the Polish Carpathian Brigade and 3rd Division Ex-Servicemen Association. He wrote his memoirs, which were published along with articles and poems in Polonian press.

### Scope and Content Note:

Correspondence from family, relatives, and friends, and copies of letters to them from Pantol; no. 1–4, 4 filing units, 1965–1985.

Memoirs – texts, materials. Pantol wrote his memoirs during the last 20 years of his life, covering his childhood and World War II; no. 5–25, 47–51, 31 filing units, 1976–1984.

Copies of photographs of historical Polish military figures during WWII, photographs and texts relating to Gen. Sikorski by Pantol; no. 26–30, 5 filing units, 1977–1980.

Collaboration with Polonian press – drafts of texts and articles by Pantol on WWII and Polish history, published in the press; no. 31–42, 12 filing units, 1974–1983.

Press clippings collected by Pantol, on WWII, Poland, Polonia, and poems published in the press on WWII; no. 43–46, 4 filing units, 1966–1983.

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Collection Number: 703/246

Collection Title: **Josephine Mary Piegzik (1922–2005) Papers**

Other Titles: Spuścizna Josephine Mary Piegzik (1922–2005)

Dates: 1937–1993

Extent, total: 5 filing units, 0.05 linear meters

Extent, processed: 5 filing units, 0.05 linear meters

Languages: Polish, English

Finding Aids: printed inventory

**Biographical Note:**

Josephine Mary (Jo Mary) Piegzik (1922–2005) – Polonia activist. She was born on August 23, 1922, in Detroit. She moved permanently to Chicago in 1947. She was socially active, as a member of the PMA Ladies Auxiliary, and PRCUA Society No. 1000. For many years, she volunteered at the PMA, working in the library and gift shop, and processing donations of materials and books. She was the daughter of Joseph L. Kania, past president of PRCUA. She died on July 25, 2005, in Chicago.

**Scope and Content Note:**

Correspondence, primarily with family; no. 1, 1 filing unit, 1975, 1977, 1992–1993.

PMA Ladies Auxiliary activities – correspondence, working materials, printed ephemera, certificates; no. 2, 1 filing unit, 1974–1993.

Polish Genealogical Society of America activities – correspondence, working materials; no. 3, 1 filing unit, 1979–1986.

Materials collected by Piegzik on the PMA and associated individuals – press clippings, article copies, PMA printed ephemera; no. 4, 1 filing unit, 1937–1999.

Press release prepared by Piegzik, explaining the relationship between her family and Stanisław Kania, First Secretary of the Polish United Workers' Party, and copies of articles published in the press on this matter; no. 5, 1 filing unit, 1980–1982.

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Collection Number: 703/220

Collection Title: **Jerzy Przyłuski (1909–2000) Papers**

Other Titles: Spuścizna Jerzego Przyłuskiego (1909–2000)

Dates: 1933–2000

Extent, total: 14 filing units, 0.20 linear meters

Extent, processed: 14 filing units, 0.20 linear meters

Languages: Polish, English

Finding Aids: printed inventory

**Biographical Note:**

Jerzy Przyłuski (1909–2000) – lawyer, “Dziennik Związkowy” editor. He was born on October 30, 1909, in Odessa. After his parents died when he was 12 years old, he was sent to Poland and lived in Krzemieniec (Kremenets). There,

he graduated from the Wołyń (Volyn) Lyceum in 1929; he received his diploma directly from President Ignacy Mościcki. He continued at the Stefan Batory University in Wilno (Vilnius), studying law and social sciences, and graduating in 1933. While enrolled, he was active socially, as a member of a lawyers' association and part of the "Polesie" corporation. He also was active in patriotic movements. After graduation, he worked at the voivode offices in Łuck, then in Łódź. In 1934–1935, he served in the army at the Artillery Reserve Officers' School, Volodymyr-Volynskyyi. In 1937, he began working as an attorney in Dubno, Wołyń. He took part in battles during World War II, was taken into German captivity, and held in an Oflag, where he participated in underground activities. He was liberated by the British in 1945, and remained in the British occupation zone of Germany. There, until 1950, he worked as a deputy delegate of the Polish Red Cross in Germany under the London Committee, assisting Poles in civilian and military camps in Germany. In July 1950, he and his wife emigrated to Chicago. In April 1951, he was editor of the "Dziennik Związkowy," where he remained until his retirement in 1990. He was active in Chicago social and political life, holding membership and various positions in many Polonian organizations and associations. He died on August 9, 2000, in Chicago, and is buried at Służew Cemetery in Warsaw.

### **Scope and Content Note:**

Biography; no. 1, 1 filing unit, nd.

Diploma – master's degree in law, Stefan Batory University, Wilno, December 15, 1933; no. 2, 1 filing unit, 1933.

Documents and membership cards, issued in Germany by Falcons, Polish Combatant's Association, and press; no. 3, 1 filing unit, 1948–1950.

Documents concerning work for the Relief Society for Poles, Ltd., London Delegation in Germany, identification cards from Polish Armed Forces and Polish Red Cross; no. 4, 1 filing unit, 1945–1950.

Marriage certificate, between Przyłuski and Irena Kazimiera, in Moscow; no. 5, 1 filing unit, 1949.

Documents concerning his emigration to the US as a DP – medical records, Social Security, citizenship, American passport; no. 6–7, 2 filing units, 1950–1951, 1961, 1969.

Employment certificate with the Polish Daily "Zgoda" and Polish American Congress press passes; no. 8, 1 filing unit, 1956–1961.

Acknowledgments of payments to the National Treasury; no. 9, 1 filing unit, 1963, 1971.

Press clippings concerning the visit of the Polish American Congress delegation with US President Franklin D. Roosevelt, October 11, 1944; no. 10, 1 filing unit, 1944.

Sash: “śp. J. Przyłuskiemu Fundatorowi Uniwersytetu w Wilnie...”; no. 11, 1 filing unit, nd.

Recipes; no. 12, 1 filing unit, nd.

Collection of periodicals and publications, mainly from the US and London; no. 13–14, 2 filing units, 1944–2000.

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Collection Number: 703/173

Collection Title: **Lidia Pucinski (1896–1984) Papers**

Other Titles: Spuścizna Lidii Pucińskiej (1896–1984)

Dates: 1930–1982

Extent, total: 206 filing units, 4.20 linear meters

Extent, processed: 206 filing units, 4.20 linear meters

Languages: Polish, English

Finding Aids: printed inventory

### Biographical Note:

Lidia Pucinski, born Stanisława Lidia Jędrzejowska, sometimes Lydia (1896–1984) – actor, author of radio plays and performances, Polonia activist. She was born on April 29, 1896, in Krakow, and died on October 25, 1984, in Chicago. At age 15, she joined the Star Drama Circle, led by Marian Hoffman Marski. There she met and soon married Michał Puciński, who taught dance lessons at the circle. She arrived in Chicago on December 6, 1912, where her mother was already residing, and began her theater career. She began at the Iola theater in Chicago. In 1913, she moved to Detroit, performing at the Canfield, Union, Lincoln, and Rozmaitosci theaters, returning briefly to Chicago in 1914. In 1915–1927, she performed in Cleveland, Toledo, Erie, Buffalo, and New York. She returned to Chicago permanently in 1933, exhibiting Polish art (primarily at the Holy Trinity Church hall), and in 1947, performing in operettas with the Polonez choir led by Bolesław Wolski. In 1933, she began the “Polish Sunshine Hour” radio program, which ran until 1984. She was engaged in social and charity work.

During World War I, she helped organize the Polish Army Auxiliary Corp in Buffalo and participated in rallies in support of the Polish Army. She worked

with Army recruitment, raising aid in the fight for Poland, and with Helena Paderewska, helped organize the Polish White Cross. In 1939, in addition to fundraising, she organized a performance at the Civic Opera in Chicago for the Relief Fund, helped in fundraising for the Paderewski Hospital in Scotland, and for the Red Cross. Both of her sons fought in World War II. She belonged to the Polish American Congress since its founding in 1944. She became more involved during the tenure of her son, Roman Pucinski, as president of the Illinois Division, including organizing events, celebrations, and rallies, and initiating social and charitable activities, and from 1953, working in the political committee of Polish affairs and undertaking many initiatives.

### **Scope and Content Note:**

Correspondence with her daughter, Halina Pucinski-Paul (Pawłowska); no. 1, 1 filing unit, 1973–1981.

Correspondence recognizing her work, awarding distinctions and prizes, and acknowledging her support of various institutions; no. 2–4, 3 filing units, 1941–1981.

Photographs – private and theatrical; no. 5, 1 filing unit, 1940–1980.

“Lidia Pucińska w pracy dla sprawy polskiej” – commemorative publication; no. 6, 1 filing unit, 1963.

Press clippings, printed ephemera, and informational texts on Pucinski; no. 7, 1 filing unit, 1971–1978.

Theater receipts and bills; no. 8–9, 2 filing units, 1946–1979.

Accounting materials from charity collections, as organized by Pucinski; no. 10, 1 filing unit, 1977–1978.

Printed ephemera, reviews, press clippings, and programs from: Teatr Pucińskiej [Pucinski Theater]; chór “Polonez” Bolesława Wolskiego [Polonez choir led by Bolesław Wolski]; Teatr Dramatyczny Wandy Zbierzowskiej-Frydrych [Dramatic Theater of Wanda Zbierzowska-Frydrych]; Towarzystwo Scena Polska [Polish Stage Society]; Teatr Oper i Operetek [Opera and Operetta Theater]; Teatr Ref-Rena [Ref-Ren’s Theater]; “Nasza Reduta” [Our Redoubt]; and programs from Pucinski’s performances at Holy Trinity. Also included are performance programs and press clippings on other Polish artists in Chicago, and those touring from Poland; no. 11–25, 15 filing units, 1936–1980.

Art and prose by Pucinski; no. 26–30, 5 filing units, nd.

Texts from Pucinski's radio performances, and relating materials, texts of radio announcements of theatrical performances, broadcast by Pucinski, radio dramas authored by Pucinski, scripts and programs from the Sunshine Hour; no. 31–35, 206, 6 filing units, 1974–1982, nd.

Radio sketches by Pucinski and others with her annotations and comments; no. 36–50, 15 filing units, nd.

Theatrical plays by various authors with annotations and comments by Pucinski; no. 51–142, 92 filing units, nd.

Opera texts with annotations and comments by Pucinski; no. 143–154, 12 filing units, nd.

Operetta texts with annotations and comments by Pucinski; no. 155–184, 30 filing units, nd.

Slapstick and vaudeville skits with annotations and comments by Pucinski; no. 185–190, 6 filing units, nd.

Publications dedicated to Pucinski; no. 191–192, 2 filing units, 1952, 1970.

Books with annotations by Pucinski, for adaption to the stage; no. 194–205, 12 filing units, 1972–1984.

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Collection Number: 703/245

Collection Title: **Roman Pucinski (1919–2002) Papers**

Other Titles: Spuścizna Romana Pucińskiego (1919–2002)

Dates: 1944–1988

Extent, total: 18 filing units, 0.30 linear meters

Extent, processed: 18 filing units, 0.30 linear meters

Languages: Polish, English

Finding Aids: printed inventory

### **Biographical Note:**

Roman Pucinski (1919–2002) – politician. He was born on May 13, 1919, the son of Lidia Pucinski, well known actor of Polish American theater. A graduate of Northwestern University and John Marshall Law School, he served in the US Air Force during World War II. In 1951–1952, he served as chief investigator of the Congressional Special Committee investigating the Katyń Massacre. He

was a journalist, working with the "Chicago Sun Times." In 1959–1973, he served in the US House of Representatives, from Illinois 11th District. In 1973–1991, he served as alderman of Chicago's 41st Ward. He was a member of the Democratic Party. Active in the Polish American Congress, he also was the station manager of WEDC radio. He died on September 25, 2002, in Chicago.

### Scope and Content Note:

Invitations, greeting cards, business correspondence; no. 1, 1 filing unit, 1971–1972.

Correspondence – private and on the matter of aid to Poland; no. 2–3, 2 filing units, 1959–1982.

Incoming correspondence relating to his work at WEDC Radio Station and as Chicago alderman; no. 4–7, 4 filing units, 1970–1975.

Publications by Pucinski, *Americans from Poland* and *Forty two years later, Poland only now recovering from World War II*, with his handwritten corrections; no. 8, 1 filing unit, 1981.

Photographs of his private and personal life – 24 photographs, partially described; no. 9, 1 filing unit, 1973, 1981.

Press clippings, newspapers on WWII, Pucinski's military and political activity, as well as on issues and individuals in American politics; no. 10–11, 2 filing units, 1944, 1963–1988.

Materials relating to WEDC Radio Station operations; no. 12, 1 filing unit, 1972–1973.

Posters and brochures from Pucinski's political campaigns; no. 13, 1 filing unit, 1975, 1982.

Biography – typed; no. 14, 1 filing unit, nd.

Photographs and negatives of the "Polonia of Chicago" bombardier and draft account of the bomb raid on Tokyo during WWII; no. 15, 1 filing unit, nd.

Materials on the distinction "Man of the Year;" no. 16, 1 filing unit, nd.

Campaign brochures and press clippings on his political activities; no. 17, 1 filing unit, 1966–1985.

Event buttons and pins; no. 18, 1 filing unit, nd.



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Collection Number: 703/234

Collection Title: **Michał Rekucki (1884–1971) Papers**

Other Titles: Spuścizna Michała Rekuckiego (1884–1971)

Dates: 1926–1967

Extent, total: 3 filing units, 0.04 linear meters

Extent, processed: 3 filing units, 0.04 linear meters

Languages: Polish, English

Finding Aids: printed inventory

### Biographical Note:

Michał Rekucki (1884–1971) – painter and sculptor. He was born on October 2, 1884, in Nowy Targ, and died on December 15, 1971, in Krakow. He was most active and creative during the interwar period, when he resided in Chicago.

### Scope and Content Note:

Pictures and postcards of Rekucki's works; no. 1, 1 filing unit, 1930.

Press clippings about Rekucki; no. 2, 1 filing unit, 1926–1936.

Pencil sketches by Rekucki; no. 3, 1 filing unit, 1967.

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Collection Number: 703/297

Collection Title: **Bishop Paul Peter Rhode, D.D. (1871–1945) Papers**

Other Titles: Spuścizna Biskupa Pawła Piotra Rhode, D.D. (1871–1945)

Dates: 1915–1944

Extent, total: 12 filing units, 0.07 linear meters

Extent, processed: 12 filing units, 0.07 linear meters

Languages: Polish, English

Finding Aids: printed inventory

### Biographical Note:

Bishop Paul Peter (Paweł Piotr or Pioter) Rhode (1871–1945) – priest, bishop, Polonia activist. He was born on September 18, 1871, in Wejherowo in Pomerania, and died on March 3, 1945, in Oshkosh, WI. In 1880, he emigrated to Chicago

with his mother. He graduated from St. Francis Seminary in St. Francis, WI, and was ordained a priest on June 16, 1894, in Milwaukee. He first served as curate at St. Adalbert Church in Chicago. He then served as parish priest of SS. Peter and Paul Church and then of St. Michael Church, both in Chicago. He became the first Polish bishop in the United States. He was consecrated as Bishop on July 29, 1908, in Chicago. He was appointed the Bishop of Green Bay, WI, on July 5, 1915. On September 26, 1915, Chicago Polonia organized a massive and emotional farewell, held at the Chicago Auditorium, while in Green Bay, 50,000 of the faithful gathered at the train station to greet him. In Green Bay, he made the freedom and independence of Poland the priority of his political and social activity. In 1919, he traveled to Rome and Poland, bringing \$30,000 raised by the Polish émigré community in America, for the establishment of charitable organizations in Poland. In recognition, the Polish government awarded him with the Commander's Cross with Star of the Order of Polonia Restituta. It was presented by the Polish Consul in Chicago, Dr. Waydenthal, at the Episcopal palace in Green Bay, on July 28, 1923. Bishop Rhode celebrated his 50th anniversary of priesthood in 1944. He died the following year in Divine Mercy Hospital in Oshkosh, WI. The funeral took place on March 8, 1945, at the St. Francis Xavier Cathedral in Green Bay. He was buried at Allouez cemetery in Green Bay. He organized and served as honorary president of the Polish Priests Association in America, and honorary chaplain of the PRCUA. In 1910, he organized the St. Hedwig Orphanage in Niles, IL.

### **Scope and Content Note:**

Correspondence, primarily acknowledgements and receipts of gifts; no. 1-7, 1 filing unit, 1916-1923.

Handwritten Polish Relief list of donations, balance sheets, expenses from Polish National Department account; no. 8, 1 filing unit, 1920-1921.

Brochure on the bishop's farewell and on his nomination to the Green Bay diocese, September 26, 1915; no. 9, 1 filing unit, 1915.

Printed letter by Bishop Rhode to the faithful; no. 10, 1 filing unit, 1921, nd.

Jubilee publication from his 50th anniversary of priesthood; no. 11, 1 filing unit, 1944.

"Przewodnik Katolicki" – commemorative edition, on the Silver Jubilee of the Bishop's Eucharist, Vol. 9, no. 3-4, March-April 1934; no. 12, 1 filing unit, 1934.

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Collection Number: 703/174

Collection Title: **Edward Rozanski (1915–1996) Papers**

Other Titles: Kolekcja Edwarda Różańskiego

Dates: 1897–1983

Extent, total: 58 filing units, 1.45 linear meters

Extent, processed: 58 filing units, 1.45 linear meters

Languages: Polish, English

Finding Aids: printed inventory

### **Biographical Note:**

Edward Casimir Rozanski (1915–1996) – doctor of optometry, photographer, journalist, Polonia activist, Polish American Congress Illinois Division archivist. He was born on March 7, 1915, in Chicago, but was raised in Poland, where he graduated from a public school in Łomża. He returned to the US in 1931, graduating from Crane Evening School in 1935, and Crane high school in 1939. In pursuit of his photography interests, he graduated from the Chicago School of Photo-Lithography in 1941, followed by studies at the Institute of Photography in Washington. He graduated from Monroe College of Optometry, and received his doctorate on July 9, 1948. Rozanski was active in American Polonia. He was a member of PNA since 1931, and also a member of PRCUA, Polish Arts Club of Chicago, Photographic Society of America, Photographic Association of America, Polish American Historical and Museum Society, Optometric Extension Program, Star Exhibitor Photographer Society, International Platform Association, Pi Tau Gamma, Polish-American Educators Club of Illinois, Order of Lafayette, and PAC-IL Division Kopernik Quincentennial Observance Committee. In the 1950s, he was chief engraver at Neo Gravure/Cuneo Press. He was active in Polish American Congress, serving as president of the Illinois Division, and as national director, vice president, secretary, and archivist. He was the manager of Alliance Printers and Publishers, and editor of “Zgoda.” He was a successful photographer, operating Washington Studios early in his career, and documenting many aspects of Polish American life. In 1970, he was awarded “Man of the Year” by the United Polish American Councils, and in 1986, he received the Polish American Historical Association Miecislaus Haiman Award. He died on July 22, 1966.

### **Scope and Content Note:**

Incoming correspondence, on various topics, in bound volumes, most likely as organized by Rozanski; no. 1–3, 3 filing units, 1946–1983.

Press clippings on known Polonian and American individuals, Polonian organizations, and Poland, collected and organized by Rozanski or acquired by him from others; no. 4–18, 57, 16 filing units, 1946–1972.

Press releases; no. 19–22, 4 filing units, 1961–1964.

Polish American Congress – correspondence, information on activities, meeting minutes; no. 23–25, 3 filing units, 1944–1983.

Printed ephemera and brochures relating to various organizations in the US; no. 26–28, 3 filing units, 1965–1983.

Press clippings and leaflets relating to Poland, Polonia, and various historical events; no. 29–49, 57, 22 filing units, 1897–1982.

Photograph albums relating to the SS. Peter and Paul church and Pope Paul VI; no. 50–51, 2 filing units, 1955, 1965.

Celebrations of the 140th birth and 75th death anniversaries of Teofila Samilinska; no. 52, 1 filing unit, 1988.

Activities as Polish American Congress Illinois Division archivist – correspondence, copies of reports, minutes, appeals, and printed ephemera; no. 53, 1 filing unit, 1980–1983.

Anniversary of Jan III Sobieski's victory at the Battle of Vienna – press clippings, correspondence, writings by Rozanski; no. 54–56, 3 filing units, 1983.

Books and brochures collected by Rozanski; no. 58, 1 filing unit, 1919–1983.

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Collection Number: 703/175

Collection Title: **Rudzinski Family Collection**

Other Titles: Spuścizna Mary i Franka Rudzińskich

Dates: 1918–1955

Extent, total: 5 filing units, 0.27 linear meters

Extent, processed: 5 filing units, 0.27 linear meters

Languages: Polish, English, French

Finding Aids: printed inventory

### **Biographical Note:**

Frank Paul Rudzinski (b. July 31, 1888, in Chicago) and Mary Kuznicka (born c.1894), married on October 17, 1917, in Chicago, shortly before Frank was called to serve as a private in the US Army. On May 20, 1918, he was sent to Camp

Grant, near Rockford, IL. At the end of July 1918, his regiment was sent to France. He then served in the first company of the fourth regiment in the regular army. Private Rudzinski died in an attack on October 27, 1918. He was initially placed on a list of missing persons, but it was established he died in the fight against Prussian troops. His funeral mass was held on March 6, 1919, at St. Mary of the Angels church in Chicago. In 1932, Mary Rudzinski traveled to Paris to visit the grave of Frank Rudzinski.

### Scope and Content Note:

Documents relating to the death of Frank Rudzinski – notification of death, decorations, photographs, press clippings, marriage certificate; no. 1, 1 filing unit, 1918–1920.

Correspondence of Mary Rudzinski, mainly about her husband; no. 2, 1 filing unit, 1919–1933, 1949.

Travel to Paris – tickets, folders, photographs, notes, travel journal; no. 3, 1 filing unit, 1931–1932.

Professional work of Mary Rudzinski – certificates of social activity, diplomas and decorations, mainly from parish circles; no. 4, 1 filing unit, 1943–1955.

Family photographs; no. 5, 1 filing unit, 19th–20th C.

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Collection Number: 703/176

Collection Title: **Dr. Aleksander Rytel (1896–1984) Papers**

Other Titles: Spuścizna Aleksandra Rytla (1896–1984)

Dates: 1943

Extent, total: 11 filing units, 0.30 linear meters

Extent, processed: 11 filing units, 0.30 linear meters

Languages: English, Polish

Finding Aids: printed inventory

### Biographical Note:

Dr. Aleksander Rytel (1896–1984) – doctor, Polonia activist, UNRRA delegate representing Poland. He was born on March 30, 1896, in Sokołów Podlaski,

to a family of intelligentsia. In 1906–1912, he attended Ziemia Mazowiecka junior high school in Warsaw. He earned his secondary school diploma in 1916 in Homel (Gomel), where his family resided during World War I, and began medical studies at the university in Kharkiv. The family returned to Poland after the war, and Rytel joined the newly formed Polish Army. After completing military service in 1921, he continued medical studies at the University of Warsaw. He was known to be very socially and patriotically active as a student. As vice chair of a medical students' circle, he was elected as president of the committee to build a medical students' home in Warsaw, at his initiative. While a student in 1922, he worked at the Infant Jesus Hospital in Warsaw. He was also active in student aid, and received his diploma on June 30, 1923. He also studied law at the University of Warsaw. He served as assistant to Prof. Edward Zebrowski at the sanitarium training center, and worked at the first internal medicine clinic. He was a doctor at the Wolski Hospital in 1925–1927. In 1927, at the invitation of Prof. Zebrowski, he became senior assistant at the Internal Medicine Department of the University of Warsaw, where he remained until 1934. He further studied at clinics abroad. He worked to expand his medical knowledge, particularly in the fields of heart disease and metabolic transformation, studying under well-known clinicians of the time, in many European medical centers. He published several scientific papers, and in 1938, was the first to use bioluminescence research on body systems for early diagnosis of tuberculosis and cancer. In 1934, he became the head of the Wolski Hospital, and in 1938, its director.

In addition to his intensive professional life, Rytel was also active in social work. He was president of the *Stowarzyszenie Lekarzy Ubezpieczeń Społecznych* [Social Insurance Physicians Association], and editor of its journal. He was a member of the international cooperation section of the Chamber of Physicians and Dentists, through which he organized the visit of several dozen Lithuanian doctors to Poland. He collaborated with Prof. Witold Orłowski, leading to the publication of "Polish Archives of Internal Medicine" of the Polish Society of Internal Medicine. He collaborated on the so-called "ustawa scaleniowa" [consolidation law]. On August 12, 1939, at the request of the Mayor of Warsaw Stefan Starzyński, Rytel embarked on a three-month research trip to the US and Canada focusing on the organization of hospital systems and methods of fighting tuberculosis. After the war broke out, Rytel was unable to return home or to his family, and was engaged at the Faculty of Medicine at the University of Toronto. He also completed an officers' school course in Toronto, receiving the rank of captain in the Canadian army. He was involved in establishing a Polish volunteer camp, resulting in the Polish Armed Forces Military Mission recruitment center

in Windsor, Canada. He was the center's commandant in March 1941, and began recruiting volunteers. As Captain Michael Aer (pseudonym formed from his first and last name initials), he served as commander until the arrival of Gen. Duch from Britain. Rytel continued as the chief medical officer of the Polish Armed Forces in Canada until recruitment ended. In 1943, he was chosen as a member of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration (UNRRA) Polish delegation; he wrote his reflections on this period in the book, *Pomoc powojenna dla Polski* [Post-war aid for Poland].

Starting in 1946, Rytel was a contributor to Polish medicine in the "Journal of the American Medical Association." Through this experience, he founded, published, and edited the "Bulletin of Polish Medical Science and History," the first in the history of Polish medicine to be produced in English. The first issue appeared in July 1956; its articles were translated into several languages. As of 1958, thanks to favorable reviews from the National Medical Library and the editors of "Index Medicus," the bulletin was included as an approved publication. After 60 issues, the bulletin ceased publication in 1971 due to increased costs. Rytel cofounded in 1946 and served as president in 1955–1974 of the Polish American Medical Society (PAMS) in Chicago. Under his leadership, the group published regularly, organized lectures, maintained contacts with Polonian media, and participated in international medical conferences. Rytel also continued in social work. With Prof. Stanisław Lorentz, he organized celebrations of Poland's Millennium in Chicago, during which an exhibit from the Wawel Castle museum toured several cities. One of the most significant projects under Rytel's PAMS presidency was the installation of the Nicolaus Copernicus Monument at the Adler Planetarium in Chicago, modeled after the statue in Warsaw. PAMS members raised over \$33,000 for this purpose, of which Rytel donated \$12,000 as the main organizer of this gift to the city of Chicago. Its 1973 unveiling was a great occasion in Polonia. Rytel was also influential in the decision by the US government to repeal the ban on the poliomyelitis (Heine-Medin disease) vaccine sales to Poland.

In 1976, Rytel helped organized the first post-war Polish Medical Association academic conference in Poland. That same year, in recognition of his contributions to Polish medicine, the Medical Academy in Warsaw awarded Rytel with an honorary doctorate. He was also awarded the Commander's Cross of the Order of Polonia Restituta in 1964, and the Gold and Silver Cross of Merit. He served as chair of the organizing committee of the Kongres Polskich Naukowców [Polish academic congress] in New York, and as vice chair of the Polish Institute of Arts and Sciences. He participated in lectures, talks, Polonian media appearances, many international academic conferences, and in organizing celebrations and concerts. Rytel died on November 15, 1984, in Dayton Beach, FL.

**Scope and Content Note:**

Biographical documents; no. 1, 1 filing unit, nd.

UNRRA activities – statute and resolutions, meeting minutes, reports, and presentations; no. 2–11, 10 filing units, 1943.

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Collection Number: 703/250

Collection Title: **Sig Sakowicz (1924–2004) Papers**

Other Titles: Spuścizna Siga Sakowicza (1924–2004)

Dates: 1951–1968

Extent, total: 56 filing units, 0.30 linear meters

Extent, processed: 56 filing units, 0.30 linear meters

Languages: Polish, English

Finding Aids: printed inventory

**Biographical Note:**

Sigmund Stanislaus “Sig” Sakowicz (1924–2004) – radio personality, “Dziennik Chicagoski” editor, Polish press consultant. He was born in 1924, in Chicago, where he attended Weber High School, Loyola University, and DePaul University. He began his career as a journalist, by publishing his own newsletter, “The Sakowicz Jug.” His radio career began in 1943, and beginning in the 1960s, his program was broadcast on WGM-AM and WTAQ. In 1959–1966, he served as international public relations director for the celebration of Poland’s Millennium of Christianity Chicagoland Observances. In 1972, he moved to Las Vegas, where he hosted television and radio programs. He returned to Chicago in 1985, and served as public relations manager for the Polish National Alliance in 1987 until the mid-1990s. He moved back to Las Vegas in 1997, again working in radio until 2002. He died on February 7, 2004, in Las Vegas.

**Scope and Content Note:**

Poland’s Millennium of Christianity Chicagoland Observances planning – meetings and committee work, proclamation signing by Chicago Mayor Richard J. Daley, arrival of Bishop Rubin from Rome, decorating the city in connection to the observances, photographs and commemorative medals; no. 1–6, 6 filing units, 1965–1966.



Photographs from holy masses and processions celebrating the Millennium, at St. Casimir, St. James, St. Hyacinth, St. Stanislaus, and Holy Trinity churches in Chicago; no. 7–13, 7 filing units, 1966.

Presentation of Millennium donations to Bishop Aloysius Wycislo from various individuals and organizations in Polonia – photographs; no. 14, 1 filing unit, 1966.

Millennium banquet in Chicago, with Bishops Rubin and Wycislo participating – photographs; no. 15, 1 filing unit, 1966.

Bishops Rubin and Wycislo visiting the PMA, for the opening of the Millennium exhibition – photographs; no. 16, 1 filing unit, 1966.

Bishops Rubin and Wycislo visiting the Polish Women's Alliance of America – photographs; no. 17, 1 filing unit, 1966.

Bishops Rubin and Wycislo meeting with the faithful – photographs; no. 18–19, 2 filing units, 1966.

Millennium banquets in Chicago, at McCormick Place, Hilton Hotel – photographs; no. 20–23, 4 filing units, 1966.

Millennium celebrations in Chicago churches – photographs of churches and their processions; no. 24–27, 4 filing units, 1966.

Millennium celebration at Soldier Field, August 28, 1966 – program, views of the field, marching groups, official guests seated in the audience including Chicago Mayor Daley, bishops, and speakers, views of the altar, portions of the mass, film crews, Sakowicz at the celebration – photographs and negatives; no. 28–36, 9 filing units, 1966.

Bishop Rubin meeting with priests and on the occasion of his departure – photographs; no. 36–38, 2 filing units, 1966.

Various Millennium celebrations in Chicago – photographs; no. 39–41, 3 filing units, 1966.

Poland's Millennium of Christianity Chicagoland Observances planning documents – meetings of bishops from the US and Canada with Cardinal Stefan Wyszyński in Rome, lists of individual dioceses in the US (lists of priests, Polish parishes and organizations, etc.), and portraits of select bishops – photographs and typed files; no. 42–44, 3 filing units, nd.

Bishop Rubin's itinerary in the US, from August 19–October 16, 1966; biographical materials; no. 45, 1 filing unit, 1966.

Press releases on the planned US visit of Cardinal Wyszyński; telegram copies of its cancellation; no. 46, 1 filing unit, 1966.

Materials on Poland's Millennium of Christianity celebrations in the US – press releases, programs, documents on the honorary law degree to be awarded to Cardinal Wyszyński by Loyola University, poem by Joseph Sterkowicz, "Millennium Glory," press clippings; no. 47–52, 54, 7 filing units, 1961–1966.

Sakowicz biographical materials; no. 53, 1 filing unit, nd.

Press clippings and copies of articles authored by Sakowicz; no. 55–56, 2 filing units, 1951–1968.

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Collection Number: 703/249

Collection Title: **Szczepan Sieja (1883–1949) Papers**

Other Titles: Spuścizna Szczepana Siei (1883–1949)

Dates: 1916

Extent, total: 1 filing units, 0.01 linear meters

Extent, processed: 1 filing units, 0.01 linear meters

Languages: Polish, English

Finding Aids: printed inventory

### **Biographical Note:**

Szczepan (Herapan, Stephen, or Stephan) Sieja (1883–1949) – musician. He was born on January 6, 1883, but there is some dispute as to where, possible locations include Sosnowiec, Silesia, or Kresy, in the eastern borderlands. He graduated from junior high school in Sosnowiec, where he also began to study music. In 1903, in Warsaw, he completed the music school named after Chopin, and then Prof. Mieczysław Surzyński's organ music course at the Music Conservatory. He continued at the Regensburg School of Church Music and learned Gregorian chants from Benedictine Fathers in Prague. Following his studies, he worked at the cathedral in Saratov as organist and conductor. He also served as director of choirs in Łódź, taught singing in junior high school, and concurrently worked at the cathedral in Płock while director of the Płock Music Society. During World War I, he left for Siberia as director of the Zawadzki Concert Choir, which at his initiative, began to perform in Polish. During this period, he composed many choral works, was co-editor and founder of "Listów z Dalekiego Wschodu" [Letters from the Far East], and many other social institutions. He left for Nowonikołajewsk as a Polish Army volunteer, and then to Vladivostok, Tokyo, and the United States. He settled in Chicago, where he opened his own music school. He served as conductor of many church choirs, and as professor of liturgical singing and as orchestra leader

at the Orchard Lake seminary and college. He composed 700 songs and musical pieces and led 272 concerts. His publications include: *Projekty młodzieżowe przyjęte przez Gminę 177. i Okręg 13. ZNP* (a project for the Polish National Alliance youth sections in 1925) and *Śpiewnik dla dzieci polskich w Ameryce. Część 1. 100 pieśni ludowych, narodowych, oryginalnych* (Songbook for Polish youth in America, self-published in 1921). He was active in patriotic and social campaigns in Polonia. He died on September 7, 1949, in Chicago.

### Scope and Content Note:

Greeting card dedicated to Sieja on his name's day, December 26, 1916; no. 1, 1 filing unit, 1916.

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Collection Number: 703/177

Collection Title: **Jan Sienkiewicz (1874–1932) Papers**

Other Titles: Spuścizna Jana Mieczysława Sienkiewicza (1874–1932)

Dates: 1895–1932

Extent, total: 8 filing units, 0.06 linear meters

Extent, processed: 8 filing units, 0.06 linear meters

Languages: Polish, English

Finding Aids: printed inventory

### Biographical Note:

Jan Mieczysław Sienkiewicz (1874–1932) – PNA publications manager, Polish National Defense Committee Central Board president. He was born on July 4, 1874, in the village of Polkowo, Dębowo municipality, Augustów county, and died on June 4, 1932, in Chicago. Together with his parents, Wincenty and Elżbieta née Judycka, he emigrated to the United States in 1888, settling in Plymouth, PA. At age 16, his poems were published in the “Gazeta w Nanticoke” [Nanticoke, PA Gazette] and the “Niedziela” [Sunday] published in Detroit. He joined the Towarzystwo Gwardii Królowej Jadwigi [Society of Queen Jadwiga’s Guard], and was soon appointed as lieutenant, then commandant. In 1892, he founded the Polish Scythe Men Society in Plymouth, and led an evening school for the society members. In 1894, he joined the general board of the Polish Young Men’s Alliance, a society within the Polish National Alliance. He shortly became president of the second branch of the Young Men’s Alliance in Plymouth. He became a US citizen on December 16, 1895. For organizing the Pennsylvania branches of Young

Men's Alliance, the general board appointed him as deputy secretary of the general board in Chicago; he assumed the position on January 1, 1897. Concurrently, he worked in the editorial office of the "Sztandar," the Young Men's Alliance weekly. On July 1, 1897, he became the general commissioner of the board. Sienkiewicz represented the Alliance on the Central Committee of the Construction of the Pulaski Monument, which, after having obtained permission to build a monument, became the Kosciuszko Monument Central Committee; both monuments were unveiled in May 1910 in Washington, DC. In 1907, Sienkiewicz became administrator of "Dziennik Narodowy" (Polish National Daily, Chicago). At a convention of Polish emigration in Pittsburg, PA, in 1912, the Polish National Defense Committee was organized. Sienkiewicz joined the management of its Central Board, then served as vice president, and then president. In 1923, during a visit to Poland, he was admitted an audience with Marshal Józef Piłsudski in Sulejówek, on September 17. After returning to the US, he worked for the Polish National Alliance, where he continued for the remainder of his professional life.

### Scope and Content Note:

Personal papers – certificates and information on his professional work, business cards, biography, obituary (clipping); no. 1, 1 filing unit, 1895–1932.

Private correspondence; no. 2, 1 filing unit, 1899, 1914.

Correspondence on the Kosciuszko Monument in Washington, DC; no. 3, 1 filing unit, 1906–1909.

Photographs of Sienkiewicz; no. 4, 1 filing units, 19th–20th C.

Publications collected by Sienkiewicz connected to his interests; no. 5–7, 3 filing units, 1915.

Sienkiewicz's embossing stamp and medallion of Józef Piłsudski; no. 8, 1 filing unit, nd.

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Collection Number: 703/237

Collection Title: **Joseph W. Skutecki (1888–1956) Papers**

Other Titles: Spuścizna Józefa W. Skuteckiego (1888–1956)

Dates: 1916–1955

Extent, total: 1 filing units, 0.01 linear meters

Extent, processed: 1 filing units, 0.01 linear meters

Languages: Polish, English

Finding Aids: printed inventory

**Biographical Note:**

Joseph Walter Skutecki (1888–1956) – engineer, Polish Falcons of America, Nest 31 president. He was born on March 10, 1888, in Pызdry near Kalisz. In 1905, he emigrated to the United States, to Detroit, where his father was already residing. In 1917, he graduated in electrical engineering from the University of Michigan in Ann Arbor. He returned to Detroit in 1921 and was employed as an electrical engineer for the city’s Department of Street Railways. Throughout his life, he was socially and academically involved, cooperating with many organizations and institutions. Beginning in 1905, he was a member, and then president of the Polish Falcons of America, Nest 31, and also president of the Falcons District 13, in Detroit. He died in 1956, in Detroit.

**Scope and Content Note:**

Personal papers – certificates, diplomas, texts relating to Skutecki’s professional life; no. 1, 1 filing unit, 1916–1955.

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Collection Number: 703/243

Collection Title: **Jan Bernard Soltysiak (1910–1980) Papers**

Other Titles: Spuścizna Jana Bernarda Soltysiaka (1910–1980)

Dates: 1939–1971

Extent, total: 4 filing units, 0.07 linear meters

Extent, processed: 4 filing units, 0.07 linear meters

Languages: Polish, English, German

Finding Aids: printed inventory

**Biographical Note:**

Jan (John) Bernard Soltysiak (1910–1980) – World War II veteran. He was born on July 10, 1910, in Włocławek. Until 1947, he served in the Polish Armed Forces under British command, then emigrated to the United States in 1951. He died in October 1980, in Wayne County, MI.

**Scope and Content Note:**

Personal papers – registration card, foreigner identification card, Polish Armed Forces certificate indicating end of services, medical card, Stowarzyszenia Polskich Kombatantów “Samopomoc Wojska” [Polish Combatants’ Association Mutual Aid] membership card, photographs (43 items) mainly of Soltysiak’s military

service, including a photograph of armored troops before 1939; no. 1, 1 filing unit, 1939–1948.

Activities in the US – Polish Army Veterans Association in America membership card, Polish National Alliance receipt book, copies of birth and baptismal certificates, check books, bank statements, notebooks, business cards; no. 2, 1 filing unit, 1951–1971.

Private photographs, with family and friends; no. 3, 1 filing unit, 1951–1971.

Incoming correspondence – letters and photographs sent from Poland and England; no. 4, 1 filing unit, 1951–1971.

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Collection Number: 703/179

Collection Title: **Rev. Mitchell Starzynski (1897–1976) Papers**

Other Titles: Spuścizna ks. Mieczysława Mikołaja Starzyńskiego (1897–1976)

Dates: [1893] 1911–1975 [1977]

Extent, total: 13 filing units, 0.24 linear meters

Extent, processed: 13 filing units, 0.24 linear meters

Languages: Polish, English, Italian

Finding Aids: printed inventory

### **Biographical Note:**

Rev. Mitchell Nicholas (Mieczysław Mikołaj, sometimes Miecislaus) Starzynski (1897–1976) – priest, Resurrectionist, Polonia activist, teacher, “*Dziennik Chicagoski*” editor. He was born on December 6, 1897, in Chicago, to Paul and Bernice (Bronisława *née* Cywińska), emigrants from Koronowo in Pomerania. He graduated eighth grade from the St. Stanislaus Kostka parish school in Chicago, and in 1911–1915, he studied at St. Stanislaus High School, graduating *summa cum laude*. He was active in the school’s alumni association, the Jan III Sobieski Society, the Bractwo Miłosierdzia św. Józefa [St. Joseph Brotherhood of Mercy], and the Pope Leo XIII Musical Literary Society. He began law studies at DePaul University, Chicago, which were interrupted in 1917 due to his father’s death and his brothers’ enlistment in World War I. He then worked as a bank clerk, and later as an accountant at a private company.

On August 30, 1919, he joined the Congregation of the Resurrection of Our Lord Jesus Christ (C.R.), and took his first religious vows on March 2, 1921, in Chicago. He was directed by the religious leaders to study at the Pontifical Gregorian

University in Rome, where he earned a bachelor's and licentiate in philosophy. He returned to the US in 1923, and continued his studies at St. Louis (MO) University School of Theology; he earned a bachelor's degree in liberal arts in 1925 and a master's degree in 1926. He was ordained a priest on December 17, 1927, by John J. Glennon, Archbishop of St. Louis, and became vicar of St. Mary of the Angels, Chicago. Starting in August 1928, he taught Polish and English at St. Stanislaus High School (renamed Weber High School in 1930). From November 11, 1929, he became the procurator of the Congregation of the Resurrection American board. In 1931–1935, he served as principal of Weber High School, and as superior of the monastic home. In 1932, he established a parents, students, and alumni club at the school. Starting in 1935, he was a board member of the Polish Publishing Company, and manager of the “Dziennik Chicagoski” (Polish Daily News). In December 1936, he was selected as the paper's editor in chief. On June 9–17, 1938, he participated in the Congregation of the Resurrection General Chapter convention in Rome, during which he was elected to the general council as prosecutor general. He returned to Chicago in 1939, and assisted with pastoral work at St. Hedwig parish.

After the outbreak of World War II, he served as secretary general for American Relief for Poland. He also became a member of the Congregation of the Resurrection General Delegate Council in the United States. In 1940, he returned to the Polish Publishing Company and to managing the “Dziennik Chicagoski.” After the war, he was awarded the Catholic War Veterans medal of merit in 1945, and elected to the Civil Defense Committee in Chicago. In 1945–1960, as a member of the Polish Roman Catholic Union of America, he was active in its education department. In 1949, he received an honorary doctorate in literature from Loyola University, Chicago. In 1950, at the behest of the Catholic Youth Organization, he was awarded a gold medal of merit from the Chicago Archdiocese, for his work with youth. In 1952, he received the Officer's Cross of the Order of Polonia Restituta from the Polish Government in Exile in London for his social work in American Polonia. He promoted the International Mariological Congress, held in Rome, in 1954, for which he was awarded the silver medal of merit by Pope Pius XII. He died on February 15, 1976, in Chicago.

**Scope and Content Note:**

Collection acquisition by the PMA – correspondence, list of materials; no. 1, 1 filing unit, 1977.

Personal papers – school diplomas, press identifications, documents from his professional work; no. 2, 1 filing unit, 1911–1975.

Photographs of Rev. Starzynski throughout his life; no. 3, 1 filing unit, 1936–1968.

Incoming correspondence; no. 4, 1 filing unit, 1938–1975.

Materials from the 1938 trip to Poland and Rome – tickets, brochures, guides, photographs; no. 5, 1 filing unit, 1938.

25th anniversary of priesthood jubilee – congratulatory letters, guest lists, invitations, published items, texts of speeches; no. 7–8, 2 filing units, 1952.

Sermons; no. 9, 1 filing unit, 1950–1952.

Ephemeral items, lottery tickets collected by Rev. Starzynski; no. 10, 1 filing unit, 1893, 1940–1945.

Press clippings about Rev. Starzynski; no. 11, 1 filing unit, 1952–1953.

Congregation of the Resurrection prayer books; no. 12–13, 2 filing units, 1933, 1968.

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Collection Number: 703/180

Collection Title: **Zygmunt Stefanowicz (1886–1978) Papers**

Other Titles: Spuścizna Zygmunta Stefanowicza (1886–1978)

Dates: 1922–1974

Extent, total: 54 filing units, 0.40 linear meters

Extent, processed: 54 filing units, 0.40 linear meters

Languages: Polish, English

Finding Aids: printed inventory

### **Biographical Note:**

Zygmunt (Sigmund) Józef Stefanowicz, pseudonym Hezy (1886–1978) – journalist, editor, “Naród Polski” editor in chief. He was born on November 8, 1886, in Mielenkowszczyzna, near Lida, the son of Józef, farm owner, and Franciszka née Wilk. He completed elementary school in Lida. In 1903, he moved to Wilno (Vilnius), where he attended clandestine courses in the Polish language and literature. In 1905, he began seminary studies, but did not graduate. In fear of being drafted into the Russian army, he emigrated to the United States in 1909. He initially worked at the pharmacy owned by Bolesław Zalewski in Chicago. With the help of Rev. Antoni Stefanowicz (no relation), he studied English language and literature at Valparaiso (IN) University, followed by courses in journalism at Northwestern University, Chicago. At first, he supported the Polish National Alliance, working with its weekly, “Zgoda.” His poems were published



in the “Dziennik Związkowy” under the pseudonym Hezy (taken from the first two letters in Helena and Zygmunt), and unsigned in the “Dziennik Chicagoski.” In 1911, he was a reporter for “Nowiny Polskie,” published by Fr. Boleslaus Goral, Milwaukee, WI, and in 1912, for “Nowiny Texaskie,” in San Antonio, TX.

After the outbreak of World War I, he became involved with the Polish Roman Catholic Union of America. In 1915, he was editor of “Polak w Ameryce,” in Buffalo, NY. He was a delegate at the PRCUA convention in Pittsburgh, PA. At the 1917 convention in Schenectady, NY, he was appointed editor in chief of “Naród Polski,” a position he held intermittently. In April 1918, as a PRCUA representative, he served on the Polish National Department Board and Executive Committee, and as secretary of its National Council and Catholic Committee. He supported a volunteer army in France under Gen. Haller. After Poland regained its independence, he participated in the campaign to raise \$10 million for war relief. With PRCUA president Nikodem Piotrowski in 1921, he established the “Dziennik Zjednoczenia,” serving as editor and manager until 1934. He also edited other PRCUA publications. At the 1925 Congress of Polish Emigration in America in Detroit, the Polish National Department transformed into the Polska Rada Opieki Społecznej w Ameryce [Polish Council of Social Welfare in America], where he served as executive secretary and president of the Catholic affairs committee. On April 26, 1926, he was awarded the Knight’s Cross of the Order of Polonia Restituta, and the Miecze Hallerowskie [Haller’s Swords] from Gen. Haller. In 1927, he took part in the Catholic Polish American delegation to Poland, meeting with President Ignacy Mościcki, Cardinal Aleksander Kakowski, Marshal of the Sejm Maciej Rataj, and Primate August Hlond, and with Metropolitan Adam Stefan Sapieha in Krakow. The delegation went to the Vatican, delivering a memorandum to Pope Pius XI, demanding an end to the practice of installing priests of other ethnic backgrounds in Polish parishes in the US, and to consider the nomination of Poles to higher church positions. On January 3, 1928, the pope awarded him the Pontificia Accademia Tiberina diploma for his work on addressing Catholic issues in Polonia press. On July 14–21, 1929, in Warsaw, he helped establish the Organizational Council of Poles from Abroad. In the 1930s, he served as PRCUA Youth Department secretary, and in 1937, he was active in the Polish American Historical and Museum Society.

After the outbreak of World War II, he participated in organizing American Relief for Poland, serving as head of its General Office and organizing emergency committees. He was later elected as its secretary. In 1941, he returned as editor in chief of “Naród Polski,” and in 1941–1959, served as secretary of the Archives and Museum of the PRCUA. He chaired the 1944 Polish American convention in Buffalo, where the Polish American Congress was created. He served as its secretary in 1948.

In 1947–1948, he promoted the PRCUA on WEDC radio station in Chicago. In 1950, he was elected president of the Guild of Polish Newspapermen in America. In 1959, he participated in a post-war tour of Poland. He participated in meetings hosted by the Western Institute in Poznań, and presented at a conference dedicated to Mieczysław Haiman hosted by the Towarzystwo Łączności z Polonią Zagraniczną “Polonia” [Society for Foreign Liaison with Poles “Polonia”], in Warsaw. He visited Poland many times, meeting with Primate Wyszyński. After the Archives and Museum of the PRCUA was reestablished as the PMA in 1959, he continued as its executive committee secretary until 1971, overseeing its publications. He retired from the PRCUA in September 1974. He moved to Poland, settling in Łódź. He received many recognitions, including the Polska Agencja Interpress award for 1973, the Gold Badge of the Order of Merit of the People’s Republic of Poland in 1975, an honorary diploma from the American Red Cross for charity during World War II, and a national diploma for the press campaign to encourage the sale of war bonds. He died on April 26, 1978, in Łódź.

### **Scope and Content Note:**

Incoming correspondence relating to professional matters; no. 1–4, 52, 5 filing units, 1942–1975.

Notebook with contact information of various individuals and institutions; no. 5, 1 filing unit, 1957.

Speeches by Stefanowicz; no. 6, 1 filing units, 1960.

Political speeches by various politicians and public figures, including Generals Władysław Sikorski and Władysław Anders; no. 7–9, 3 filing units, 1938–1967.

Reference materials – brochures, printed materials, information, press materials, photographs; no. 11–12, 53, 3 filing units, 1929, 1946–1952.

Polish Roman Catholic Union of America professional papers – correspondence, telegrams, information, convention materials, articles on PRCUA, press clippings; 13–17, 5 filing units, 1945–1973.

Press clippings on US presidents and Polish authorities; no. 18–23, 6 filing units, 1937–1960.

Press clippings on Poland and American Polonia; no. 24–51, 29 filing units, nd.

Framed postcards, congratulations on Stefanowicz’s 48th anniversary of journalistic work, PRCUA diploma of merit; no. 54, 1 filing unit, 1934, 1959, 1966.

Collection Number: 703/181

Collection Title: **Rev. John Suchos (1871–1970) Papers**

Other Titles: Spuścizna ks. Jana Suchosia (1871–1970)

Dates: 1915–1937

Extent, total: 4 filing units, 0.06 linear meters

Extent, processed: 4 filing units, 0.06 linear meters

Languages: Polish, English

Finding Aids: printed inventory

### **Biographical Note:**

Rev. John A. Suchos (1871–1970) – priest, musician, painter. He was born on June 10, 1871, in Russian partitioned Poland, and died on March 4, 1970, in Detroit. He was ordained a priest in 1906. Emigrating to the US in 1911, he began working in the Roman Catholic Diocese of Scranton, PA. He began at St. Mary's Church in Blossburg, PA, in 1930, and a year later, initiated the construction of the Polish Mound and Woodrow Wilson Memorial in Blossburg. (The mound has since been eroded by floodwaters.) In the 1950s, Rev. Suchos donated a large collection of materials to the PMA, numbering over 1,000 items. In 1966, he retired and moved to Detroit to live with his family. He is buried in Doylestown, PA.

### **Scope and Content Note:**

Correspondence with the Polish Central Relief Committee, Polish National Department, and important Polish and Polonian institutions and individuals; no. 1–2, 2 filing units, 1915–1922.

Correspondence with the Polish Army Veterans Association in America; no. 3, 1 filing units, 1926.

Documentation on soil from the PRCUA headquarters, sent on July 12, 1937, to the Polish Mound in Blossburg, with signatures by PRCUA leadership, and receipt prepared by Rev. Suchos; no. 4, 1 filing unit, 1937.

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Collection Number: 703/225

Collection Title: **Theodore Swigon (1942–2019) Papers**

Other Titles: Kolekcja Teodora Śwignonia

Dates: 1983–2004

Extent, total: 1 filing unit, 0.04 linear meters

Extent, processed: 1 filing unit, 0.04 linear meters

Languages: Polish, English

Finding Aids: printed inventory

**Biographical Note:**

Theodore Joseph Swigon (1942–2019) – architect. He was born April 18, 1942, in Chicago, and died on April 26, 2019, in Chesterton, IN. He attended the School of the Art Institute, earning a bachelor's in fine arts in 1967; the Institute of Design in 1967–1969; the Illinois Institute of Technology; and Roosevelt University, earning a master's in business administration. He worked for the Museum of Science and Industry in Chicago in 1969–1985, with his final years as director of exhibits. In 1985–2009, he worked with: Maritz Dimensional Communications; Design Craftsmen; Exhibitworks; and Chicago Scenic Studio. After 2009, he worked as an independent exhibit consultant. He was recognized by the Polish American Congress in 1973. He received the Polish Medal for Merit to Culture in 1974; the American Heritage Award from the Daughters of the American Revolution in 1976; and a Certificate of Appreciation from the Chicago Council for Exceptional Children in 1978. In 1979–1984, he served as president of the PMA. He created the invitation to the PMA's first Sumer Ball in 1979, using a characteristic red poppy, which still represents the event today.

**Scope and Content Note:**

Incoming correspondence, including invitations to Chicago Polonia events and ceremonies; no. 1, 1 filing unit, 1983–2004.

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Collection Number: 703/182

Collection Title: **Rev. Alexander Syski (1876–1945) Papers**

Other Titles: Spuścizna ks. Aleksandra Syskiego (1876–1945)

Dates: 1918–1944

Extent, total: 184 filing units, 1.00 linear meters

Extent, processed: 184 filing units, 1.00 linear meters

Languages: Polish, English

Finding Aids: printed inventory

**Biographical Note:**

Right Reverend Monsignor Alexander Stanislaus Syski, S.T.M. (1876–1945) – priest, writer, journalist, Orchard Lake seminary professor, editor of religious texts, Polonia activist. He was born on February 27, 1876, in Żelechy. In 1892, he graduated from junior high school in Pułtusk, and then joined the seminary in Płock. He also studied at the St. Petersburg Roman Catholic Theological Academy, earning a master's in theology. After being ordained a priest, he served as vicar

in Skępe, and as prefect at the teacher's seminary in Wymyślin in 1902–1907. He was one of the organizers of a strike at the local school, for which he was arrested by the Russians. Even then, Rev. Syski worked with many periodicals, including “Echa Płockie i Łomżyńskie,” “Przegląd Katolicki,” “Wiadomości Pasterskie,” and worked on entries for the *Encyklopedia kościelna* published by Bishop Michał Nowodworski. Many of his works in the field of theology and on the history of the Dobrzyń region were produced during this time, including *Skępe*, *Ze Skępego*, and *W dwóchsetną rocznicę pojmania arcybiskupa Zielińskiego*. In 1907, Rev. Syski left for France, serving as chaplain of the St. Casimir orphanage in Paris.

In 1908, he emigrated to the United States, and for many years, served as a parish priest in Boston, MA. In 1918–1919, he was a spokesman for the Polish National Committee. In 1937, he was a professor at the seminary in Orchard Lake, MI. He continued writing: *Krótkie kazania na niedzielę i święta* (1933), *Krótki katechizm dla dzieci* (1933), *Ascetyka katolicka* (1933), *Doskonałość chrześcijańska* (1934), *Nauki pasyjne i przygodne*, *Nauki świąteczne*, *Nauki niedzielne*, *Kazania Młodzianowskiego*, *Kazania zeszłoroczne*, *O powołaniu do kapłaństwa*, *O zakładzie św. Kazimierza w Paryżu*, *Paderewski w dziejach Polski*, *Ks. Józef Dąbrowski* (1942). Starting in 1937, he was publisher and author of the “Kazalnica Popularna” (Popular Pulpit) periodical. Rev. Syski was very active in American Polonia, and is considered one of its greatest minds and journalists, called the “Chancellor of American Polonia.” He maintained close ties with I.J. Paderewski, and gave the address at his funeral in 1941, as well as at the 1934 funeral of Helena Paderewska. Rev. Syski died on November 14, 1945, in Boston, MA.

### Scope and Content Note:

Correspondence with well-known figures in Polonia, on contemporary topics, organized alphabetically, including among others: Filip A. Adler; Stanisław Akielaszek; Col. Franc A. Arciszewski and Zofia Arciszewska; Mieczysław Bereczkowski, secretary of Francis X. Swietlik, PNA censor; Rev. Franciszek Bolek; Rev. Ludwik Bombas, Polish Army colonel; Capt. Eustazy Borkowski; Archbishop Amleto Giovanni Cicognani; Princess Czartoryska; Stanisław Czuczawa; Dr. Józef Gierut, Orchard Lake seminary professor; Mieczysław Haiman; Oskar Halecki; Charles E. Hughes, US Secretary of State; Sr. M. Henrietta, director of orphanage in Hyde Park (neighborhood in Boston, MA); Joseph L. Kania, PRCUA president; Prof. Stanisław Kot, ambassador and minister; Gen. Marian Kukiel, minister, Czartoryski Museum director; Herman Lieberman, vice president, National Council of Poland; Stanisław Mikołajczyk, Prime Minister of Poland; Joseph Orłowski; Jerzy Potocki, ambassador; Rev. Ambrogio Damiano Achille Ratti (Pope Pius XI); Bishop Paul P. Rhode; Rev. Mitchell Starzynski;

Sylwin Strakacz, secretary of I.J. Paderewski, consul; Count Władysław Tyszkiewicz; Leon Walkowicz; Władysław Wańkowicz, diplomat; Tadeusz Wroński, singer; Prof. Florian Znaniecki, sociologist and philosopher; no. 1–168, 168 filing units, 1922–1944.

Notebook from his travels in the East; no. 169, 1 filing unit, nd.

Articles by Rev. Syski and reference materials; no. 170–171, 2 filing units, nd.

Handwritten manuscripts by other writers on patriotic matters; no. 172, 1 filing units, nd.

Information on religious books, book reviews by Rev. Syski; no. 173, 1 filing unit, 1934–1936.

Sermons by Rev. Syski; no. 174–176, 3 filing units, nd.

Sermons by other priests; no. 177–180, 4 filing units, 1929–1936.

Press clippings collected by Rev. Syski, on Poland and its history, including articles by Rev. Syski and others; no. 181–183, 3 filing units, 1937–1941.

First Congress of Polish Emigration in America, Detroit, 1918 documents – delegates list, telegrams, program, texts of speeches, press clippings; no. 184, 1 filing unit, 1918.

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Collection Number: 703/279

Collection Title: **Szalacki Family Collection**

Other Titles: Spuścizna Waltera i Lillian Szalacki

Dates: 1942–1990

Extent, total: 2 filing units, 0.02 linear meters

Extent, processed: 2 filing units, 0.02 linear meters

Languages: English, Polish, Spanish, French

Finding Aids: printed inventory

### **Biographical Note:**

Walter Szalacki (1913–1980) – World War II veteran. He was born on February 17, 1913, in Kiev, as Władysław Szalacki. During WWII, he served in the Polish Army, beginning in December 1941. In August 1942, he was under British command, and in 1942–1942, he served in the Middle East. After the war, he settled

in Great Britain, and left for Argentina on July 23, 1947. He received his American passport in 1978, and settled in Chicago. He was a member of the Stowarzyszenie Byłych Kombatanów [Association of Former Combatants] in Argentina. He died on July 12, 1980, in Chicago.

Lillian Szalacki n<sup>è</sup>e Pelipczak (1919–2009) – World War II veteran. She was born on December 27, 1919, in Chełm as Leokadia Pelipczak. In 1942, she volunteered for the Women's Section of the Polish Army, serving in the Middle East as a liaison officer under British command. She served the British army until March 2, 1948, when she left for Argentina. She received her American passport in 1978, and settled in Chicago. She was a member of the Polish Veterans of World War II in the United States. She died on April 20, 2009, in Chicago.

### Scope and Content Note:

Personal papers of Walter Szalacki – documents of identification, Argentinean and American passports, membership cards, photographs from his military service, certificates, correspondence; no. 1, 1 filing unit, 1946–1978.

Personal papers of Lillian Szalacki – documents relating to her service in the British army, American passport, Polish Veterans of World War II membership card, photographs; no. 2, 1 filing unit, 1942–1990.

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Collection Number: 703/265

Collection Title: **Andrew George Szulc (1920-nd) Papers**

Other Titles: Spuścizna Andrzeja Jerzego Szulca (1920-b.d.)

Dates: 1928–1963

Extent, total: 3 filing units, 0.10 linear meters

Extent, processed: 3 filing units, 0.10 linear meters

Languages: English, Polish

Finding Aids: printed inventory

### Biographical Note:

Andrew George Szulc (1920-nd) – musician, US Navy sailor. He was born Andrzej Jerzy Szulc on September 10, 1920, in Warsaw. He lived there until 1936; in October of that year, he emigrated to New York. He was naturalized in 1942, and lived in Boston, MA. He served in the US Navy starting in 1940.

**Scope and Content Note:**

US military service files – declaration, identification, certificates, and acknowledgements of his musical activities while in the US Army; no. 1, 1 filing unit, 1940, 1944–1945.

Publications collected by Szulc; no. 2, 1 filing unit, 1947–1963.

Personal photographs, from the US and Europe, including Germany and France; no. 3, 1 filing unit, 1928–1950.

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Collection Number: 703/183

Collection Title: **Stanislaus Sz wajkart (1857–1918) Papers**

Other Titles: Spuścizna Stanisława Sz wajkarta (1857–1918)

Dates: 1868–1918

Extent, total: 8 filing units, 0.10 linear meters

Extent, processed: 8 filing units, 0.10 linear meters

Languages: Polish, English

Finding Aids: printed inventory

**Biographical Note:**

Stanislaus (Stanisław) Sz wajkart (1857–1918) – teacher, writer, “*Dziennik Chicagoski*” editor. He was born on March 19, 1857, in Tarnopol (Ternopil), and died on May 15, 1918, in Chicago. He studied in Złoczów (Zolochiv), Brzeżany (Berezhany), and Stanisławów (Ivano-Frankivsk). He studied mathematics and physics at the university in Lwów (Lviv), while at the same time, writing for periodicals. In September 1881, he emigrated to the United States, initially living in New York, where he gave piano lessons, worked as an organist in a Polish church, and wrote articles for Polonian periodicals. He arrived in Chicago in 1884, and worked at the St. Stanislaus Kostka parish school as a secretary and teacher until 1886. He was briefly employed in the offices of Piotr Kiołbassa. In 1888–1889, he worked at the local post office. In September 1889, he was an assistant at “*Wiara i Ojczyzna*,” published by the Polish Publishing Company, and later served as its editor in chief. When the “*Dziennik Chicagoski*” was established, he served as its editor until his death in 1918. In 1915, he celebrated his silver anniversary as an editor. In 1916, “*Dziennik Chicagoski*” published his first poem, entitled “*Mistrz Twardowski*.” In 1917, he was the first Pole in the United State to be conferred with the title of Knight of the Order of St. Sylvester by Pope Benedict XV. He was a member of many organizations: PRCUA, Polish Central Relief Committee, Polish National Department, and honorary member of the Polish Alma Mater of America.



**Scope and Content Note:**

Personal papers – copy of 1893 marriage certificate to Luiza Kosowska, school certificates, including from schools in Poland, press clippings on Sz wajkart and about his death; no. 1, 1 filing unit, 1868–1918.

Diary – diary entries; no. 2, 1 filing unit, 1911.

Outgoing correspondence, mainly to his wife and children; no. 3, 1 filing unit, 1895–1896, 1900, 1907–1908, 1915–1917.

Last will and posthumous letters to his wife and children; no. 4, 1 filing unit, 1914, 1917.

Speech for the Polish National Council in America; no. 5, 1 filing unit, nd.

Family photographs, most likely from his funeral in 1918; no. 6, 1 filing unit, 19th–20th C.

Description prepared on the occasion of the birth of his son, Ludwik in 1896, including descriptions of the birth, the parents, siblings, and cousins, the baptism, and the home; no. 7, 1 filing unit, 1896.

*Gramatyka mowy powszechnej* by Sz wajkart; no. 8, 1 filing unit, 1887.

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Collection Number: 703/203

Collection Title: **Mieczysław Stefan Szymczak (1894–1978)  
Papers**

Other Titles: Spuścizna Mieczysława (Matt) Stefana Szymczaka (1894–1978)

Dates: 1935–1960

Extent, total: 13 filing units, 0.15 linear meters

Extent, processed: 13 filing units, 0.15 linear meters

Languages: English, Polish

Finding Aids: printed inventory

**Biographical Note:**

Mieczysław (also as Miecislaus, Menc, Matthew, or Matt) Stefan (Stephen) Szymczak (1894–1978) – economist, Federal Reserve Board of Governors member. He was born on August 15, 1894, in Chicago. He attended St. Mary's College, Kentucky, and DePaul University, Chicago, and later taught business and economics courses at both alma maters. He worked at several banks in Chicago, including as vice president and director of the North-Western Trust and Savings

Bank in 1930–1931. In 1931–1933, he was appointed as comptroller for the city of Chicago. He was a member of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System from June 14, 1933, until May 31, 1961. He was active in the American Red Cross, serving as director of the Washington, DC chapter. He was a member of many organizations. In 1936, he was awarded the Order of Polonia Restituta. He died on April 19, 1978, in Evanston, a suburb of Chicago.

**Scope and Content Note:**

Professional correspondence; no. 1, 1 filing unit, 1942–1950.

Interviews given by Szymczak on financial policy in the US and on capitalism; no. 2–3, 2 filing units, 1957.

Speeches on the US economy and press releases, approved by Szymczak as Federal Reserve Board of Governors member; no. 4–12, 9 filing units, 1935–1960.

Materials relating to Szymczak – biography, invitations addressed to him; no. 13, 1 filing unit, 1948–1950.

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Collection Number: 703/184

Collection Title: **Wacław Szyszkowski Papers**

Other Titles: Spuścizna Wacława Szyszkowskiego

Dates: 1949–1962

Extent, total: 13 filing units, 0.15 linear meters

Extent, processed: 13 filing units, 0.15 linear meters

Languages: Polish, English

Finding Aids: printed inventory

**Biographical Note:**

Wacław Szyszkowski – active in the Chicago chapter of the Stronnictwo Ludowe “Wolność” [Peasant Party “Freedom”]. He lived in Chicago; additional details could not be determined.

**Scope and Content Note:**

Correspondence on political topics; no. 1–2, 2 filing units, 1952–1962.

Stronnictwo Ludowe “Wolność” national convention in the United States – commemorative publication; no. 3, 1 filing unit, 1955.

Speeches by Szyszkowski at the national convention; no. 4, 1 filing unit, 1955.

Stronnictwo Ludowe “Wolność” acts – regulations, statutes, resolutions, rulings; no. 5–6, 2 filing units, 1949–1957.

Research Institute for the Contemporary Affairs of Poland – constitutional meeting minutes, correspondence; no. 7, 1 filing unit, 1951.

Stronnictwo Ludowe “Wolność” bulletins, announcements, guides; no. 8–12, 5 filing units, 1952–1959.

Press clippings on Stronnictwo Ludowe “Wolność;” no. 13, 1 filing unit, 1953–1961.

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Collection Number: 703/185

Collection Title: **Tymon Terlecki (1905–2000) Papers**

Other Titles: Spuścizna prof. Tymona Terleckiego (1905–2000)

Dates: 1956–1978

Extent, total: 15 filing units, 0.38 linear meters

Extent, processed: 15 filing units, 0.38 linear meters

Languages: Polish, English

Finding Aids: printed inventory

### Biographical Note:

Tymon Terlecki (1905–2000) – literary and theater critic, essayist, historian, translator. He was born on August 10, 1905, in Przemyśl. In Lwów (Lviv), he graduated from high school, and then studied humanities at the Jan Kazimierz University under Prof. Juliusz Kleiner, earning his doctorate in 1932. In 1932–1934, he continued his studies in Paris, thanks to a scholarship funded by the French government. After returning to Poland, he lectured at the Państwowy Instytut Sztuki Teatralnej [State Institute of Theatrical Arts] in Warsaw at the invitation of Leon Schiller. He joined the Polish Army in France after the start of World War II. Already writing criticisms and reviews since 1930, in 1939, he cofounded and became editor of the “Polska Walcząca” (Fighting Poland) weekly, first in Paris, then in London, until 1949. He remained in London after the war, and was active in literary, academic, and political life. He contributed to “Kultura,” published in Paris, and to Radio Free Europe. In 1954–1959, he chaired the Union of Polish Authors Abroad and was a member of the Polish Society of Arts and Sciences Abroad, later its president in 1980–1981.

He created and edited numerous collections, including: *Straty kultury polskiej 1939–1944* [Losses of Polish Culture] and the fundamental *Literatura polska na*

*obczyźnie 1940–1960* [Polish Literature Abroad]. He published works by M. Jasnorzewska-Pawlikowska, A. Bobkowski, L. Schiller, and Z. Hejnowicz-Nagle-  
rowa. He translated the works of T.S. Eliot, D. Thomas, F. Mauriac, P. Valéry, J. Supervielle, and C. Péguy. In 1964, he was invited as a visiting lecturer at the University of Chicago, and was appointed as professor in the Department of Slavic Languages and Literatures in 1964–1972. In 1972–1977, he taught as a visiting professor at University of Illinois at Chicago. He returned to London in 1978. He taught at the Polish University Abroad in London. Additional publications include: *Rodowód poetycki Ryszarda Berwińskiego* (1937); *Polska a Zachód. Próba syntezy* (London 1947); *Krytyka personalistyczna* (London 1957); *Ludzie, książki i kulisy* (1960), *Pani Helena. Opowieść biograficzna o Modrzejewskiej* (London 1962); *Stanisław Wyspiański* (in English, Boston 1983); and *Rzeczy teatralne* (1984). He received several recognitions, including the Officer's Cross of the Order of Polonia Restituta, along with his wife Antonia, in 1978. He also received an honorary doctorate from the University of Wrocław. Before returning to London, Terlecki donated his papers to the PMA in 1978 to curator Fr. Donald Bilinski. He died on November 6, 2000, in Oxford.

### Scope and Content Note:

Incoming correspondence on professional and official matters; no. 1–8, 8 filing units, 1956–1978.

Texts on Tymoteusz Karpowicz; no. 9, 1 filing unit, 1973.

Texts submitted to Terlecki for reviews and biographical information on poets; no. 10, 1 filing unit, 1971–1973.

Correspondence regarding a commemorative collection dedicated to Aleksander Janta; no. 11, 1 filing unit, 1975–1976.

Documents as professor in Chicago – correspondence, lesson plans, exam questions, lists of students; no. 12–15, 4 filing units, 1964–1978.

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Collection Number: 703/244

Collection Title: **Adam Trygar (1884–1955) Papers**

Other Titles: Spuścizna Adama Trygara (1884–1955)

Dates: 1917–1966

Extent, total: 6 filing units, 0.10 linear meters

Extent, processed: 6 filing units, 0.10 linear meters

Languages: Polish, English

Finding Aids: printed inventory

**Biographical Note:**

Adam Trygar (1884–1955) – military captain, pseudonym Antoni Chłopicki. He was born on January 6, 1884, in Rymanów. He came to the United States in 1914 as a Polish Falcon, a volunteer for the Polish Legions. He was then an officer in the I Polish Legion (Puławy Legion); 1st Polish Rifle Brigade; 1st Polish Rifle Division; and Polish I Corps in Russia, under Józef Dowbor-Muśnicki. He was a member of the Polish Military Organisation, and commander of the 2. Obóz Powstańców Górnośląskich [2nd Upper Silesian Insurgents Camp] in Szczakowa in 1919. In 1920, after the insurgents were demobilized, he took up service on the Slovak border, and after a few months, he returned to the US that same year. He received the War Order of Virtuti Militari and the Cross of Independence. He was active in veteran, social, and patriotic organizations. He owned his own business as a building contractor. He died on May 12, 1955, in Chicago.

**Scope and Content Note:**

Personal papers – certificate of American citizenship, documentation for the War Order of Virtuti Militari, Polish Legion badges, military diplomas, service papers, certificates of military service, documentation for the Cross of Independence, correspondence with his wife on the payment of the annual salary from the War Order of Virtuti Militari, travel documents from Sosnowiec to Warsaw; no. 1, 1 filing unit, 1919–1938.

Family photographs and mementos; no. 2, 1 filing unit, 1926–1937.

Materials relating to his Polish military service and affairs – correspondence, letters written by military colleagues; no. 3, 1 filing unit, 1917–1947.

Diploma in the name of Marta Żolińska, awarding the Miecze Hallerowskie [Haller's Swords] for service in 1918–1920, and a 1927 wedding certificate for Walenty Zaleski and Irena Garnowska from St. Stanislaus Kostka, Chicago; no. 4, 1 filing unit, 1927.

Catholic League constitution annotated by Trygar and materials on Polish aid campaigns; no. 5, 1 filing unit, 1944, 1954–1966.

Newspapers and press clippings collected by Trygar; no. 6, 1 filing unit, 1931–1935.

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Collection Number: 703/186

Collection Title: **Jan Tyrka (1888–1988) Papers**

Other Titles: Spuścizna Jana Tyrki (1888–1988)

Dates: 1917–1987

Extent, total: 8 filing units, 0.14 linear meters

Extent, processed: 8 filing units, 0.14 linear meters

Languages: Polish, English

Finding Aids: printed inventory

### **Biographical Note:**

Jan (John) Alexander Tyrka (1888–1988) – social and patriotic activist; member of Polish Falcons of America, PNA, Polish American Congress, American Relief for Poland, Polish Army Veterans Association (PAVA). Chairman of Komitet Spraw Polskich [Polish Affairs Committee] and Komitet Obywatelski [Citizens Committee] in Detroit; organizer of rallies, celebrations, and manifestations, in strong critique of Poland's communist regime. He was born on June 8, 1888, in Poręba Sądecka, and died on January 29, 1988, in Hudson, FL. He emigrated to the United States in 1914. He volunteered in the Polish Army in America, also known as the Ochotnicza Armia Wychodźstwa Polskiego w Ameryce [Volunteer Army of Polish Emigration in America], and was appointed as a recruitment officer and organizer. He went to the training camp in Canada, and then to France, where he attended a cadet school, earning the rank of second lieutenant. As a student of the teacher's seminary in Tarnów, he did not take the final exams for political reasons; he passed the exams at the officer's school in Paris, in 1918. The exams were administered by writer Waclaw Gąsiorowski; professor at Lwów University Lieutenant Trzebunia; and professor at Warsaw University Colonel Butkowski. After World War I, he left with the first transport to Poland to participate in the Polish Bolshevik War. There, he was an instructor at the school battalion in Rembertów. During the retreat from Kiev, this battalion was sent to the front, and Tyrka was appointed as aide to Colonel Hulanicki. He participated in the Battle of Ossów, where Chaplain Ignacy Skorupka died.

After the war, he returned to the US in 1922. He was commandant of PAVA District 6 and Post 113, and from 1922, a member of PAVA Post 7 in Detroit. In 1957, he received a diploma of honorary membership in PAVA Post 126 in Windsor, Ontario, for his efforts in organizing the post. In 1958, he participated in the PAVA's pilgrimage to Krakow. He was a board member of the Polish Falcons of America

Nest 86, and member of PNA Lodge 15, performing board functions. In 1944, he was a member of the Polish American Historical and Museum Society. He served as secretary for the committee celebrating the 25th anniversary of Poland's independence (Komitet Obchody 25-lecia Niepodległości Polski) and the protest rally against the Kosciuszko League on January 11, 1944. As a member of the Polish American Congress, he organized the Michigan state division; served on its board concerning fundraising, labor and housing for Displaced Persons in 1950; and served as a national director in 1953. He also served as American Relief for Poland executive board director. In 1956, he was vice president of the Polish National Relief Fund Committee in Michigan. In Detroit, he also ran the Tyrka Travel Bureau & Pekao Dealer. He moved to Florida in 1983.

### Scope and Content Note:

Personal papers – diplomas and certificates relating to service in Gen. Haller's Blue Army; no. 1, 1 filing units, 1922–1957.

Incoming correspondence; no. 2, 1 filing units, 1917–1987.

Photographs relating to activities with Polish Army Veterans Association of America; no. 3, 1 filing units, 1938–1961.

Komitet Obywatelski [Citizens Committee] in Detroit – meeting minutes, press clippings, correspondence; no. 4–5, 2 filing units, 1924–1982.

Press clippings on the Blue Army and Polish armed forces; no. 6, 1 filing units, 1932–1986.

Press clippings on American Polonia; no. 7–8, 2 filing units, 1927–1987.

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Collection Number: 703/187

Collection Title: **Władysław Tyszkiewicz (1894–1972) Papers**

Other Titles: Spuścizna hr. Władysława Tyszkiewicza (1894–1972)

Dates: [1853] 1894–1964

Extent, total: 164 filing units, 2.40 linear meters

Extent, processed: 164 filing units, 2.40 linear meters

Languages: Polish, English

Finding Aids: printed inventory

### Biographical Note:

Count Władysław Tyszkiewicz (1894–1972) – journalist, writer. He was born on June 7, 1894, in the village of Wojnowo, to Józef Tyszkiewicz and Izabella

Łącka, and died on February 1, 1972, in New York. Before World War II, he was editor of "Znicz," published in Krakow, and "Głos Obrońców Ojczyzny," published in Warsaw. On February 16, 1937, he married Maria Klementyna Stadnicka in Warsaw. In 1940, he left Poland, first to Portugal and Canada, and then emigrated to the United States in 1941. He collected Polish antiques and mementos. Among many items, he donated a book of approximately 40 woodcuts of Polish royalty to the Catholic University of Lublin, one of only two such books – the other is held by the British Museum, London. He proposed the creation of a Polish museum in Canada. He wrote his memoirs, starting with emigration to 1964. Initially, he considered giving his memoirs to Stanisław Cat-Mackiewicz, Tadeusz Bielecki, or Zygmunt Nowakowski, for publication. He instead bequeathed his collection to the PMA.

### Scope and Content Note:

Handwritten declaration to donate his collection to the PMA, by Tyszkiewicz in New York; no. 1, 1 filing unit, 1960.

Letters and mementos from his mother, Izabella Łącka Tyszkiewicz, and his sister, Maria Tyszkiewicz – personal papers, photographs, letters, flower from the grave of Maria Tyszkiewicz, receipts from payments for holy mass; no. 2, 1 filing unit, 1922, 1940–1956.

Correspondence with relatives – Krystyna Potocka, Franciszek Krasiński, Stanisław Siemieński-Lewicki, Stanisław Potocki, Krystyna Tyszkiewicz, Zofia Czartoryska; no. 3, 6, 2 filing units, 1946–1960.

Acknowledgment letters from relatives, friends, and acquaintances in Europe, for packages and money sent by Tyszkiewicz; no. 4–5, 2 filing units, 1945–1957.

Documents relating to aid provided by Tyszkiewicz to a facility for the blind in Laski; correspondence with a ward of the facility, Jurek Szczygieł; no. 7, 1 filing unit, 1948–1956.

Documents concerning Antoni Potulicki, son of Stanisław and Maria n<sup>è</sup>e Lubomirski, and aid provided by Tyszkiewicz; no. 8, 1 filing unit, 1948.

Documents concerning saving Marysia (Rysia) Szelągowska from the death penalty, as sentenced by communists; no. 9, 1 filing unit, 1948, 1957.

Correspondence on the creation of a Polish museum in Canada; no. 10, 1 filing unit, 1949.

Envelopes addressed to Tyszkiewicz; no. 11, 1 filing unit, 1948–1953.

Memoirs – 148 handwritten volumes, entitled *Wspomnienia z tułaczki* [Memories of wandering], covering 1940–1964. Tyszkiewicz wrote his memoirs in titled



and numbered notebooks, as follows: Memories of wandering, 1940, Spain, v.1; Memories of wandering, 1940, Spain and Portugal, v.2; Memories of wandering, 1940, Spain and Portugal continued, v.3; Memories of wandering, 1940–1941, Lisbon, v.4; Memories of wandering, 1940–1941, Lisbon, v.5; Memories of wandering, When I was a war refugee in the States (pt.1), 1941–1942, v.6; Memories of wandering, When I was a war refugee in the States (pt.2), 1941–1942, v.7; Memories of wandering, When I was a war refugee in the States (pt.3), 1941–1942, v.8; Memories of wandering, When I was a war refugee in the States (pt.4), 1941–1942, v.9; Memories of wandering, When I was a war refugee in the States (pt.5), 1944, v.10; Memories of wandering, When I was a war refugee in the States (pt.6), 1944, v.11; Memories of wandering, When I was a war refugee in the States (pt.7), 1944, v.12; Memories of wandering, When I was a war refugee in the States (pt.8), 1945, v.13; Memories of wandering, When I was a war refugee in the States, The end of the war and my operation (pt.9), v.14; Memories of wandering, When I was a war refugee, United States and Canada (pt.9), 1945, v.15; Memories of wandering, When I was a war refugee, United States and Canada (pt.10), 1945, v.16; Memories of wandering, When I was a war refugee, United States and Canada (pt.11), 1945, v.17; Memories of wandering, When I was a war refugee, United States and Canada (pt.12), 1945, v.18; Memories of wandering, When I was a war refugee, United States and Canada (pt.13), 1945, v.19; Memories of wandering, When I was a war refugee, United States and Canada (pt.14), 1946, v.20; Memories of wandering, When I was a war refugee, United States and Canada (pt.15), 1946, v.21; Memories of wandering, When I was a war refugee, United States and Canada, 1946, v.22; Memories of wandering, When I was a war refugee, United States and Canada, 1946 August, v.23; Memories of wandering, When I was a war refugee, United States and Canada, 1946, v.24; Memories of wandering, When I was a war refugee, United States and Canada, 1946 December, v.25; Memories of wandering, When I was a war refugee in the United States, New York, 1947 February, v.26; Memories of wandering, When I was a war refugee in the United States, New York, 1947 March, v.27; Memories of wandering, When I was a war refugee in the United States, New York, 1947 April-May, v.28; Memories of wandering, When I was a war refugee in the United States, New York, 1947 June, v.29; Memories of wandering, Canada, 1947 August, v.30; Memories of wandering, Canada, 1947 September, v.31; Memories of wandering, Canada, 1947 October, v.32; Memories of wandering, Canada, 1947 November, v.33; Memories of wandering, Canada, 1947 December-1948 January 1948, v.34; Memories of wandering, Canada, 1948, v.35; Memories of wandering, Canada, 1948, v.36; Memories of wandering, Canada, 1948, v.37; Memories of wandering, Canada, 1948, v.38; Memories of wandering, Canada, 1948, v.39; Memories of wandering, Canada, 1948, v.40; Memories of wandering, Canada, 1948, v.41; Memories of wandering, Canada, 1948 September, v.42;

Memories of wandering, Canada, 1948, v.43; Memories of wandering, Canada, 1948, v.44; Memories of wandering, Canada, 1948, v.45; Memories of wandering, Canada, 1949, v.46; Memories of wandering, Canada, 1949 March, v.47; Memories of wandering, Canada, 1949 April, v.48; Memories of wandering, Canada, 1949 May-June, v.49; Memories of wandering, Canada, 1949, v.50; Memories of wandering, Canada, 1949, v.51; Memories of wandering, Canada, 1949, v.52; Memories of wandering, Canada, 1949, v.53; Memories of wandering, Canada, 1949 October, v.54; Memories of wandering, Canada, 1949 October, v.55; Memories of wandering, Canada, 1949, v.56; Memories of wandering, Canada, 1949 December, v.57; Memories of wandering, Canada, 1950, v.58; Memories of wandering, Canada, 1950 March, v.59; Memories of wandering, Canada, 1950 April-May, v.60; Memories of wandering, Canada, 1950 May, v.61; Memories of wandering, Canada, 1950 July, v.62; Memories of wandering, Canada, 1950 September, v.63; Memories of wandering, Canada, 1950, v.64; Memories of wandering, Canada, 1950 December, v.65; Memories of wandering, Canada, 1951 January, v.66; Memories of wandering, Canada, 1951 February, v.67; Memories of wandering, Canada, 1951 February-March, v.68; Memories of wandering, Canada, 1951 April, v.69; Memories of wandering, Canada, 1951 May-July, v.70; Memories of wandering, Canada, 1951 July, v.71; Memories of wandering, Canada, 1951 July-August, v.72; Memories of wandering, Canada, 1951 August-September, v.73; Memories of wandering, Canada, 1951 October, v.74; Memories of wandering, Canada, 1951 November, v.75; Memories of wandering, Canada, 1951 December, v.76; Memories of wandering, Canada, 1952 January, v.77; Memories of wandering, Canada, 1952 March, v.78; Memories of wandering, Canada, 1952 April, v.79; Memories of wandering, Canada, 1952 May-June, v.80; Memories of wandering, Canada, 1952 June, v.81; Memories of wandering, Canada, 1952 July-August, v.82; Memories of wandering, Canada, 1952 August, v.83; Memories of wandering, Canada, 1952 August, v.84; Memories of wandering, Canada, 1952 September, v.85; Memories of wandering, Canada, 1952 December, v.86; Memories of wandering, Canada, 1953 April, v.87; Memories of wandering, Canada, 1953, v.88; Memories of wandering, New York, 1953 August, v.89; Memories of wandering, New York, 1953 September, v.90; Memories of wandering, New York, 1953 October-November, v.91; Memories of wandering, New York, 1953 November-December, v.92; Memories of wandering, New York, 1953-1954, v.93; Memories of wandering, New York, 1954 January, v.94; Memories of wandering, New York, 1954 January-March, v.95 (description of trip to Europe); Memories of wandering, New York, 1954 May-July, v.96; Memories of wandering, New York, 1954 July-August, v.97; Memories of wandering, New York and Florida, 1954 August-September, v.98; Memories of wandering, New York, 1954 October-November, v.99; Memories of wandering, New York, 1954 October, v.100; Memories of wandering, New York, 1954 December,

v.101; Memories of wandering, New York, 1955 January, v.102; Memories of wandering, New York, 1955 February-March, v.103; Memories of wandering, New York, 1955 March-May, v.104; Memories of wandering, New York, 1955 June-July, v.105; Memories of wandering, New York, 1955 July, v.106; Memories of wandering, New York, 1955 September-October, v.107; Memories of wandering, New York, 1955 December-1956 January, v.108; Memories of wandering, Bahamas, 1956 January, v.109; Memories of wandering, Bahamas and India, 1956 January-February, v.110; Memories of wandering, Bahamas and India, 1956 March, v.111; Memories of wandering, New York, 1956 April, v.112; Memories of wandering, New York, 1956 June-July, v.113; Memories of wandering, New York, 1956 July-August, v.114; Memories of wandering, Canada, 1956 August, v.115; Memories of wandering, New York, 1956 September, v.116; Memories of wandering, New York, 1956 October-December, v.117; Memories of wandering, New York, 1957 February, v.118; Memories of wandering, New York, 1957 May-August, v.119; Memories of wandering, New York, 1957 August-September, v.120; Memories of wandering, New York, 1957 October-November, v.121; Memories of wandering, New York, 1957 November, v.122 (highly important volume); Memories of wandering, London, New York, 1958, v.123; Memories of wandering, New York, 1958 November-December, v.124; Memories of wandering, New York, 1959 March-April, v.125; Memories of wandering, New York, 1959 July-September, v.126; Memories of wandering, New York, 1959 September-October, v.127; Memories of wandering, New York, 1959 December, v.128; Memories of wandering, New York, 1960 February-April, v.129; Memories of wandering, New York, 1960, v.130; Memories of wandering, New York, 1960, v.131; Memories of wandering, New York, 1960, v.132; Memories of wandering, New York, 1961 February-May, v.133; Memories of wandering, New York, 1961 May, v.135; Memories of wandering, New York, 1961 July-September, v.136; Memories of wandering, New York, 1961 November-1962 January, v.137; Memories of wandering, New York, 1962 January-March, v.138; Memories of wandering, New York, 1962 April-June, v.139; Memories of wandering, New York, 1962 July-September, v.140; Memories of wandering, New York, 1962 November-December-1963 January, v.141; Memories of wandering, New York, 1963 January-March, v.142; Memories of wandering, New York, 1963 April-June, v.143; Memories of wandering, New York, 1963 June, v.144; Memories of wandering, New York, 1963 September, v.145; Memories of wandering, New York, 1963 December-1964 February, v.146; Memories of wandering, New York, 1964, v.147; Memories of wandering, New York, 1964, v.148; no. 12-158, 148 filing units, 1940-1964.

List of packages and money sent by Tyszkiewicz; no. 159-160, 2 filing units, 1945-1958.

Mementos from Lwów (Lviv) – city map and 1894 Powszechna Wystawa Krajowa [Provincial Universal Exposition] ephemera; no. 161, 1 filing unit, 1894.

Phototypesetting of *Orbis Polonus*, by Szymon Okólski, published in 1641; no. 162, 1 filing unit, nd.

*Żywot Tadeusza Tyszkiewicza*, by Walerian Kalinka, Poznań, 1853; no. 163, 1 filing unit, 1853.

*Powrót do słońca: romans na tle stosunków angielsko-egipskich*, by Tyszkiewicz, Warsaw; no. 164, 1 filing unit, c.1927.

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Collection Number: 703/188

Collection Title: **Karol Wachtl (1879–1946) Papers**

Other Titles: Spuścizna Karola Wachtla (1879–1946)

Dates: 1904–1944

Extent, total: 14 filing units, 0.30 linear meters

Extent, processed: 14 filing units, 0.30 linear meters

Languages: Polish, English

Finding Aids: printed inventory

### Biographical Note:

Karol Henryk Alphonse (Charles Henry) Wachtl (1879–1946) – writer, poet, journalist, teacher. He was born on November 11, 1879 (incorrectly attributed as 1876 in some sources), in Jarosław, as Karol Wachtel. He attended junior high school and university in Lwów (Lviv), studying law and medicine. He began in journalism early, as a member of the editorial staff of “Wiadomości Artystyczne,” published in Lwów. He also worked with “Przedświt” [Predawn] and other journals. In 1903, he was hired by the weekly “Promień” [Ray of Light], published in LaSalle, IL, and moved to the United States. He was soon hired as editor of the PRCUA’s “Naród Polski.” In 1904, he wrote *Szkolnictwo i wychowanie* [School and Education] on the education system for Polish Americans. In 1905, he briefly taught Polish literature at Northwestern University, Chicago. He also taught Polish and other subjects in Chicago high schools. In 1905, he cofounded and edited the “Polonia” weekly in Chicago. In 1907, he was appointed coeditor, later editor, of “Dziennik Chicagoski,” a position he held until 1923. He once again served as “Naród Polski” editor in 1910. He was also active in local theater, serving as artistic director of the first Polish theater in Chicago. Polish and foreign plays were performed, as was the entire series of Shakespearean plays in Polish. During World War I, he cofounded, and served as secretary of the Polish

National Council in America, and a member of the Polish National Department, as head of its Press Commission. He served as editor of the Council's paper, "Free Poland" with the aim to inform and influence opinions on Poland. He was also active in Polish Army in France recruitment, in the repatriation of Polish orphans in Siberia, and in the Upper Silesia plebiscite. For this, he received both Polish and American recognitions. In 1920, he earned a doctorate in philology from DePaul University, Chicago. He returned to Poland in 1923, serving as editor of "Rozwój" [Development] and his own "Gazeta Niedzielną" [Sunday Paper] in Warsaw. He returned to the US in 1926, and edited the "Kuryer Narodowy" in New York, followed by several publications from the Polonia Publishing Co. in Trenton, NJ. It was around this time that he changed the spelling of his name. In 1935, he became editor in chief of "Gwiazda" [Star] in Philadelphia, PA. He died on January 26, 1946, in Philadelphia, and was buried in Queens, NY.

He authored many publications, including: *Ciche pieśni: poezye; Pieśni orężne: wspomnienia rymowane z lat wielkiej wojny; Turandot: baśń dramatyczna o księżniczce chińskiej* (translation from Schiller); *Bóg się rodzi!: polskie jasełka; Jasełka polskie; "Podarek Nowy" dla polskiej dziatwy w Ameryce; "Przyjaciel dzieciak:" wierszyki dla dziatwy polskiej w Ameryce*, and historical works, including the 1913 history of the PRCUA, and *Polonja w Ameryce: dzieje i dorobek* in 1944. He was an early supporter and donor to the Archives and Museum of the PRCUA. His was the first donation, recorded on October 30, 1935. In 1939–1946, he donated further items, including originals by artist Jan Matejko, historical maps of Poland, etchings, and Polish medals, autographs by prominent Poles, and numerous books. His final donation was made in 1974. Over the years, his donations were moved within the PMA, often becoming a part of current artificial collections. As not all donations were properly recorded in the past, it proves difficult to fully identify each of Wachtl's donations today. The items included in this collection are appropriately marked as previously owned and donated by Wachtl.

### Scope and Content Note:

Incoming correspondence; no. 1, 1 filing units, 1904.

Russo Japanese War and Poles (translation of Japanese documents made by the Japanese consul in Chicago, and notes and annotations by Wachtl); no. 2, 1 filing unit, 1935.

Books written or translated by Wachtl – *Kwestia waluty i finansów Polski w dobie trudności rekonstrukcyjnych*, Wachtl, Chicago, 1921; *Komedia pomyłek*, H. Sienkiewicz, three acts translated with handwritten corrections; no. 3–4, 2 filing units, 1921.

Press clippings, collected, prepared, and described by Wachtl, including on the American loan to Poland in 1920, the May coup, the death of Józef Piłsudski, Russian and Polish relations, Poland during World War II, and Polish culture, literature, and music. Also on American Polonia, Polonian institutions, primarily Polish American Congress, memoirs of life in Poland, in America, and Poles in Canada; no. 5–14, 10 filing units, 1910–1944.

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Collection Number: 703/210

Collection Title: **Arthur Leonard Waldo (1896–1985) Papers**

Other Titles: Spuścizna Artura Leonarda Waldo (1896–1985)

Dates: 1936–1983

Extent, total: 6 filing units, 0.04 linear meters

Extent, processed: 6 filing units, 0.04 linear meters

Languages: Polish, English

Finding Aids: printed inventory

### **Biographical Note:**

Arthur (Artur) Leonard Waldo (1896–1985) – editor, writer, World War I veteran. He was born on November 6, 1896, in Radom, and died on September 29, 1985, in Phoenix, AZ. He emigrated to the United States in 1913, settling in Pittsburgh, PA. He quickly joined the Polish Falcons of America, and became a recruitment officer and military instructor. He joined the Polish Army in France, and then went to France. After World War I, he was in Poland and in 1920, fought in the Polish Bolshevik War. After returning to the US, he worked for the “*Dziennik Polski*” in 1924–1934.

In July 1939, he was appointed to the World League of Poles Abroad in Warsaw, Poland, as an advisor on Polish life in America and the Polish cultural needs in the US. When World War II broke out, he took part in the September battles. He arrived in France, with the rank of major in the Polish Army. He was sent to the US to recruit volunteers for the Polish Armed Forces under Gen. Sikorski. After this, he worked for the “*Nowy Dziennik*” in New York. Soon, he was appointed to the Polish desk of the US Office of the Coordinator of Information Overseas Department, later the Office of Strategic Services. He resigned from this post in 1943 due to health reasons. He settled in Phoenix, AZ, and began writing. He wrote many books, including a five-volume history on the Polish Falcons of America. He was active in journalism, and in many organizations, including Polish American Congress and Polish American Historical Society. He received many recognitions, including the Legion of Honor Gold Cross from the Polish

Falcons, Commander's Cross of the Order of Polonia Restituta on November 8, 1938, Knight's Cross of the Order of Polonia Restituta, France's Military Medal for World War I, Miecze Hallerowskie [Haller's Swords], Golden Cross of Merit from the Republic of Poland, and Polish American Historical Association Miecislau Haiman Award. He was also an actor and playwright, founding Polish theaters in Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and Buffalo.

### Scope and Content Note:

Materials on Jamestown, VA; no. 1, 1 filing unit, 1947, 1965, 1983.

Plays by Waldo, typed manuscripts – Lotnik, Mów mi Ty, Zalecanki, Raj na ziemi, Kościół i rozwody czyli upadłe dusze; no. 2–3, 2 filing units, nd.

Books written by Waldo – *Do Polski*, *Wielka rzeka* and *Wielki Jubileusz Polonii w Ameryce*; no. 4–5, 2 filing units, 1936, 1938.

Press clippings on Waldo's play, *Zamerykanizowani*; no. 6, 1 filing unit, 1938.

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Collection Number: 703/189

Collection Title: **Leon Walkowicz (1896–1958) Collection**

Other Titles: Kolekcja Leona Walkowicza

Dates: 1893–1956

Extent, total: 174 filing units, 2.20 linear meters

Extent, processed: 174 filing units, 2.20 linear meters

Languages: Polish, English, French, Latin

Finding Aids: printed inventory

### Biographical Note:

Leon Tadeusz Walkowicz (1896–1958) – journalist, photographer, Polish activist. He was born on March 19, 1896, in Kishinev (Chişinău), in the Guberniya of Bessarabia, the son of Wojciech and Karolina n<sup>ée</sup> Gnyp. The family returned to Poland to avoid the Russo-Japanese War in 1905, settling on a small family estate in Sokołów near Rzeszów. Walkowicz attended school in Sokołów, and then the industrial school named after St. Florian in Krakow. For two years, he worked as a locksmith for Adam Ciechanowski in Dębniaki. In 1913, he emigrated to the United States with his family, first to New York, then arriving in Chicago on February 16, 1913. He was employed by the International Harvester Co. He soon founded a literary circle named after Henryk Sienkiewicz.

After the US entered World War I, he volunteered for the US Army. A gifted soldier, he was promoted to corporal, and then to sergeant on October 22, 1917. He spent several months at Camp Grant in Rockford, IL. On August 1, 1918, he was moved to Toronto, then New York, from where he sailed on the RMS Olympic, first to England, and then on August 30, to the port of Cherbourg in France. He served one year in France with Company C, 343rd Infantry regiment, 86th division. He trained recruits in Bordeaux, St. Lube, and Le Mans. He also made an unsuccessful attempt to transfer to the Polish Army. He obtained US citizenship before returning on July 14, 1919, and became involved in patriotic activities. In 1920, he cofounded the Alliance of American Veterans of Polish Extraction in Chicago, forerunner to the Polish Legion of American Veterans. He served as its chief commander for four terms. He was a reporter for the "Dziennik Narodowy" until 1925. After the 1925 PRCUA convention in Milwaukee, he was employed at "Dziennik Zjednoczenia." He was very engaged as a reporter and covered several US electoral conventions. He served as the delegate of the "Chicago Tribune" for Marshal Józef Piłsudski's funeral. He contributed to Polish press, including "Gazeta Warszawska," "Polonia Katowicka," and to "Narodowiec," published in France. He served as secretary of the Polska Rada Opieki Społecznej w Ameryce [Polish Council of Social Welfare in America] Illinois district, cofounder and two term director of Polish Clubs, president of the Alliance of Polish Literary and Dramatic Circles of America, president of American Relief for Poland District 20. He founded or cofounded the Polish American Historical Society, the Polish Women's Legion, and the Polish Borderlands Educational and Protective Alliance.

Walkowicz was an avid collector and hoped to create his own Polonia museum. He received many recognitions, including the Miecze Hallerowskie [Haller's Swords] with a certificate personalized by Gen. Haller, and awarded the St. George Officer's Order by Bishop I. Dub-Dubowski. Throughout his life, he maintained a rich correspondence with important figures in Poland and Polonia, including I.J. Paderewski, Gen. Haller, Wincenty Witos, Gen. Sikorski, Primate Hlond, Cardinal Sapieha, Cardinal Wyszyński, Marian Seyda, Stanisław Mikołajczyk, Kornel Makuszyński, and others. He died on May 22, 1958, in Chicago. His materials were donated by his wife, Felicia, in 1959, 1961, 1976, and finally on October 22, 1979. Over the years, many of his items, especially artifacts, have been relocated throughout the PMA.

### **Scope and Content Note:**

Walkowicz's private archive – photographs of the archive, press clippings on the archives, correspondence relating to the creation and use of the archive; no. 1, 1 filing unit, 1942, 1946.



Materials on important, contemporary individuals in Poland and Polonia – photographs, press clippings, printed ephemera, and correspondence. Individuals represented include Rev. Władysław Bandurski, Józef Barzyński, Rev. Lucian Bojnowski, Bishop Ignacy Dub-Dubowski, Gen. Józef Haller, Stefania Laudyn-Chrzanowska, Archbishop Cardinal Mundelein, Władysław Raczkiewicz, Józef Stemler, Szczęsny Zahajkiewicz, Rev. Zapła, Joseph Orlowski, Anna Neumann, Arthur Szyk (ex libris), Wincenty Witos (photographs); no. 2–29, 28 filing units, 1917–1951.

Materials relating to émigré conventions and congresses – appeals, lists of candidates, commemorative publications; no. 30–33, 173, 5 filing units, 1914–1925.

Biskupin archaeological site – photographs, press clippings, correspondence with Zdzisław Rajewski, photographs from excavations, brochures published by Poznań University; no. 34, 169, 2 filing units, 1937–1947.

Materials relating to cities and regions in Poland – photographs, press clippings, information; no. 35–36, 48, 3 filing units, 1929–1948.

Correspondence with institutions in Lwów (Lviv), Polish Educational Society, and American Relief for Poland; no. 37–39, 3 filing units, 1928–1953.

Photographs of the Polish Army during World War II, including in Warsaw, England, Italy, the Netherlands, Germany, and at Monte Cassino; no. 40–41, 49–50, 4 filing units, 1939–1945.

Polish National Department and Polish Central Relief Committee – minutes, press clippings, documents, appeals, announcements, history of Polish National Department; no. 42–47, 6 filing units, 1914–1922.

Materials relating to Gen. Sikorski – photographs and information on travels in the US; no. 51–54, 4 filing units, 1939–1943.

Photography collections on World War II battles for Poland; no. 55–56, 2 filing units, 1939–1942.

Photographs and photocopies on World War II – Polish Army in Soviet Russia, Polish airmen during and after the war, Polish Army as documented by Poland's Ministry of Information and Documentation and given to Walkowicz, and Polish Army events and celebrations; no. 57–78, 22 filing units, 1939–1944.

Publications and articles by Walkowicz on Poland; no. 79–83, 5 filing units, 1942–1953.

Press clippings collected by Walkowicz on Polish politicians, including Józef Beck, Roman Dmowski, Stanisław Mikołajczyk, Józef Piłsudski, Gen. Sikorski,

Gen. Kazimierz Sosnkowski, Rev. Alexander Syski, Wincenty Witos, and Count Maurycy Zamoyski; no. 84–94, 11 filing units, 1929–1953.

Press clippings on Poland and Polonia; no. 95–114, 20 filing units, 1912–1956.

Press clipping from Polish and English language sources, on the situation in Poland; no. 115–125, 11 filing units, 1916–1953.

Books and periodicals on Poland, Polish affairs, and Polonia, many with dedications to Walkowicz, including “*Dziennik Chicagoski*” (1893), “*Tygodnik Ilustrowany*” (1917), and *Cartoons by Vaughn Shoemaker*; no. 126–146, 170–172, 174, 25 filing units, 1893, 1917, 1929–1951.

Collection on Rev. Alexander Syski – passport, library cards, press passes, photographs, prayer books, fountain pen, rosary, crucifix, scarf, hat, books by Rev. Syski; no. 147–160, 14 filing units, 1908–1943.

Artifacts – Biskupin archaeological site relics, pottery shards dating to 700 BCE; wooden fort fragment from early Iron Age; brick from first Christian temple in Poland on Ostrów Tumski, with photographs and short history; ceramic figure; US Navy flag, that sailed the North Sea in 1917–1918; medals; no. 161–169, 8 filing units, nd.

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Collection Number: 703/190

Collection Title: **George Walter (1922–1991) Papers**

Other Titles: Spuścizna Jerzego Waltera (1922–1991)

Dates: 1957–1970

Extent, total: 94 filing units, 1.20 linear meters

Extent, processed: 94 filing units, 1.20 linear meters

Languages: Polish, English

Finding Aids: printed inventory

### **Biographical Note:**

George (Jerzy) Walter (1922–1991) – PMA curator, writer, archivist, Polonia activist. He was born on August 23, 1922, in Poznań, where he graduated from the St. Mary Magdalene junior high school. He was also a pupil of the Poznań Cathedral choir, under the direction of Fr. Dr. Waław Gieburowski. In 1935–1939, he performed with the choir in Vienna, Budapest, Frankfurt, Paris, and frequently in Warsaw. During World War II, he was a member of the underground army. In 1945, he was liberated by the 7th US Army near Darmstadt. In March of that year, he founded and published “*Wielka Polska*,” the first Polish language

periodical in Germany. In Germany, he also worked with the monthly, "Univer-sum." In 1949, he graduated from a humanities lyceum in Ingolstadt, and in September of that year, he emigrated to the United States, settling in Chicago.

Walter was selected by the Polish Army Veterans Association in America to organize its archival collections, and then to prepare the 1957 documentary book, *Czyn zbrojny wychodźstwa polskiego w Ameryce, Zbiór dokumentów i materiałów historycznych* (The War Effort of the Polish Emigration in America, A Collection of Documents and Historical Materials). Active in Chicago Polonia, he gave many lectures and wrote reviews. He was appointed secretary of the Polish Music Center, thanks to conductor Jerzy Bojanowski, and organized its library of works by Polish composers and musicologist in the United States. He was a member of the Polish Western Association of America. In 1951, he was the archivist of the Archives and Museum of the PRCUA. He was appointed its curator on October 13, 1959, by the chairman of the board, Rev. Walerian Karcz. He held this position until 1969. He died on July 12, 1991, in Chicago, and was buried in Poland.

### Scope and Content Note:

Personal papers – private correspondence, family photographs; no. 1, 1 filing unit, 1969–1970.

Correspondence with well-known individuals in Polonia, relating to his work as a curator (including with architect Prof. Tadeusz Janowski) and to his interests; no. 2–49, 91, 93, 50 filing units, 1957–1972.

Chicagoland Observance of Poland's Millennium of Christianity – correspondence with the city of Chicago committee, press releases, organizational committee lists, guest lists, programs and draft programs, scripts for performances, meeting report on ticket sale and reservations, management committee reports, ephemeral prints, proclamation by Chicago Mayor Richard J. Daley; no. 50–73, 24 filing units, 1964–1966.

Materials on Polish artists and musicians – folders, photographs, programs, press clippings, including on Warszawski Zespół Orientalny and Polski Teatr Mimów in Wrocław; correspondence with Krzysztof Penderecki and conductor A. Markowski on Penderecki's Chicago performance of *Pasja*; photographs of various ceremonies and visits of well-known Polish artists and the PMA; no. 74–76, 79, 83–86, 90, 92, 10 filing units, 1960–1970.

Press clippings and studies on events in Poland and American Polonia; no. 77–78, 2 filing units, 1960–1967.

Drawings and architectural designs; no. 80–82, 3 filing units, nd.

Studies and publications on Poland and American Polonia; no. 87–89, 3 filing units, 3 filing units, 1957–1963.

Folders, ephemeral prints, and publications collected by Walter on music; no. 94, 1 filing unit, 1971–1972.

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Collection Number: 703/191

Collection Title: **Ignatius K. Werwinski (1886–1958) Papers**

Other Titles: Spuścizna Ignacego K. Werwińskiego (1886–1958)

Dates: 1912–1953

Extent, total: 34 filing units, 5.00 linear meters

Extent, processed: 34 filing units, 5.00 linear meters

Languages: English, Polish

Finding Aids: printed inventory

### **Biographical Note:**

Ignatius (Ignacy, or Ignace) Klem Werwinski (1886–1958) – lawyer, “Kuryer Polski” director, World War I spokesperson on Polish affairs in America, initiator of Pulaski Day in the US. He was born on July 2, 1886, in South Bend, IN, where he attended elementary and high school, and schools of business and law. He was a veteran of WWI, a US Army lieutenant, and the Federal Commissioner of Deeds for the state of Indiana. He was a member of the Polish Falcons of America, and starting in 1910, a member of PNA, serving as a two-term director. As member of the Pulaski National Memorial Committee, he organized activities in an effort to establish Pulaski Day as a holiday in the United States, and also to issue a commemorative stamp. He died on November 15, 1958, and is buried in South Bend.

### **Scope and Content Note:**

Personal papers – notebooks, photographs; no. 1, 1 filing unit, 1919–1935.

Incoming correspondence, mainly from US government and state institutions, on establishing Pulaski Day; no. 2–24, 23 filing units, 1912–1950.

Outgoing correspondence, on establishing Pulaski Day; no. 25, 1 filing unit, 1929–1932.

Speeches by Werwinski on Pulaski, including speech given on October 18, 1931, at the unveiling of the Pulaski monument in Milwaukee, WI; no. 26, 1 filing unit, 1916–1937.

Documents on establishing Pulaski Day – writings by Werwinski, biographical and other texts on Pulaski, correspondence drafts; no. 27–28, 2 filing units, 1918–1952.

Resolutions and official printed documents on establishing Pulaski Day; no. 29–32, 4 filing units, 1925–1953.

Official documents and working materials on establishing Pulaski Day; no. 33, 1 filing unit, 1926–1953.

Press clippings collected by Werwinski on establishing Pulaski Day; no. 34, 1 filing unit, 1930–1938.

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Collection Number: 703/192

Collection Title: **Stefan Wicik (1924–2001) Papers**

Other Titles: Spuścizna Stefana Wicika (1924–2001)

Dates: 1958–1994

Extent, total: 3 filing units, 0.15 linear meters

Extent, processed: 3 filing units, 0.15 linear meters

Languages: Polish, English

Finding Aids: printed inventory

### **Biographical Note:**

Stefan Wicik (1924–2001) – tenor. He was born on May 3, 1924, in Kórnik near Poznań, and died on February 10, 2001, in Chicago. In 1942, he was deported to a forced labor camp in Germany. After graduating from junior high school and lyceum in 1948, he began vocal studies at the Music Academy in Cologne. He continued his studies in Chicago in 1950, first under Dimitri Onofrei, then at Chicago Musical College, under the direction of Robert Long. He made his Chicago debut in 1952, in the role of Alfredo in *La traviata*. In the following years, he sang mainly tenor roles at the New York Star Opera Festival Co., Duluth Opera Co., Michigan Opera Co., and the German Operetta Theater in Chicago. In 1956, as a soloist for the Polonia Opera Co. in New York, he toured the United States and Canada, in the role of Jontek in *Halka*. In 1958–1968, he was a soloist on the Artists Showcase, with the Chicago NBC Orchestra television program. In 1961, he won first place in the tenor class for the Midwest in an all-American

opera competition. In May 1962, engaged by impresario Harry Zelzer, he debuted at Orchestra Hall in Chicago, giving his first full vocal recital. He then performed recitals across the US. In 1964–1967, he was a soloist at the Chicago Lyric Opera. He also performed with symphony orchestras. Since his 1952 debut, Wicik was first tenor at the Polish Opera in Chicago, and from 1965, at the Lithuanian Opera in Chicago. His repertoire included operatic arias and classical, folk, and popular songs, performed in Polish, English, Italian, German, Russian, French, and Spanish. His wife, Barbara Wicik donated his materials to the PMA in 2002–2003.

### **Scope and Content Note:**

Invitations, ephemeral prints, and press clippings on performances by Wicik; no. 1–3, 3 filing units, 1958–1994.

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Collection Number: 703/193

Collection Title: **Wieczorek and Jocher Family Collection**

Other Titles: Archiwum rodziny Wieczorków i Jocher

Dates: mid-19th C.-1986

Extent, total: 35 filing units, 1.87 linear meters

Extent, processed: 35 filing units, 1.87 linear meters

Languages: Polish, English

Finding Aids: printed inventory

### **Biographical Note:**

Walter Władysław Wieczorek (1890–1967) – pharmacist, Polonia and social activist. He was born on November 1, 1890, in Piła. Since World War I, he ran the Wieczorek's Pharmacy, located at 1174 Milwaukee in Chicago. He was active in Polonian organizations, including the Polish Arts Club of Chicago. He married Maria Majewska on November 8, 1916. They had three children: Michael, Mary, Ladislava (Władysława). Ladislava married Stanley (Stanisław) Jocher on November 24, 1955. Walter Wieczorek died on December 22, 1967, in River Forest, a suburb of Chicago. The collection was donated to the PMA by the Wieczorek and Jocher family in the 1980s.

### **Scope and Content Note:**

Family papers – copy of marriage certificate between Walter Władysław Wieczorek and Maria Majewska, calling cards, notebooks, guest books from family celebrations; no. 1, 1 filing unit, 1967, 1986.

- Pharmacy business certificates; no. 2, 1 filing unit, 1937–1943, 1946.
- Condolence book from the passing of Walter Wieczorek; no. 3, 1 filing unit, 1967.
- Correspondence from Walter Wieczorek and the Jocher family; no. 4–8, 5 filing units, 1924–1968.
- Family photographs, including a Wieczorek-Jocher wedding album; no. 9–10, 2 filing units, early 19th C.-1967.
- Photographs of Zakopane and Mieczyslaw Haiman; no. 11–12, 2 filing units, first half 20th C.
- Diplomas and decorations of Walter Wieczorek; no. 13, 1 filing unit, 1920–1967.
- Press clippings on Walter Wieczorek's daughters, Ladislava and Mary; no. 14–17, 4 filing units, 1935–1963.
- Polish Arts Club of Chicago materials – bulletins, photographs, ephemeral prints, informational brochures, press clippings on exhibitions, albums prepared by Walter Wieczorek which include photographs and press clippings; no. 18–24, 7 filing units, 1926–1967.
- Press clippings on Poland and American Polonia; no. 25–28, 4 filing units, 1942–1967.
- Sheet music collected by Stanley Jocher; no. 29, 1 filing unit, nd.
- Chopin, dzieła zbiorowe*, ed. I.J. Paderewski; no. 30, 1 filing unit, 1939.
- Tadeusz Kosciuszko – typed manuscript in English, postcards bearing his image; no. 31, 1 filing unit, 1949.
- Postcard collection depicting Chicago landscape; no. 32, 1 filing unit, 1933.
- Easter cards printed by “Polonia” publishing in Warsaw; no. 33, 1 filing unit, nd.
- Press clippings and ephemeral prints on the assassination of US President John F. Kennedy; no. 34, 1 filing unit, 1964.
- Business cards and pharmaceutical packages; no. 35, 1 filing unit, nd.
- Mementos – compass; medals (commemorative 1960 Olympics in Rome medal, issued by the Polish Olympic Committee; medal inscribed *Poległym Cześć* with image of a soldier; medal commemorating 25 years of work by Maria Majewska from the Kosciuszko Society, February 1901; Tadeusz Kosciuszko Institute

medal; 1933 Chicago World's Fair medal; medal honoring Kazimierz Pulaski, by the Polish American Patriot Front); Bulova watch belonging to Walter Wiczorek; 1909 inscribed cigarette case sized box; signet inscribed *World War 1918 Veterans*; busts of famous Poles, including Piłsudski, Mościcki, Sikorski, Chopin, and Słowacki; no. 36–51, 16 filing units, 1901–1960.

Family mementos – prayer book, vest belonging to Walter Wiczorek, given by his wife Maria Majewska on their wedding; no. 52–53, 2 filing units, 1916.

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Collection Number: 703/194

Collection Title: **Kazimierz Wiehler (1891–1971) Papers**

Other Titles: Spuścizna Kazimierza Wiehlera (1891–1971)

Dates: 1929–1971

Extent, total: 25 filing units, 0.65 linear meters

Extent, processed: 25 filing units, 0.65 linear meters

Languages: Polish, English

Finding Aids: printed inventory

### **Biographical Note:**

Kazimierz Wiehler (1891–1971) – poet, composer. He was born on October 25, 1891 (birth also attributed as 1897 and 1898 in some sources), in Poland, and died on October 28, 1971, in Chicago. He graduated from a trade school and completed higher studies in music in Krakow and at the Academy of Music in Vienna. From 1913, he lived and worked in Warsaw. During World War I, he was in Russia. From 1914, he taught at the State Music School in Irkutsk. He was a poet, a theater and music critic, a song lyric author, and a music composer, sometimes publishing under the pseudonym Jantar. He emigrated to the United States in the 1950s with his wife, Stainslawka, and continued his musical career.

### **Scope and Content Note:**

Personal papers – copies of birth and marriage certificates, work certificates, citizenship documents, passport, testament; no. 1, 1 filing unit, 1929–1971.

Incoming correspondence; no. 2, 1 filing unit, 1958–1970.

Family photographs; no. 3–4, 2 filing units, nd.

Sheet music; no. 5–14, 10 filing units, nd.



Poetry, prose, and novels by Wiehler – typed and handwritten manuscripts with handwritten corrections; no. 15–22, 8 filing units, nd.

Press clippings of poems and prose by Wiehler; no. 23–25, 3 filing units, 1953–1971.

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Collection Number: 703/275

Collection Title: **Henry Wilczynski (1920–1977) Papers**

Other Titles: Spuścizna Henryka (Henry'ego) Wilczyńskiego (1920–1977); Henry Wilczynski Collection

Dates: [1910] 1920–1977 [1994]

Extent, total: 4 filing units, 0.05 linear meters

Extent, processed: 4 filing units, 0.05 linear meters

Languages: English, Polish

Finding Aids: printed inventory

### **Biographical Note:**

Henry Stanley Wilczynski (1920–1977) – baker, photographer. He was born on July 28, 1920, in Chicago. During World War II, he served in the US Army, with the rank of sergeant, with duties as baker and chef. He owned and operated Wilczynski's Bakery in Chicago's Back of the Yards neighborhood, at 1321 W. 51st Street. He died on September 28, 1977, in Chicago.

### **Scope and Content Note:**

Personal papers – birth and death certificates, military documents, identification cards, medical records including appointment calendar, burial and insurance documents; no. 1, 1 filing unit, 1920–1977.

Family papers – birth certificate (including copies) of Wilczynski's mother, marriage certificate of Wilczynski's parents, copies of notarized deed to property owned by Wilczynski's father in Poland, press clippings on the death and burial of Eugenia Berdowski, Wilczynski's daughter, Wilczynski's notes and genealogical tree; no. 2, 1 filing unit, 1910–1977.

Family photographs, film, and negatives of Wilczynski's Bakery; no. 3, 1 filing unit, nd.

Mementos – framed portrait of Gabriel Narutowicz, eyeglasses, pins; no. 4, 1 filing unit, nd.

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Collection Number: 703/195

Collection Title: **Fr. Stanislaus Włodarczyk (nd-1946) Postcard Collection**

Other Titles: Kolekcja pocztówek ks. Stanisława Włodarczyka (b.d.-1946)

Dates: 19th-20th C.

Extent, total: 15 filing units, 0.10 linear meters

Extent, processed: 15 filing units, 0.10 linear meters

Languages: Polish

Finding Aids: printed inventory

**Biographical Note:**

Fr. Stanislaus (Stanisław) Włodarczyk, CM (nd-1946) – priest, teacher. In 1900–1906, and again in 1909–1911, he taught Polish at the Vincentian minor seminary in Nowa Wieś, Krakow. In the United States, he was a professor at St. John Kanty College in Erie, PA. For 21 years, he served as vicar at St. Stanislaus Bishop & Martyr parish, New Haven, CT. He was devoted to missionary work, and was known as a preacher and author of many sermons. He was one of the founders of “Kazalnica,” the only Polish homiletical monthly in the US. He died in New Haven. Each postcard album is labeled and titled by Fr. Włodarczyk.

**Scope and Content Note:**

Postcards on the history of Poland, titled *Od Jagiełły do Augusta III. Początek życia wewnętrznego w Polsce; Życie wewnętrzne. Stanisław August do Powstania 1830 r.; 1830–1917 Początek Legionów; Legiony; Legiony do końca*; no. 1–5, 5 filing units, 19th–20th C.

Postcards on regions of Poland, titled *Krajobrazy. Chałupy wiejskie, seria z typami. Ziemia krakowska - początek; Ziemia krakowska. Typy - prace w polu, życie religijne na wsi; Życie religijne. Ziemia: sieradzka, łowicka, lubelska, radomska, śląska, sądecka. Górale. Sztuka ludowa; Dworki szlacheckie. Tańce polskie, Czerwona Ruś, Huculi, Podole-Ukraina-Słowacy-Białorusy-Rosjanie, Litwini, Żydzi, Cyganie; Warszawa i b. Królestwo. Wileńszczyzna, Poznańskie, Pomorze-Gdańsk, Gdynia, Śląsk, Kraków – początek; Kraków i b. Galicja*; no. 6–10, 14–15, 7 filing units, 19th–20th C.

Postcards on Polish literature, painting, and music; no. 11–13, 3 filing units, 19th–20th C.

Collection Number: 703/252

Collection Title: **Feliks Woltanski (1876–1931) Papers**

Other Titles: Spuścizna Feliksa Woltańskiego (1876–1931)

Dates: 1920–1931

Extent, total: 1 filing unit, 0.01 linear meters

Extent, processed: 1 filing unit, 0.01 linear meters

Languages: Polish, English

Finding Aids: printed inventory

### **Biographical Note:**

Feliks Woltanski (1876–1931) – World War I veteran, served under Gen. Haller. He was born on May 18, 1876, the son of Fabian and Józefa, residing in Lito-brog. He completed fourth grade in the village school. He emigrated to the United States in 1904, and from October 23, 1917 to February 2, 1920, he served in Haller's Army. He was staff chief and adjutant in the 6th Auxiliary Wagon Fort Squadron, and demobilized on February 17, 1920, in Przemyśl. He arrived at the transportation hub in Skierniewice, from where he returned to Scranton, PA. After some time, he returned to Poland with his wife, Paulina. He was awarded the Krzyż Żołnierzy Polskich z Ameryki (Cross of Polish Soldiers from America) on November 18, 1920, in Warsaw, by Józef Piłsudski. He died on September 27, 1931, in Dąbrowa Górnicza. He was posthumously awarded the Medal of Independence for his efforts in Poland's regained independence, on April 27, 1938, by the President of the Republic of Poland. His papers were donated in 1965 by his wife, Paulina Woźnicka.

### **Scope and Content Note:**

Personal papers – military service records, Powiatowa Komenda Uzupełnień [Army Recruiting Command] issued list of notables, copies of military documents; death certificate copy; Medal of Independence diploma; two photographs, of Woltanski in uniform, and of his wife; newspaper fragment on Haller's Army; no. 1, 1 filing unit, 1920–1931.

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Collection Number: 703/211

Collection Title: **Bishop Aloysius J. Wycislo (1908–2005) Papers**

Other Titles: Spuścizna bpa Alojzego Wycisło (1908–2005)

Dates: 1960–1961

Extent, total: 2 filing units, 0.10 linear meters  
Extent, processed: 2 filing units, 0.10 linear meters  
Languages: English, Polish  
Finding Aids: printed inventory

**Biographical Note:**

Bishop Aloysius John Wycislo (1908–2005) – priest, bishop of Diocese of Green Bay. He was born on June 17, 1908, in Chicago. He attended Archbishop Quigley Preparatory Seminary, Chicago, and University of St. Mary of the Lake, Mundelein, IL, and was ordained on April 7, 1934. He served briefly as a priest at St. Michael parish in Chicago. In 1942, he earned a master's degree in social work from the Catholic University of America, in Washington, DC. In 1943–1959, he led the Catholic Relief Services, first as field director, then as executive director, establishing 262 help centers in 23 countries in Europe and the Middle East, and aiding the resettlement of over 600,000 people. He also served as director of the National Catholic Resettlement Council. He served as the United Nations Vatican Observer in 1954–1956. He was consecrated as bishop on December 21, 1960, in Chicago, serving as auxiliary bishop. He was installed in Green Bay, WI, in 1968, leading the diocese until his retirement in 1983. He died on October 12, 2005, in Green Bay.

**Scope and Content Note:**

Album of photographs depicting Wycislo participating in ceremonies; no. 1, 1 filing units, nd.

Materials on the appointment of Wycislo as bishop and assuming duties as auxiliary bishop in Chicago; no. 2, 1 filing unit, 1960–1961.

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Collection Number: 703/242

Collection Title: **Zajączkowski Family Collection**

Other Titles: Spuścizna Henryka Zajączkowskiego i Anny Rynkiewiczówny-Zajączkowskiej

Dates: 1923–1949

Extent, total: 15 filing units, 0.08 linear meters  
Extent, processed: 15 filing units, 0.08 linear meters  
Languages: Polish, English, Latin  
Finding Aids: printed inventory

**Biographical Note:**

Henryk (Henry K.) Zajączkowski (1902–1995) – lawyer, aid worker. He was born on May 15, 1902, in Warsaw. He graduated from the Faculty of Law and Social Sciences at the Stefan Batory University in Wilno (Vilnius). During the interwar period, he worked as a sub-prosecutor and court assessor in Poland. He was in Sweden after World War II, as a member of the Research Commission of the Ministry of Justice and worked in the Relief Society for Poles delegation in Stockholm. He died on December 22, 1995, in Ann Arbor, MI.

Anna Zajączkowski nève Rynkiewicz (1905–1987) – teacher, aid worker. She was born on October 23, 1905, in Wilno. During the interwar period, she worked as a junior high teacher in Nowogródek. After World War II, she was in Sweden. In 1946–1949, she served as head of the Relief Society for Poles delegation in Stockholm. She died on April 26, 1987, in Ann Arbor.

**Scope and Content Note:**

Documents on Henryk Zajączkowski's education – law diploma from Stefan Batory University, index; no. 1–2, 2 filing units, 1923–1927.

Documents on Henryk Zajączkowski's professional work – nomination as sub-prosecutor and court assessor, identification papers; no. 3–7, 5 filing units, 1929–1939.

Documents on Henryk Zajączkowski's work in Stockholm – nomination as member of Research Commission of the Ministry of Justice, employment papers of Relief Society for Poles; no. 8–9, 2 filing units, 1945, 1948.

Documents on Anna Zajączkowski's education – secondary school diploma, master's degree in philosophy diploma from Stefan Batory University; no. 10–11, 2 filing units, 1927, 1939.

Documents on Anna Zajączkowski's professional work – certificates to teach German language in schools, nomination as junior high teacher in Nowogródek, papers as head of the Relief Society for Poles; no. 12–15, 4 filing units, 1930–1931, 1946–1949.

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Collection Number: 703/196

Collection Title: **Antoni Zamora (1909–1987) Papers**

Other Titles: Spuścizna Antoniego Zamory (1909–1987)

Dates: 1929–1987

Extent, total: 4 filing units, 0.20 linear meters

Extent, processed: 4 filing units, 0.20 linear meters

Languages: Polish, English, German, Hungarian

Finding Aids: printed inventory

**Biographical Note:**

Antoni Zamora (1909–1987) – poet, painter. He was born on July 14, 1909, in Kromołów in the Kielce province, and died on April 22, 1987, in Chicago. He graduated from the Jarosław school of economics. In 1933, he was admitted to the police in the rank of lieutenant; in 1937, he served as police lieutenant in Jałowiec, in Buchacz county. During World War II, he was in Hungary and Germany, where he worked as a secretary in the Osnabrück school district. In 1950, he emigrated to the United States with his wife, where he composed poetry and painted. He exhibited mainly with the Polish Arts Club of Chicago. He was awarded the Silver Medal by the Polish Treasury. The collection of Antoni Zamora was donated by Jadwiga Sroka, wife of the nephew of Antoni's wife, Maria Zamora, on August 16, 2004. Also donated were 16 paintings by Antoni Zamora. Further materials relating to Antoni Zamora can be found in the Maria Zamora Papers.

**Scope and Content Note:**

Personal papers – copy of birth certificate, Polish school diplomas, certificates of professional work, recommendations and their translations, identifications cards, including as a former prisoner of war, journal from 1939, money from the interwar period; no. 1, 1 filing unit, 1932–1987.

Documents relating to work and activities in the United States – translations of documents, work certificates and recommendations, official documents; no. 2, 1 filing unit, 1929–1987.

Press clippings and ephemeral prints on painting exhibitions, photographs of the artist at work, and press clippings on his works exhibited under the Polish Arts Club of Chicago; no. 3, 1 filing unit, 1943–1987.

Paintings – copies and reproductions; no. 4, 1 filing unit, nd.

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Collection Number: 703/197

Collection Title: **Maria Zamora (1906–2004) Papers**

Other Titles: Spuścizna Marii Zamory (1906–2004)

Dates: 1912–2000

Extent, total: 18 filing units, 0.36 linear meters

Extent, processed: 18 filing units, 0.36 linear meters

Languages: Polish, English, German, Hungarian

Finding Aids: printed inventory

**Biographical Note:**

Maria Zamora née Paluch (1906–2004) – teacher, poet. She was born on January 10, 1906, in Zaleszczyki (Zalishchyky) in Podolia, and died on March 22, 2004,

in Chicago. The daughter of Józef Paluch and Helena nève Pleczyński, in 1934–1937, she completed pedagogical studies at the teacher's seminary in Buczacz (Buchach). In 1937–1939, she worked as a teacher in public schools in Zamość, Buczacz, and Barysz. During World War II, she founded Polish schools in Hungary and Germany. In the Hanover region, she was a school inspector, and a teacher and principal in 1945–1949. In 1951, she founded the first post-war Polish school in Chicago, named after Tadeusz Kosciuszko, and served as principal and teacher until 1961. After 1961, she wrote poetry, which was published by Polish and American Polonia publishers and newspapers, as well as in France. She was a member of the Polish American Congress. She was awarded the Medal Komisji Edukacji Narodowej [National Education Commission Medal]. The collection of Maria Zamora was donated by Jadwiga Sroka, wife of the nephew of Maria Zamora, on August 16, 2004. Further materials indirectly relating to Maria Zamora can be found in the Antoni Zamora Papers.

### Scope and Content Note:

Personal papers – copy of birth certificate, certificates from the village school in Zaleszczyki and the teacher's seminary in Buczacz, and secondary school certificate entitling her to serve as a substitute teacher in public schools; family documents relating to her grandparents, parents and siblings, such as birth certificates as well as school certificates for her brother Mieczysław; no. 1–4, 4 filing units, 1912–1962.

Materials on her work as a teacher in Poland, Germany, Hungary, and United States – diplomas, certificates of employment, official information, recommendations, transcripts; no. 5–8, 11, 5 filing units, 1931–1989.

Decorations and diplomas in recognition of her work as a teacher, including the Knight's Cross of the Order of Polonia Restituta, awarded on September 20, 2000, by President Aleksander Kwaśniewski; no. 9, 1 filing unit, 1976, 2000.

Family photographs; no. 10, 1 filing unit, 1914–2000.

Lesson plans from Kosciuszko Polish Saturday School in Chicago; no. 11, 1 filing unit, 1951.

Press clippings on her work as a teacher and poet; no. 12, 1 filing unit, 1953–1992.

Press clippings of her published poetry; no. 13–14, 2 filing units, 1953–1980.

Published works of poems and prose by Zamora, including *Pastorałka - muzyczny obrazek sceniczny dla młodzieży na okres Bożego Narodzenia*, a collection of poems, *W noc sylwestrową – obrazek sceniczny dla dzieci*, *Kwiaty dla mamy*, and *Obrazki sceniczne*, a three act play based on her experiences in internment camps in Hungary; no. 15–18, 4 filing units, 1941, 1969, 1972, 1977.

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Collection Number: 703/205

Collection Title: **Stanisław Ząbek (1897-nd) Papers**

Other Titles: Spuścizna Stanisława Ząbka (1897-b.d.)

Dates: 1920–1964

Extent, total: 5 filing units, 0.02 linear meters

Extent, processed: 5 filing units, 0.02 linear meters

Languages: Polish, English, French

Finding Aids: printed inventory

### **Biographical Note:**

Stanisław Ząbek (1897-nd) – World War I veteran. He was born on March 16, 1897, in Galicia. He served in Haller's Army in the rank of corporal, as a radiotelegraph operator. He fought on the French front in 1918, and on the Wołyń (Volhynia) front in 1919. In the 1930s, he served as president of the Polish Army Veterans Association in France, Post No. 50. (Possible dates: March 16, 1897–1966.)

### **Scope and Content Note:**

Correspondence addressed to US President Franklin D. Roosevelt and to the US Congress; no. 1, 1 filing unit, 1933–1964.

Photographs and postcards depicting Haller's Army soldiers, including Ząbek; no. 2, 1 filing unit, nd.

Operating instructions for French radiotelegraphs used during World War I; no. 3, 1 filing unit, nd.

Materials relating to military service – certificate from the Ministry of Military Affairs, certifying the acquisition of new qualifications for radiotelegraph operations, diplomas, military passes, certificates, engagement in machine production during World War II; no. 4–5, 2 filing units, 1920–1945.

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Collection Number: 703/198

Collection Title: **Szczepan Zimmer (1904–1984) Papers**

Other Titles: Spuścizna Szczepana Zimmera (1904–1984)

Dates: 1945–1950

Extent, total: 32 filing units, 1.06 linear meters

Extent, processed: 32 filing units, 1.06 linear meters

Languages: Polish, English, German

Finding Aids: printed inventory



**Biographical Note:**

Szczepan Karol Zimmer (1904–1984) – literary historian, writer, teacher, journalist, librarian. He was born on December 26, 1903. He studied Polish philology at the University of Lwów (Lviv). In 1925–1939, he was a high school teacher in Lwów and Przemyśl. He participated in the campaign of September 1939, and was held in a prisoner of war camp until the end of World War II. In 1945–1951, he was chief inspector of Polish schools in the British occupation zone of Germany, and headed the Centralny Komitet dla Spraw Szkolnych i Oświatowych [Central Committee for School and Education Issues] in Germany. In 1951, he emigrated to the United States, and was active in Chicago Polonia until 1960. In 1960–1963, he worked in Los Angeles hospital libraries until he retired. His papers likely came to the PMA before he moved to Los Angeles. He died on March 12, 1984, in Los Angeles.

**Scope and Content Note:**

Zrzeszenie Polskich Nauczycieli na Wychodźstwie w Niemczech [Association of Polish Teachers in Emigration in Germany] activities – meeting minutes, statutes, membership declarations, and circulars; no. 1, 1 filing unit, 1946–1949.

Centralny Komitet dla Spraw Szkolnych i Oświatowych activities – minutes from teachers' meetings, conventions, and conferences, bulletins and circulars, list of donations and supplies, correspondence; no. 2–8, 7 filing units, 1945–1950.

Correspondence as head of the Centralny Komitet dla Spraw Szkolnych i Oświatowych, including with the Związek Studentów Polskich [Polish Students Union] from different occupation zones; no. 9–12, 4 filing units, 1948–1950.

Activities as main inspector of Polish schools – situational zone reports sent to the Polish Government in Exile in London, monthly school reports from various zones, school visit minutes, financial records, lists of teachers and students, including teachers from the Zrzeszenie Polskich Nauczycieli na Wychodźstwie w Niemczech leaving for Argentina, payroll records for civilian teachers; copies of diplomas from Roczna Szkoła Przynsposobienia Kupieckiego [business school] in Lippstadt, the Polish junior high school and lyceum of economics in Lippstadt (grade books), and copies of diplomas from secondary school, issued in 1947; lesson plans for the Polish junior high school and lyceum of economics in Lippstadt; no. 13–28, 16 filing units, 1946–1950.

Commemorative albums given to Zimmer from students in various schools, including from the school in Wentorf, the Polish Technical College in Esslingen (dated July 3, 1949, the day the school closed in Germany), the Polish housing

section in Westrhauderfehn, and the 4th School District in Borghorst; no. 29–32, 4 filing units, 1946–1949.

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Collection Number: 703/280

Collection Title: **Theophil Raymond Zuwala (1917–1965)**

**Papers**

Other Titles: Spuścizna Theophila Raymonda Zuwala (1917–1965); Theophil Zuwala Collection

Dates: 1942–1965

Extent, total: 3 filing units, 0.01 linear meters

Extent, processed: 3 filing units, 0.01 linear meters

Languages: English

Finding Aids: printed inventory

**Biographical Note:**

Theophil Raymond Zuwala (1917–1965) – American Army veteran. He was born on November 28, 1918, and died on February 21, 1965, in Oak Lawn, a suburb of Chicago. He was a die cutter in his professional life, and served in the US Army during World War II.

**Scope and Content Note:**

Personal papers – insurance policies, death certificate, condolence cards; no. 1, 1 filing unit, 1942–1965.

Photographs from US Army service; no. 2, 1 filing unit, nd.

Album of private photographs; no. 3, 1 filing unit, nd.

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Collection Number: 703/199

Collection Title: **Joseph Zurawski (b. 1937) Papers**

Other Titles: Kolekcja Józefa Żurawskiego

Dates: 1969–1983

Extent, total: 48 filing units, 1.20 linear meters

Extent, processed: 48 filing units, 1.20 linear meters

Languages: English, Polish

Finding Aids: printed inventory

**Biographical Note:**

Joseph Walter Zurawski (b. 1937) – writer, teacher, historian, Polonia activist. He was born on March 25, 1937, in Chicago, and raised in a Polish neighborhood. He completed St. Benedict's College in 1958, and graduated from Ohio University in 1960. Returning to Chicago, he began working in the Chicago Public School system. His master's thesis, *Poland, the captive satellite: a study in national psychology*, was published in 1962. For 12 years, he served as editor of the PRCUA publication, "Naród Polski." In 1975, he wrote *Polish American history and culture: a classified bibliography*. He chaired an education committee of the Polish American Congress, cooperating with the Chicago Board of Education. He published several educational materials. He assisted in organizing the archives of the St. Mary of Nazareth Hospital Center in Chicago. He is active in many organizations: PRCUA, American Council of Polish Cultural Clubs, and the PMA, serving as a past president. He has been recognized by many organizations: Chicago Board of Education, Polish American Historical Association, and the Kosciuszko Foundation. In 2007, he authored *Polish Chicago: our history, our recipes*, and in 2018, *The Polish presence in American screen images*.

**Scope and Content Note:**

Correspondence with Polonian and American individuals and institutions, mainly relating to his professional work, alphabetically arranged by Zurawski; no. 1–45, 45 filing units, 1969–1983.

*Polish American history and culture: a classified bibliography* – publication materials, handwritten and typed manuscripts; no. 46–48, 3 filing units, 1975.

# 3

## PMA archives collections and fonds

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Collection Number: 703/298

Collection Title: **Biographical Archives**

Other Titles: Archiwum Biograficzne Muzeum Polskiego w Ameryce

Dates: 1894–2018

Extent, total: 4837 filing units, 7.50 linear meters

Extent, processed: 4837 filing units, 7.50 linear meters

Languages: Polish, English

Finding Aids: printed inventory

### **Historical Note:**

The Biographical Archives is an artificial collection created by the PMA, from the need to separate and organize materials relating to the lives of leading figures of emigration: Polonia activists, academics, lawyers, journalists, doctors, lecturers, artists, athletes, and others, as well as individuals in Poland and the United States, including political and religious leaders. The origins of the Biographical Archives are not fully known, but likely began under the PMA's first curator, Mieczysław Haiman. Collecting information from newspapers and other sources was initiated at that time, as was noting citations on biographical information in various books and publications. Collecting this type of information continues, with supplements to existing folders and the creation of new folders for contemporary figures in Polonia. As an open vertical file, it also serves as a reference collection. The files are organized alphabetically by name.

### **Scope and Content Note:**

Biographical folders – information, obituaries and press clippings about famous Poles, representatives of Polonia or individuals associated with Polonia, in alphabetical order; no. 1–4837, 4837 filing units, 1894–present.

Collection Number: 703/290

Collection Title: **Constitution of May 3, 1791 Collection**

Other Titles: Kolekcja dotycząca Konstytucji 3 maja

Dates: 1891–2011

Extent, total: 35 filing units, 0.35 linear meters

Extent, processed: 35 filing units, 0.35 linear meters

Languages: Polish, English

Finding Aids: printed inventory

### Historical Note:

An artificial collection created by the PMA over many years, thematically centered on the Constitution of May 3, 1791, an act regulating the legal system of the Polish Lithuanian Commonwealth. It was the first constitution in Europe, and the second in the world, after the United States Constitution of 1787.

### Scope and Content Note:

Anniversary observances in Chicago and other cities in the US – ephemeral prints and observance materials, event programs, press clippings, constitutional texts, typed articles about the constitution, manuscripts of speeches, photographs from observances in the US and Poland; no. 1–31, 31 filing units, 1891–2011.

Publications on the Constitution of May 3, 1791, published in the US and Poland; no. 32–35, 5 filing units, 1918–1991.

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Collection Number: 703/271

Collection Title: **Copernicus Collection**

Other Titles: Kolekcja dotycząca Mikołaja Kopernika

Dates: 1937–1974

Extent, total: 21 filing units, 0.40 linear meters

Extent, processed: 21 filing units, 0.40 linear meters

Languages: English, Polish, Russian

Finding Aids: printed inventory

### Historical Note:

An artificial collection centered on Nicolaus Copernicus (Mikołaj Kopernik, 1473–1543) – astronomer, author of *On the Revolutions of the Celestial Spheres*.

The collection is comprised of donations from various private individuals as well as materials collected by the PMA, primarily related to the 500th anniversary observations in 1973, and organized into thematic series.

### Scope and Content Note:

Anniversary observations of the birth of Copernicus – event programs, ephemeral prints, invitations, press clippings, and information on celebrations in Poland and United States arranged alphabetically by state, primarily from 500th anniversary observations; no. 1–2, 4–11, 10 filing units, 1943, 1961, 1973.

Guidebooks and tourism publications on tour routes relating to Copernicus; no. 3, 1 filing unit, 1973.

Commemorative stamps, primarily relating to the 500th anniversary; no. 12, 1 filing unit, 1937, 1971–1974.

Copernicus Society of America – promotional materials; no. 13, 1 filing unit, 1973.

Copernicus Lunar Crater – press clippings and graphics; no. 14, 1 filing unit, 1969.

Graphics – postcards, greeting cards, photographic prints, astral chart, woodcut print, calendar, and portrait prints; no. 15, 1 filing unit, 1948, 1953, 1960, 1972–1973.

Unpublished texts on Copernicus; no. 16, 1 filing unit, 1973.

Monographs on Copernicus; no. 17, 1 filing unit, 1966, 1972–1973.

Periodicals on Copernicus; no. 18, 1 filing unit, 1930, 1953, 1962, 1966, 1971–1973.

Press clippings on Copernicus; no. 19–21, 3 filing units, 1953, 1972–1974.

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Collection Number: 703/213

Collection Title: **Tadeusz Kosciuszko Collection**

Other Titles: Kolekcja listów Tadeusza Kościuszki

Dates: 1775–1818, 1926

Extent, total: 122 filing units, 0.20 linear meters

Extent, processed: 122 filing units, 0.20 linear meters

Languages: French, English, Polish

Finding Aids: printed inventory

**Historical Note:**

The collection is comprised of letters, prints, and documents purchased by and donated to the PMA. It includes letters written by Tadeusz Kosciuszko (1746–1917) – Polish and American military engineer and general, American Revolutionary War participant, and Supreme Commander of the Polish National Armed Forces during the 1794 Kosciuszko Uprising, as well as letters written to and about him.

**Scope and Content Note:**

Letters written and signed by Kosciuszko; no. 1–81, 81 filing units, 1775–1817.

Letters written to and about Kosciuszko; no. 82–108, 26 filing units, 1878–1818.

Various letters and manuscripts relating to Kosciuszko; no. 109–114, 6 filing units, 1787–1798.

Broadsides and proclamations by or about Kosciuszko; no. 115–118, 4 filing units, 1791, 1794.

Printed images of Kosciuszko; no. 119, 1 filing unit, nd.

Copies of letters, printed letters, press clippings; no. 120–122, 3 filing units, 1802, 1926.

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Collection Number: 703/214

Collection Title: **Map Collection**

Other Titles: Zbiór kartograficzny Muzeum Polskiego w Ameryce

Dates: 1493–1979

Extent, total: 275 filing units

Extent, processed: 275 filing units

Languages: Latin, Polish, English, German, Italian, French

Finding Aids: printed inventory

**Historical Note:**

The collection is comprised of original maps acquired through donations to the PMA from various private individuals, as well as collected by the PMA. The Map Collection was formally cataloged in 1995 by Edward and Teresa Hintzke.

**Scope and Content Note:**

The collection is comprised of maps of Poland, arranged chronologically. The earliest map is from the 1493 Nuremberg Chronicle, "Cracovia et Casimirus et Clepardia" (Liber Chronicarum cum Figuris et Imaginibus. Nuremberg, Anton Koberger; Latin, original date July 12, 1493; "De Sancto Stanislao episcopo Cracoviensi patrono Sarmacie De Cracovia urbe Regia Sarmacie...Cracovia igitur illustris urbs Sarmacie qua Poloniam vocant ad rippam Vistule no longe ab eius fontibus sita..."). The most recent is a series of seven maps from 1979, "Nazi Camps On Polish Soil 1939-1945." The maps in the collection cover Poland through different historical periods, individual regions and cities in Poland, and thematic issues. The maps were published in Poland, the United States, and abroad.

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Collection Number: 703/207

Collection Title: **Helena Modrzejewska Collection**

Other Titles: Kolekcja dotycząca Heleny Modrzejewskiej

Dates: 1851-2009

Extent, total: 22 filing units, 0.55 linear meters

Extent, processed: 22 filing units, 0.55 linear meters

Languages: Polish, English

Finding Aids: printed inventory

**Historical Note:**

The collection is comprised of donations to the PMA from various private individuals, as well as items collected by the PMA. Helena Modrzejewska, or Modjeska (1840-1909) – dramatic stage actor in Poland and abroad. She was born on October 12, 1840, in Krakow, as Jadwiga Helena Misel. In 1868, she married Karol Bodzenta Chłapowski. She attended a finishing school, and then the school run by the Congregation of the Virgins of the Presentation of the Blessed Virgin Mary, "Prezentki." She was involved with Gustaw Zimajer, through whom she made her provincial theatrical debut. She took the stage name Modrzejewska early in her career. In 1876, she emigrated to California with her family and friends, including Julian Sypniewski, Łucjan Paprocki, and Henryk Sienkiewicz. After many years abroad and intensive study of the English language, Modrzejewska, shortened to Modjeska, made her American debut at the California Theatre in San Francisco in 1877. She continued acting, mostly on the American and English stage. She gained tremendous recognition, performing a Shakespearean repertoire. She



became a US citizen in 1883. She performed in 260 roles. She died on April 8, 1909, in Newport Beach, CA. Her funeral was held in Los Angeles, and she is buried in the family plot at Rakowicki Cemetery, Krakow. There, the funeral turned into a patriotic manifestation, with Henryk Sienkiewicz delivering a speech.

### Scope and Content Note:

Photographs, negatives, and posters of Modrzejewska's theater performances; no. 1, 1 filing unit, nd.

Press clippings and copies of articles on Modrzejewska; no. 2, 21, 2 filing units, 1893–1886, 1893–1894, 1968–1969.

Note by Modrzejewska (ticket, original and copy) to actor Sarah Bernhardt [Rosine Bernard]; no. 18, 1 filing unit, nd.

Directions to Modrzejewska's house on Bay Island, CA; no. 11, 1 filing unit, nd.

Sketches of Modrzejewska's dresses; no. 17, 1 filing unit, nd.

Celebrations honoring Modrzejewska – programs, events on the anniversary of her birth and death, photographs of the Helena Modjeska Statue in Anaheim, CA; no. 9–10, 12–14, 19, 6 filing units, 1909, 1940, 1955–1959.

Personal items belonging to Modrzejewska – lock of hair, wax to strengthen shoe button threads, a twig from Modrzejewska's funeral wreath; no. 4–6, 3 filing units, 1909.

Publications on Modrzejewska; no. 7–8, 15–16, 4 filing units, 1956, 1964.

Promotional postcard for the documentary *Modjeska - Woman Triumphant*, by director/writer Basia Myszynska; no. 20, 1 filing unit, 2009.

Personal book collection belonging to Modrzejewska; no. 22, 1 filing unit, 1851–1878.

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Collection Number: 703/296

Collection Title: **1939 New York World's Fair Collection**

Other Titles: Kolekcja dotycząca Wystawy Światowej w Nowym Jorku w 1939 r.

Dates: 1939–2009

Extent, total: 60 filing units, 0.50 linear meters

Extent, processed: 60 filing units, 0.50 linear meters

Languages: Polish, English

Finding Aids: printed inventory

**Historical Note:**

The New York World's Fair in 1939–1940, with the motto, “The World of Tomorrow,” was one of the largest and most expensive international exhibitions. It opened on April 30, 1939, with speeches by US President Franklin D. Roosevelt and Albert Einstein, on the 150th anniversary of George Washington's inauguration. Sixty foreign governments participated in the fair, with over 44 million visitors. The Polish Pavilion was built on an area of 70,000 square feet, according to the architectural plans by Jan Cybulski and Jan Galinowski. The sculptured accent at its entrance was an openwork tower, 50 meters high, modeled on Polish medieval towers adapted to the modern characteristics of the fair. Also at its entrance stood the King Jagiełło Monument, sculpted by Stanisław Ostrowski. The Pavilion included over 11,000 exhibits in over a dozen halls. The central space of the Pavilion was the Hall of Honor, featuring seven paintings by the Brotherhood of St. Luke. The Polish Pavilion officially opened on May 3, 1939, on the 148th anniversary of the Constitution of May 3, 1791. The Republic of Poland was represented by the Polish ambassador to the United States, Count Jerzy Potocki. Also attending were Baron Stefan K. de Ropp, Commissioner of the Polish Pavilion, and Count Sylwester Gruszka, Consul General of the Republic of Poland in New York. The exhibition was described in a richly illustrated catalog, and in many sections, it presented the past and present of Poland in detail. October 10–15, 1939, was designated as Polish Week, and October 19–20, 1940, as Polish Days at the New York World's Fair.

The outbreak of World War II made the return of the exhibits and artifacts to Poland impossible. After the fair closed on October 27, 1940, Commissioner de Ropp, serving as plenipotentiary of the Polish government, struggled with storing and securing the items in the Polish Pavilion. In order to raise funds, he selected items for auction. Thanks to efforts by Joseph L. Kania, president of the Polish Roman Catholic Union of America, and Mieczysław Haiman, Archives and Museum of the PRCUA curator, a portion of the items were purchased for \$24,000 (paid in monthly installments of \$500); other items were taken and held on deposit for the Polish government. The artifacts were exhibited in Cleveland and Detroit before arriving at the museum in Chicago. Many items arrived in desperate condition, and in the presence of customs officers, some items were included on the “Destruction List,” and some on the “Damages List.” The collection was very diverse, including paintings, sculptures, engravings, handicrafts, jewelry, models of ships and steam locomotives, reproductions of monuments, and photographs. The exhibit of these collections opened on May 3, 1941, and the ceremony was attended by Stanisław Mikołajczyk, Deputy Prime Minister of the Polish Government in Exile in London. Prime Minister Władysław Sikorski visited the exhibit earlier, on April 19, 1941. In 1966,

the PMA became the rightful owner of the New York World's Fair exhibits, originally owned by the Polish government. The document of formal donation was signed by Lucjan Motyka, Minister of Culture and Art, on October 7, 1966.

**Scope and Content Note:**

Documents relating to the 1939 New York World's Fair and the Polish Pavilion – texts of speeches delivered during the exhibition, register of exhibits and artifacts, press articles and publications, guide to the exhibits and artifacts held at the PMA, PMA correspondence on the matters relating to the exhibits and artifacts, exhibition guide, Polish Pavilion catalogs, event programs, postcards, photographs, Polish Pavilion site plan, press clippings, informational materials, descriptions of exhibits and artifacts, Polish Pavilion New York World's Fair 1939 stamp; no. 1–60, 60 filing units, 1939–2009.

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Collection Number: 703/217

Collection Title: **Oral History Archives of Chicago Polonia**

Other Titles: Historia Mówiona Polonii Chicagowskiej; The Oral History of Chicago Polonia

Dates: 1976–1977

Extent, total: 236 filing units, 0.80 linear meters

Extent, processed: 236 filing units, 0.80 linear meters

Languages: English

Finding Aids: printed inventory

**Historical Note:**

The Oral History Archives of Chicago Polonia project was initiated in 1976 and funded by the federal Ethnic Heritage Studies Program, US Office of Education. Mary Cygan served as project director. Under this project, interviewers were employed with recording devices to speak with Poles who immigrated to the United States or were born in the US in 1880–1930. Interviews were conducted as ordinary conversations, according to the questionnaire form created for the project. Through December 1977, interviews with over 140 people were conducted, and over 350 hours were recorded. Original tape recordings, along with transcripts and related project materials are held at the Chicago History Museum. Copies are held at the PMA Archives, as well as at the Special Collections Department, Loyola University, Chicago.

**Scope and Content Note:**

Materials, questionnaires, interview forms, lists of participants, release forms, examples of conducting interviews; no. 1, 1 filing unit, 1976–1977.

Interviewee biographical information in alphabetical order; no. 2–7, 6 filing units, 1976–1977.

Topical list of themes covered in interviews in alphabetical order; no. 8–9, 2 filing units, 1976–1977.

Interviewee alphabetical index; no. 10–15, 6 filing units, 1976–1977.

Interview transcripts and recorded cassette tapes in alphabetical order; no. 16–180, 164 filing units, 1976–1977.

Untranscribed recorded cassette tapes in alphabetical order by name or topic; no. 181–236, 55 filing units, 1976–1977.

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Collection Number: 703/209

Collection Title: **Ignacy Jan Paderewski Collection**

Other Titles: Kolekcja dotycząca Ignacego Jana Paderewskiego

Dates: 1888–2006

Extent, total: 325 filing units, 3.65 linear meters

Extent, processed: 325 filing units, 3.65 linear meters

Languages: Polish, English, French, Spanish

Finding Aids: printed inventory

**Historical Note:**

The collection is comprised of documents and materials donated by private individuals, including the donation of Paderewski's personal possessions from his sister, Antonina Paderewska Wilkonska, as well as items collected by the PMA. Ignacy Jan Paderewski (1860–1941) – pianist, composer, independence activist, and politician. He was born on November 18, 1860, in Kuryłówka, Podolia, and died on June 29, 1941, in New York. He was orphaned as a child and raised by his aunt. In 1872–1878, he studied piano at the Warsaw Conservatory. After graduating, he accepted a piano teaching position at the conservatory. In 1881, he moved to Berlin for further piano studies. With financial assistance from Helena Modrzejewska, he studied in Vienna. He also taught piano in Strasbourg. His first major performance took place in Paris in 1888. He first toured the United

States in 1891–1892, where he then remained for several years. He married his second wife, Helena Maria Górska, née Rosen, and they settled in Switzerland.

During World War I, Paderewski was involved in large scale diplomatic activity on behalf of Poland and Poles. He organized aid and funding campaigns for war relief, and cofounded assistance committees in Paris and London. With Henryk Sienkiewicz, he founded the Szwajcarski Komitet Generalny Pomocy Ofiarom Wojny w Polsce [Swiss General Committee for the Relief of the Victims of the War in Poland], based in Vevey. He continued these activities in the United States. He became well acquainted with Edward M. House, advisor to US President Woodrow Wilson. Through him, Paderewski met with Wilson, and prepared for him a memorandum on Poland in January 1917. It is believed this influenced the inclusion of Poland's independence as one of Wilson's Fourteen Points. In August 1917, Paderewski was recognized as the formal representative of the Polish National Committee in the United States.

Paderewski returned to Poland, and was appointed as Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs on January 16, 1919. Together with Roman Dmowski, he represented Poland at the Paris Peace Conference, which concluded with the Treaty of Versailles, ending World War I. He resigned his position in December 1919, and in 1922, returned to the US. He returned to performing and charity work. After the outbreak of World War II, he headed the National Council of Poland in London. He worked on behalf of Poland in the US, securing a loan for the Polish Armed Forces in the West. He died in 1941 of pneumonia. He was interred in a crypt at Arlington National Cemetery, Arlington, VA, near Washington, DC. On June 29, 1992, his remains were solemnly interred at St. John's Archcathedral, Warsaw. Among other recognitions, he was awarded the Order of Virtuti Militari, Order of the White Eagle, and the French Legion of Honor.

### **Scope and Content Note:**

Correspondence, ingoing and outgoing, with Paderewski and various individuals, organized alphabetically; no. 1–85, 85 filing units, 1914–1941.

Personal items, including Paderewski's calling cards; no. 1, 1 filing unit, nd.

Concert programs of Paderewski's performance, with date, place, and notes on the performance; no. 1–11, 11 filing units, 1888–1940.

Documents written by Paderewski – speeches, articles, manuscript of “Hej Orle Białe;” no. 1–29, 29 filing units, 1910–1941.

Political events – programs and dinners; no. 1–7, 1 filing unit, 1914–1941.

Recognitions – document issued by the chancellor of the Order of Polonia Restituta, awarding Paderewski the Grand Cross, May 5, 1923; no. 1, 1 filing unit, 1923.

Documents relating to Paderewski's 75th and 80th birthday observances; no. 1–2, 2 filing units, 1935, 1940.

Papers from Paderewski's office as Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs; no. 1–7, 7 filing units, 1918–1941.

*Moonlight Sonata*, 1938 film promotional materials, no. 1, 1 filing unit, c.1938.

Documents concerning Paderewski; no. 1, 1 filing unit, 1916–1941.

Documents relating to Paderewski's funeral and interment; no. 1–2, 2 filing units, 1941, 1986, 1992.

Materials relating to Helena Paderewska; no. 1–13, 13 filing units, 1915–1921.

Documents relating to J.F. Smulski; no. 1–11, 11 filing units, 1917–1928.

Relief organizations – Polish Victims' Relief Fund National American Committee, Paderewski Fund for Polish Relief, Inc., Paderewski Testimonial Fund, Inc., Commission for Polish Relief, and other organizations; no. 1–5, 5 filing units, 1915–1945.

Sheet music; no. 1–13, 13 filing units, 1892–1945.

Commemorative materials – programs and correspondence of events held in Paderewski's honor; items issued in his honor, including stamps and resolutions; organizations, events, and places named in his honor; no. 1–5, 5 filing units, 1940–2006.

Publications and printed materials – publications written or edited by Paderewski; monographs, articles, and press clippings about Paderewski; no. 1–7, 7 filing units, 1891–2005.

The collection also includes graphic arts featuring the image of Paderewski, including prints, posters, political cartoons, and other items, and artifacts relating to him, including medals, coins, pins, and recorded music. The PMA features the permanent I.J. Paderewski Room, displaying the furnishings of his room at the Buckingham Hotel, New York, where he passed away. Also displayed are his piano, watch, death mask, hand cast in bronze, and the golden pen with which he signed the Treaty of Versailles.

Collection Number: 703/151

Collection Title: **Parish Jubilee Publication Collection**

Other Titles: Księgi jubileuszowe polskich parafii katolickich na terenie Stanów Zjednoczonych

Dates: 1901–2016

Extent, total: 1373 filing units, 15.73 linear meters

Extent, processed: 1373 filing units, 15.73 linear meters

Languages: Polish, English

Finding Aids: printed inventory

### **Historical Note:**

The Parish Jubilee Publication Collection is an artificial collection created by the PMA, comprised of donations from individuals and items collected by the PMA. It focuses on jubilee, history, and financial publications of Polish parishes across the United States. The collection is open and updated as needed.

### **Scope and Content Note:**

The Parish Jubilee Publication Collection is a frequently used resource for genealogy research. The publications often include information on the parish, its history, current activities, financial reports, and lists of parishioners and donors – the latter serving as an invaluable source in tracing individuals and learning about Polish settlers. The publications are organized alphabetically, by state, city, and parish. The inventory includes the identification number, title of publication, date of publication, page count, state, city, parish, provenance, physical condition, and additional notes for each item.

Books and jubilee publications of Polish parishes across the United States; no. 1–1373, 1373 filing units, 1901–2016.

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Collection Number: 703/300

Collection Title: **Photography Archives**

Other Titles: Zbiór fotografii Archiwum Muzeum Polskiego w Ameryce

Dates: late 19th C.-2013

Extent, total: approx. 25,000 filing units

Extent, processed: 5,000 filing units

Languages: Polish, English

Finding Aids: PastPerfect database (partial inventory)

**Historical Note:**

The Photography Archives is an artificial collection, comprised of photographs and negatives, depicting the rich history and multifaceted lives of Polish immigrants in the United States. The collection began through an appeal by curator Mieczyslaw Haiman to American Polonia, to submit commemorative photographs to the newly created Archives and Museum of the PRCUA in 1935. Since that time, the PMA has acquired additions to the collection through private donations. The collection is partially cataloged; items that have been digitized are available online: <https://polishmuseum.pastperfectonline.com/photo>.

**Scope and Content Note:**

The collection is very diverse. It includes photographs of individuals active in Polonia; Polish American fraternal, paramilitary, and religious organizations; buildings, such as churches, schools, homes, and businesses; and community events and celebrations of holidays, processions, jubilees, and receptions. A meaningful portion of photographs comes from Poland, as Poles in America received correspondence from family that included photographs, traveled to the country, and also sent financial help to the homeland. In gratitude and as evidence of how the funds were used, this photographic documentation was sent to the US, to the organizations and individuals involved. Many of these photographs date to the World Wars. A small number of photographs come from the 19th century; most are from the beginning of the 20th century or later.

The collection includes black and white and color prints, slides, and negatives; black and white negatives are limited in number, but they are valuable as glass negatives. It also includes a significant number of large format, panoramic photographs, documenting well attended American Polonia gatherings and events, as well as photographs of early Polish emigration centers outside of Chicago, including towns in Wisconsin, such as Krakow, Pulaski, Chase, and Rice, and in San Francisco, CA. Also included are copies of portraits of US Civil War participants, photographs from both World Wars, with photographs from military operations at Monte Cassino. The collection is frequently supplemented by donations from private individuals.

The cataloged portion of the collection is divided into the following categories:

Individual portraits organized alphabetically by name – Photos by Name, 999 filing units; Photos by Name (part 2), 225 filing units.

Photographs of the Polish Roman Catholic Union of America – PRCUA Collection, 194 filing units; PRCUA sports, 204 filing units; PRCUA framed



photographs, 22 filing units; PRCUA photograph albums, 56 filing units; PRCUA scouts, 65 filing units.

Photographs of the Polish Museum of America – PMA Collection, 226 filing units; PMA exhibitions, 25 filing units; PMA guests, 17 filing units; PMA Library, 45 filing units.

Photographs of the Polish National Alliance – PNA Collection, 58 filing units.

Photographs of the Polish Women's Alliance of America – PWA Collection, 77 filing units.

Photographs of the Polish Falcons of America – PFA Collection, 117 filing units.

Photographs relating to Ignacy Jan Paderewski – Paderewski Collection, 179 filing units; I.J. Paderewski Room, 28 filing units.

Photographs of Gen. Józef Haller, the formation of the Polish Army in France, and actions in support of Poland's independence – Gen. Haller Collection and Polish Army in France Collection.

Photographs relating to aid for Poland during both World Wars, including American Relief for Poland, 89 filing units.

Photographs illustrating the history of Chicago Polonia from the end of the 19th century to the 1940s – Old Polish Chicago Collection, 189 filing units. This portion of the Photography Archives has proven to be the most popular. Many of the photographs were published in *Chicago's Polish Downtown* by Victoria Granacki, in association with PMA (2004), and in *Polish Chicago: our history, our recipes* by Joseph Zurawski (2007). Many photographs were also included in the 2013 documentary, *Fourth Partition* by Adrian Prawica and Rafał Muskała. Based on these photographs, the PMA hosted the exhibit *Old Polish Chicago* in 1991, and many are included in the recently installed permanent exhibit *Polish Past in Chicago 1850–1939*, and its accompanying *Polish Past in Chicago 1850–1941* traveling exhibit.

Polish participation in the 1933 Century of Progress Chicago World's Fair – photograph album with images from the Polish Day parade, Century of Progress exhibitions, and Gordon Bennett Balloon Race.

Theatrical photographs of Helena Modrzejewska – Modrzejewska Collection, 44 filing units; Artur L. Waldo Collection, 43 filing units.

Photographs relating to music – autographed photographs collected by Alvin Sajewski, music store owner in Chicago Polonia, Sajewski Musician Photographs Collection, 61 filing units.

Wedding photographs, mostly of unnamed couples – Wedding Collection, 71 filing units.

Photographs relating to education, including Polish American schools, parish schools, seminaries – Education Collection, 35 filing units.

Photographs of Roman Catholic churches – Churches Collection, 80 filing units; Churches of Pennsylvania Collection, 48 filing units.

Photographs of Roman Catholic priests – Priests Collection, 74 filing units.

Photographs separated from PMA Archives collections and donations from individuals – Casimir Gonski, Gonski Collection, 67 filing units, 1871–1940; Hyacinth Glomski-Drechney, Glomski-Drechney Collection, 52 filing units, 19th/20th C.-1960s; Waclaw Gawroński, Gawronski Collection, 43 filing units; Edward L. Kolakowski, publisher, considered Nestor of Polish editors in the United States, including “Gwiazda,” Detroit, “Kurier Nowojorski,” New York, and “Telegraf,” Chicago, Kolakowski Collection, 45 filing units, 19th/20th C.-1940s; Lidia Pucinski, Lidia Pucinski Collection, 73 filing units, 1920s–1970s; Jan M. Sienkiewicz, 34 filing units; Władysław Dyniewicz, 189 filing units; Joseph L. Kania; Mieczysław Haiman, 41 filing units; Jan Olejniczak (1886–1963), PRCUA president in 1928–1934, 1941–1946, family album, 23 filing units; Zygmunt Stefanowicz.

Photographs by individual or professional photographers – Władysław M. Rozanski, documenter of Polonian life, photographs of his authorship are widespread within the PMA, 21 filing units; Jan S. Zawilinski, PNA secretary, Polonia activist, amateur photographer, several photograph albums of his authorship from 1890–1930 document Polonian life, his family, and Chicago neighborhoods, streets, and parks, select photographs are included in the PastPerfect database; Leon Walkowicz; Stanislaus Adamkiewicz; Henryk Schafer, photojournalist for “Chicago Tribune,” Acme News, and United Press International, 41 filing units; Jerzy Skwarek, “Dziennik Związkowy” photojournalist.

“Heroes of Both Nations” Collections – Kosciuszko Collection, 32 filing units; Pulaski Collection, 29 filing units.

Collection Number: 703/124

Collection Title: **Polish Dancers and Dancing Societies Collection**

Other Titles: Polskie organizacje taneczne

Dates: 1931–1982

Extent, total: 4 filing units, 0.04 linear meters

Extent, processed: 4 filing units, 0.04 linear meters

Languages: Polish, English

Finding Aids: printed inventory

### **Historical Note:**

This collective record group is an artificial collection created by the PMA, comprised of donations from individuals and items collected by the PMA. It focuses on dance organizations, societies, and performances in American Polonia. It includes items from the Mazur Polish Dancers of Milwaukee, WI; Northwest Center Traditional Polish Dancers, Chicago; “Laur” Dancing Society, Detroit; and others. The Mazur Polish Dancers was established in 1940, and remained active at least through 1978, performing concerts, participating in patriotic celebrations, and promoting Polish culture. The Laur Dancing Society was established in 1927 under different names, and was active at least through the 1950s. The Northwest Center Traditional Polish Dancers was established under the patronage of the Polish Roman Catholic Union of America, and continues to be active today.

### **Scope and Content Note:**

Performance programs, press clippings, and jubilee publications of Polonian dance organizations; no. 1–4, 4 filing units, 1931–1982.

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Collection Number: 703/152

Collection Title: **Priests Jubilee Publication Collection**

Other Titles: Księgi jubileuszowe kapłaństwa księży polskich parafii katolickich na terenie Stanów Zjednoczonych

Dates: 1915–2012

Extent, total: 195 filing units, 1.85 linear meters

Extent, processed: 195 filing units, 1.85 linear meters

Languages: Polish, English

Finding Aids: printed inventory

**Historical Note:**

The Priests Jubilee Publication Collection is an artificial collection created by the PMA, comprised of donations from individuals and items collected by the PMA. It focuses on publications and commemorative programs marking jubilee celebrations and other events of priests serving in Polish parishes across the United States. The collection is open and updated as needed. It is organized alphabetically by name of the priest. The inventory includes the name of the priest, birth and death dates if known, publication title or description, date of publication or event, language, location and name of parish, additional notes, and previous inventory numbers.

**Scope and Content Note:**

The collection consists of the jubilee publications for the following priests – ABRAMOWICZ Adam (1881–1969); ABRAMOWICZ Alfred Leo (1919–1999); ADAMSKI Peter J. (1891–1982); AUGUSTYNIAK Charles J.; BARON Antoni (1873–1937); BARTKOWIAK Joseph F. (1899–1973); BARTLEWSKI Paul J.; BARTOSZEWICZ Eustachy (1885–1973); BARZYNSKI Vincent Michael (1838–1899); BOJNOWSKI Lucjan (1868–1960); BONA Stanislaus Vincent (1888–1967); BONA Thomas Peter (1883–1950); BONCZAK Franciszek (1881–1967); BORMANN F.; BORUN Wincenty; BRZEZINSKI Edward S. (1898–1973); BUBACZ Szczepan (Stephen) A. (1891–1943); BUCZKIEWICZ Stanislaw J.; BURANT Feliks F. (1893–1964); CAPIGA Jozef (1907–1986); CELICHOWSKI Bronislaw F. (1872–1951); CHOLEWINSKI Stanislaw (1875–1965); CIEPLAK Jan (1857–1926); CYGANOWSKI Daniel (1921–1983); CZAPELSKI Stanislaus (1885–1968); CZESLAWSKI (Chess) Edwin Ralph (1913–2000); DABROWSKI Jozef J. (1842–1903); DARCHE Jozef; DELIKAT Joseph F. (1903–1959); DOPAK S.A.; DRELAK M.W.; DRZYMALA J.F.; DWORZAK Dr. Jozef C. (1867–1951); DZIOREK Anthony (b.1950); DZIUK Konstanty (1880–1949); FELCZAK John S. (1902–1985); GABALSKI John Raymond (1922–2003); GANNAS Maksymilian (1881–1964); GANNON John Mark (1877–1968); GARSTKA Andrzej S. (1870–1941); GAZDZIK Jozef (1882–nd); GIERYK Teodor (1837–1878); GORSKI George; GORZYNSKI Jan S. (1869–1935); GRONKOWSKI Kazimierz I. (1873–1957); GRUDZINSKI Ludwig (Louis) W. (1878–1948); GULCZ Jan S. (1866–1962); HANDZEL Louis W. (1902–1969); HODUR Franciszek (1866–1953); IVANOW John A. (1857–1944); IWUC Anthony D. (b.1928); JAGIELSKI Francis J. (1870–1954); JAWORSKI Jan P. (1873–1938); JEDLOWSKI John J. (1909–1974); JEZ Ignacy (1914–2007); KACHNOWSKI Feliks J. (1888–1968); KAPLINSKI Jan (1882–1951); KASACZUN Franciszek L. (1886–1942); KLASEN Michael (1874–1945); KNAPPEK Pawel (1877–1964); KOZLOWSKI

Jan J. (1887–1947); KRAKOWSKI Francis R. (1897–1980); KRUCZEK Stanislaw J. (1881–1941); KRYCH Wladyslaw (Ladislaus) (1899–1957?); KUBEC Gerwazy W. (1879–1966); KUBIK Stanislaus J. (1918–1994); KUSZYNSKI Stanislaus S. (possible dates: 1892–1960); LAZAROWICZ Bronislaw (1889–1951); LISTECKI Jerome E. (b.1949); MACKOWIAK Joseph J. (1905–1978); MADEJCZYK Louis (1910–1998); MAIDA Adam J. (b.1930); MALISZEWSKI Edward C. (1920–2006); MARCINEK Franciszek (1883–nd); MASNICKI Wita (Vitus) J. (1870–1956); MASSALSKI Walter J. (1901–1971); MAZUR Francis J. (1886–1950); MIECZKOWSKI John F. (1896–nd); MILISKIEWICZ Felix S. (1909–1994); MOCZYGEMBA Leopold (1824–1891); NOWAKOWSKI Franciszek J.; O'BRIEN William D. (1878–1962); OSADNIK Jan W. (1876–1942); OZOG Thaddeus J. (1930–1994); PAPROCKI Thomas J. (b.1952); PIWOWAR Stanislaus J. (1903–1990); PODKUL John J.; POLINSKI Joseph P.; PRUSINSKI (Pruszynski) Jozef J. (1902–1980); PRZYBYLOWICZ Jozef; PRZYBYLSKI Edward A. (1897–1978); PRZYPYSZNY Alojzy (c.1902–1963); PTAK Walter Joseph (b.1961); PUCHALSKI Boleslaw (1870–1957?); PYTEREK Piotr H. (1878–1955); RACZYNSKI John (1894–1959); RADECKI Andrew A. (1885–1969); RADNIECKI Stanislaw (c.1880–1956); RADWANSKI Henryk (1893–1964); RHODE Paul P. (1871–1945); ROSIAK Bronislaus S. (1890–1974); RYDECKI Anthony C. (1900–1955); SCHULTZ Teodor J. (1890–1942); SHEEN Fulton J. (1895–1979); SHEIL Bernard J. (1888–1969); SKONIECKI Alfons A. (1894–1975); SKORY Kazimierz (1864–1935); SKRZYPINSKI Julian Peter (1881–1973); SOCHA Bronislaus A. (1888–1971); STARZYNSKI Mieczyslaw (1897–1976); STRENSKI Emil F. (1878–1956); STRZELECKI Jan Henryk (1863–1918); STRZYCKI Jakub Jan (1887–1956); SYCHOWSKI Leon Boleslaw (1885–1946); SZATKOWSKI Casimir M. (1923–2001); SZCZYPULA Walter J. (1916–1990); SZESZOL Francis (1900–1966); SZOKA Edmund (1927–2014); SZPILMAN Julian F. (1888–1980); SZTUCZKO Kazimierz S. (1867–1949); SZUDROWICZ Ignatius P. (1880–1946); SZUDZINSKI Bernard K. (1884–1954); SZUMAL Edward; SZYMANOWSKI George H. (1907–1981); UMINSKI Edward (1860–1937); WACHOWIAK Stanislaus A. (1885–1971); WACHOWSKI Joseph P. (1879–1941); WOJTALEWICZ Franciszek M. (1861–1942); WRIGHT John J. (1909–1979); WRZASZCZAK Chester F.; WYBORSKI Michal W. (1877–1955); WYCISLO Aloysius John (1908–2005); WYSZYNSKI Stefan (1901–1981); ZADALA Adalbert B. (1885–1960); ZANIEWICZ Jozef (1871–1926); ZDRODOWSKI Francis (1917–2003); ZELEZINSKI Jan F.; ZIELONKO Joseph; ZYGOWICZ Thaddeus (1918–1992).

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Collection Number: 703/294

Collection Title: **Gen. Kazimierz Pulaski Collection**

Other Titles: Kolekcja dotycząca gen. Kazimierza Pułaskiego

Dates: 1772, 1779

Extent, total: 8 filing units, 0.02 linear meters

Extent, processed: 8 filing units, 0.02 linear meters

Languages: English, Polish

Finding Aids: printed inventory (working file)

### **Historical Note:**

The collection is comprised of letters and documents purchased by and donated to the PMA. Gen. Kazimierz Pulaski (1745–1779) – one of the commanders of the Bar Confederation (1768), hero of the struggle for Polish independence, Polish and American general, and American Revolutionary War participant. Credited as the “Father of the American Cavalry,” he died on October 11, 1779, the result of wounds sustained during the Siege of Savannah.

### **Scope and Content Note:**

Letter written by Pulaski, August 22, 1772, explaining his participation in the Bar Confederation and the attempted abduction of King Stanisław August Poniatowski; no. 1, 1 filing unit, 1772.

Letter written by Pulaski, September 14, 1779, to Gen. Benjamin Lincoln, describing the situation at Savannah; no. 2, 1 filing unit, 1779.

Letter written by Joseph Carlton, Paymaster of US Board of War to Auditor of Accounts, April 19, 1779, on payments made to Pulaski for his Legion; no. 3, 1 filing unit, 1779.

Letter written by Gen. Benjamin Lincoln, May 19, 1779, on the minutes of the Council of Officers at Bacon’s Bridge with Pulaski participating; no. 4, 1 filing unit, 1779.

Register written by Major Andrew Nixon, October 6, 1779, concerning Pulaski’s Cavalry Legion; no. 5, 1 filing unit, 1779.

Letter written by Gen. Benjamin Lincoln, November 29, 1779, on the situation of Pulaski’s Legion after his death; no. 6, 1 filing unit, 1779.

Letter written by Major Peter Vernier to Gen. Benjamin Lincoln, November 30, 1779, on the poor situation of Pulaski’s Legion after his death; no. 7, 1 filing unit, 1779.

Letter written by Samuel Huntington to Gen. Benjamin Lincoln, December 29, 1779, on the incorporation of Pulaski's Corps after his death into other regiments; no. 8, 1 filing unit, 1779.

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Collection Number: 703/153

Collection Title: **Religious Congregations Jubilee Publication Collection**

Other Titles: Księgi jubileuszowe polskich zgromadzeń zakonnych na terenie Stanów Zjednoczonych

Dates: 1889–2005

Extent, total: 120 filing units, 1.33 linear meters

Extent, processed: 96 filing units, 0.93 linear meters

Languages: Polish, English, Latin

Finding Aids: printed inventory (partial inventory, working file)

**Historical Note:**

The Religious Congregations Jubilee Publication Collection is an artificial collection created by the PMA, comprised of donations from individuals and items collected by the PMA. It focuses on publications and commemorative programs of religious congregations across the United States. The collection is open and updated as needed. It is organized by name of the congregation, then chronologically by when the order was formed, and then the items are listed chronologically by date of publication. The inventory includes the publication title or description, date of publication or event, language, and publishing information and additional notes.

**Scope and Content Note:**

The collection includes publications from the following religious congregations – Franciscans – Order of Friars Minor Conventual; no. 1–16, 16 filing units, 1889–1980.

Franciscans – Order of St. Clare; no. 17, 1 filing unit, 1946.

Franciscans – Third Order of St. Francis, including among others, Sisters of St. Felix of Cantalice, Felician Sisters in America, and Franciscan Sisters; no. 18–83, 66 filing units, 1924–2005.

Discalced Carmelites; no. 84, 1 filing unit, 2000.

Missionary Oblates of Mary Immaculate; no. 85, 1 filing unit, 1960.

Missionaries of the Sacred Heart; no. 86, 1 filing unit, 1954.

Sisters of the Holy Family of Nazareth; no. 87–93, 7 filing units; 1925–2000.

Society of Christ Fathers for Poles Living Abroad; no. 94, 1 filing unit, nd.

Publications relating to several congregations; no. 95–96, 2 filing units, 1950, 1967.

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Collection Number: 703/215

Collection Title: **Royal Collection**

Other Titles: Zbiór dokumentów i listów królewskich

Dates: 1555–1868

Extent, total: 91 filing units, 0.14 linear meters

Extent, processed: 91 filing units, 0.14 linear meters

Languages: Latin, Polish, French, German, Italian, Russian

Finding Aids: printed inventory (working file)

### Historical Note:

The Royal Collection serves as a collective record group of documents and letters of Polish kings and queens, individuals related to royalty or aristocratic families, and their representatives. It is comprised of items purchased by the PMA, or donated by private individuals. The inventory is organized chronologically by individual and date of the document.

### Scope and Content Note:

Documents and letters from kings, queens, and the royal court – Sigismund II Augustus, June 17, 1555 and February 12, 1566; Sigismund III Vasa, May 10, 1597; Jerzy Ossoliński, December 6, 1646; John II Casimir Vasa, August 14, 1668 and June 20, 1672; Eleanor of Austria, Queen of Poland (wife of Michał Korybut Wiśniowiecki), March 20, 1683; John III Sobieski, September 14, 1683, November 30, 1683, and January 17, 1691; Marie Casimire Louise de La Grange d'Arquien (wife of John III Sobieski), February 12, 1697, May 16, 1710, and October 13, 1715; James Louis Sobieski, February 11, 1715; Michał Stefan Radziejowski, September 16, 1690 and January 13, 1698; Augustus II the Strong, September 9, 1701 and August 13, 1704; Christiane Eberhardine of Brandenburg-Bayreuth (wife of Augustus II the Strong), December 16, 1722 and September 29, 1724; Stanisław Leszczyński, [1708], [September 14, 1717], January 15, 1753, and nd; Augustus III of Poland, February 23, 1734 and September 12, 1752; Maria Josepha of Austria (wife of Augustus III of Poland), June 11, 1742; Stanisław August



Poniatowski, August 12, 1788 and December 22, 1791; Napoleon Bonaparte, October 2, 1813 (two from same date); Frederick Augustus I of Saxony, May 22, 1815; Frederick William III of Prussia, 1815 (8 from same year); Grand Duke Constantine Pavlovich of Russia, nd.

Documents and letters from Polish noble families – Czartoryski (Adam Kazimierz Czartoryski and Adam Jerzy Czartoryski); Lubomirski; Małachowski (Jacek Małachowski); Ossolinski; Poniatowski (Stanisław Poniatowski, father of Stanisław August Poniatowski, and Stanisław Poniatowski, nephew of Stanisław August Poniatowski); Potocki (Ignacy Potocki and Jan Potocki); Sulkowski (Joseph Sulkowski); and Wisniowiecki.

Printed documents relating to various nobles.

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Collection Number: 703/293

Collection Title: **Marcella Sembrich-Kochanska Collection**

Other Titles: Kolekcja dotycząca Marcelly Sembrich-Kochańskiej

Dates: 1880–1989

Extent, total: 32 filing units, 0.40 linear meters

Extent, processed: 32 filing units, 0.40 linear meters

Languages: English, Polish

Finding Aids: printed inventory

### Historical Note:

The collection is comprised of materials donated to the PMA by various individuals. Marcella Sembrich-Kochanska (1858–1935) – opera singer, coloratura soprano. She was born on February 15, 1858, in Wiśniowczyk (Vyshnivchuk), as Prakседа Marcelina Kochańska. She adopted her mother's maiden name, Sembrich, as her own, and Kochańska after her father, Kazimierz. Her father discovered her musical talent at age 4; he was also her piano teacher. In 1870, she began studies at the conservatory in Lwów (Lviv), learning violin and piano under Wilhelm Stengel, her later husband. At age 16, she entered the Vienna Conservatory to continue piano lessons. There, Franz Liszt noticed her talents, and advised Kochanska to begin vocal lessons. She left for Milan in 1876 to focus on vocal training. She made her operatic debut in Athens in 1877, with 24 performances in one season. She returned to Vienna, and prepared a repertoire in German. She continued vocal lessons in Milan. In 1878, she signed a two-year contract with the Dresden Royal Opera House, with 45 performances in 11 operas.

She sang for the first time in Warsaw on December 8, 1879, accompanied by I.J. Paderewski. She also performed in London, St. Petersburg, Moscow, Paris, Berlin,

across the Scandinavian countries, Brussels, Luxemburg, Prague, Budapest, Monaco, Switzerland, and in many cities throughout the United States. At the Metropolitan Opera in New York, she gave over 450 performances during 11 seasons. She retired from opera singing in 1909, and settled in New York. She was active there through the end of her life. She taught and mentored younger musicians. In 1924, she set up a studio in her summer home in Bolton Landing, NY. Polish patriotic causes were also important to her; she served as president of the American-Polish Relief Committee in New York during World War I. She died on January 11, 1935, in New York. She and her husband, Wilhelm Stengel, are buried in the family plot in Dresden.

### Scope and Content Note:

Letters by Kochanska to Antonina Wróbel; no. 1, 1 filing unit, nd.

Private photographs, including of her homes in Lake George, NY, and in Switzerland, portraits of Kochanska with dedications to her mother, and of her husband, son, and daughter in law; no. 2–9, 11–12, 10 filing units, 1880, 1899–1935.

Greeting cards signed by Kochanska to Karolina; no. 10, 1 filing unit, 1929.

Theatrical photographs from performances: *Mignon*, Ambroise Thomas; *La fille du régiment* (The Daughter of the Regiment), Gaetano Donizetti; *Mimi*, *La bohème*, Giacomo Puccini; *Ulana*, *Manru*, Ignacy Paderewski; *Amina*, *La sonnambula* (The Sleepwalker), Vincenzo Bellini; *Dinorah*, Giacomo Meyerbeer; *Elvira*, *Ernani*, Giuseppe Verdi; *Isabelle*, *Robert le diable* (Robert the Devil), Meyerbeer; *Manon*, Jules Massenet; *Marguerite de Valois*, *Les Huguenots*, Meyerbeer; *Norina*, *Don Pasquale*, Donizetti; *The Demon*, Anton Rubinstein; *Lucia di Lammermoor*, Donizetti; *Gilda*, *Rigoletto*, Verdi; *Susanna*, *Le Nozze di Figaro* (The Marriage of Figaro), Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart; *Zerlina*, *Don Giovanni*, Mozart; no. 13–18, 6 filing units, nd.

Portrait photographs of Kochanska; no. 19, 23–25, 4 filing units, 1915, nd.

Photographs of Kochanska among friends and students, including from the 50th anniversary of her debut and her last appearance in New York; no. 20, 1 filing unit, 1932, nd.

Various photographs; no. 22–23, 31–32, 4 filing units, nd.

Ephemeral prints relating to celebrations in honor of Kochanska; no. 26–29, 4 filing units, 1927–1935.

Periodicals and brochures about Kochanska; no. 30, 1 filing unit, 1938, 1984, 1989, nd.

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Collection Number: 703/208

Collection Title: **Henryk Sienkiewicz Collection**

Other Titles: Kolekcja dotycząca Henryka Sienkiewicza

Dates: 1877–1976

Extent, total: 13 filing units, 0.15 linear meters

Extent, processed: 13 filing units, 0.15 linear meters

Languages: Polish, English, French

Finding Aids: printed inventory

### Historical Note:

The collection is comprised of donations to the PMA from various private individuals, as well as items collected by the PMA. Henryk Adam Aleksander Pius Sienkiewicz, pseudonym Litwos (1846–1916) – novelist, journalist, Nobel Prize laureate. He was born on May 5, 1846, in Wola Okrzejska, to a family of impoverished nobility entitled to use the Oszyk coat of arms. He attended junior high school in Warsaw, and received his secondary school diploma in 1866. Due to his financial situation, he took the position of a family tutor. His parents wanted him to study medicine at the University of Warsaw, but he soon took up law studies, before settling on studies at the university's philology and history department. It was during this time that he began to write novels. In 1876, along with Helena Modrzejewska and others, he visited the United States, resulting in *Listy z podróży do Ameryki* (Letters from a Journey), printed in "Gazeta Polska" (Polish Gazette). In 1884, *Ogniem i Mieczem* (With Fire and Sword) was published, bringing him fame. Other novels followed: *Potop* (The Deluge, 1886), *Pan Wołodyjowski* (Fire in the Steppe, 1888), *Bez dogmatu* (Without Dogma, 1891), *Rodzina Połanieckich* (The Polaniecki Family, or Children of the Soil, 1894), *Quo vadis* (1895), *Krzyżacy* (The Knights of the Cross, 1900), and *W pustyni i w puszczy* (In Desert and Wilderness, 1911). In 1900, in a delayed celebration of his 25 years as a writer, he received an estate at Oblęgorek, near Kielce, a gift from the Polish people, where Sienkiewicz later established an orphanage. In 1905–1906, he helped found the Polish Educational Society. In 1905, he was awarded the Nobel Prize in literature for lifetime achievement. After the outbreak of World War I, he left for Switzerland,

where together with I.J. Paderewski, he established and served as president of the Szwajcarski Komitet Generalny Pomocy Ofiarom Wojny w Polsce [Swiss General Committee for the Relief of the Victims of the War in Poland], based in Vevey. He died on November 15, 1916, in Vevey, and was buried there. In 1924, his ashes were brought to Poland. In a ceremony on October 27, 1924, he was interred in a crypt at St. John's Archcathedral, Warsaw.

### Scope and Content Note:

Calling card of Sienkiewicz, with original signature; no. 1, 1 filing unit, nd.

Letters written by Sienkiewicz to various individuals, originals; no. 2–3, 2 filing units, 1898, 1905, 1907–1908, 1913, 1915–1916.

Copies of letters by Sienkiewicz to Julian Hozain; no. 4, 1 filing unit, 1877–1881.

Copies of letters, typed letters, telegrams from Sienkiewicz; no. 5, 1 filing unit, 1897–1906, 1913, 1915–1916.

Typed manuscript of the satire, *Sąd Ozyrysa* [The court of Osiris]; no. 6, 1 filing unit, nd.

Letters by Sienkiewicz, originals and copies; no. 7, 1 filing unit, 1915–1917.

Death notices; no. 8, 1 filing unit, 1916.

Correspondence of Antoni Osuchowski, on Sienkiewicz after his death; no. 9, 1 filing unit, 1916–1917.

Correspondence of Leon Walkowicz, on social initiatives inspired by Sienkiewicz; no. 10, 1 filing unit, 1936–1937.

Press clippings on Sienkiewicz; no. 11, 1 filing unit, 1936, 1976.

Photographs of Sienkiewicz and Jeremiah Curtin, portraits of Sienkiewicz; no. 12, 1 filing unit, 1900, 1914.

Activities report of the Szwajcarski Komitet Generalny Pomocy Ofiarom Wojny w Polsce, January 9, 1915–March 31, 1917; no. 13, 1 filing unit, 1917.

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Collection Number: 703/284

Collection Title: **Solidarity Movement and Martial Law in Poland Collection**

Other Titles: Kolekcja dotycząca „Solidarności” i stanu wojennego w Polsce

Dates: 1981–2006

Extent, total: 23 filing units, 0.40 linear meters

Extent, processed: 23 filing units, 0.40 linear meters

Languages: English, Polish

Finding Aids: printed inventory

**Historical Note:**

An artificial collection created by the PMA, comprised of donations from various private individuals, as well as items collected by the PMA, thematically centered on the Solidarity Movement and Martial Law in Poland (1981–1983). The movement grew from the Independent Self-governing Labour Union “Solidarity,” a trade union established in 1980, at the Lenin Shipyards in Gdańsk, to protect workers’ rights. Through 1989, Solidarity acted as a major opposition to the authoritarian communist government of the Polish People’s Republic. Martial law in Poland was declared on December 13, 1981, and enforced by the Military Council of National Salvation with support of the Sejm of the Polish People’s Republic. Martial law was suspended on December 31, 1982, and abolished on July 22, 1983.

**Scope and Content Note:**

Solidarity Movement materials – materials from the first Independent Self-governing Labour Union “Solidarity” Convention of Delegates, including the resolution “Uchwała programowa z aneksem,” materials relating to Solidarity Day, announcements from US President Ronald Reagan, collection of printed and published materials from outside of Poland, including appeals, announcements, bulletins, newspapers, periodicals, and from publishers dedicated to Solidarity, ephemeral materials, copies of articles, images printed from the internet; artifacts with the Solidarity logo, including plastic safety helmet, buttons, and stickers; no. 1–4, 15–23, 13 filing units, 1981–2006.

Martial Law in Poland materials – foreign press clippings, highlighting international response to the declaration of martial law, copies of articles; no. 5–14, 10 filing units, 1981–1982.

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Collection Number: 703/218

Collection Title: **Speeches on Poland and Polonia Collection**

Other Titles: Zbiór mów i wypowiedzi dotyczących Polski i Polonii

Dates: 1863, 1913–2005

Extent, total: 29 filing units, 0.55 linear meters

Extent, processed: 29 filing units, 0.55 linear meters

Languages: Polish, English

Finding Aids: printed inventory (working file)

### **Historical Note:**

The Speeches on Poland and Polonia Collection was created from materials actively collected by the first curator of the museum, Mieczysław Haiman. Haiman frequently wrote requests to the speakers and writers to submit their texts. They include speeches, lectures, reports, memoirs, reviews, open letters, appeals, and proclamations, and are arranged alphabetically by author's name. The collection was cataloged in 2005, and is updated as needed.

### **Scope and Content Note:**

Speeches from various occasions, sent to Haiman at his request, arranged by author – Adamkiewicz S., “Nadzieje i obowiązki nasze w dobie obecnej, w 50. rocznicę po powstaniu z 1863 r.” (call for unity and brotherhood and for the preservation of Polishness); Barc Rev. F.S., report on the opening and dedication of the Polish Union building, Wilkes Barre, NY, June 9, 1938, handwritten; Biddle, speech given in Philadelphia, PA, during World War II; Birkenmajer Józef, presentation papers, “The Polish Book” and “Is Internationalism Possible Among Sovereign Nations?,” Madison, WI, November 11, 1938; Bubacz S.C., lecture given at the PRCUA Library, December 15, 1938, on the US Constitution; Buszczyński Konstanty, first Consul General of the Republic of Poland in the US, “Memoriał Buszczyńskiego do Ministra Spraw Zewnętrznych w Warszawie, w sprawie konsulatów polskich w Stanach Zjednoczonych,” Krakow, February 8, 1919; Carroll Vincenty A., speech delivered to Poles, Philadelphia, PA, September 28, 1941; Ciechanowski Jan, speech on the occasion of the annual Pulaski Day celebrations, New York, October 5, 1941; Dragoński Stanisław, lawyer, academic presentation paper on the occasion of the Feast of Christ the King, Detroit, October 26, 1941; Drucki-Lubecki Rev. Jan, speech; Fuller Hadwen C., speech on the occasion of the Polish Union

convention, New York, August 28, 1946; Gawroński Wacław, Consul General of the Republic of Poland in Chicago, speech given during ceremony in honor of public school superintendent Johnson, June 1939; Goricar Joseph, consul of Austria-Hungary, speech on the Jewish question, New York, April 21, 1916; Haiman Mieczysław, "Wrażenia ze spotkania z gen. Hallerem, 20 i 21 marca 1934 r. w Chicago" and "Dziennik Zjednoczenia" clippings on the meeting with Gen. Haller and the Syndicate of Polish Journalists in America, handwritten; Hinckley W.F., speech, November 26, 1941; Jasinski Josephus Valerius, "Utrum Seminarium Polonum sub titulo Sanctorum Cyrillimat Methodii habeat rationem existendi?," Orchard Lake, MI, 1944; Jurewicz Jerome, state of Illinois employee, articles about Poland; Kelly Eric P., speech on supporting the PMA; Kucharzewski Jan, speech on Poland; Kuflewski Dr. W., speech on July 4th as celebrated by foreigners; Kwiecień Roman, consul, speech delivered at KQV radio station, Pittsburgh, PA, March 30, 1946; Liliosa S., speech given at the Sisters of the Holy Family of Nazareth convention, "Rola, jaką odgrywa dom ucznia w naszej pracy nauczycielskiej i wychowawczej i płynące stąd wnioski," 1941; Maeterlinck (?), speech to Poles; Mitana Tadeusz, speech on Henryk Sienkiewicz, delivered at a jubilee ceremony organized by the Polish Arts Club of Chicago, November 21, 1936; Orłowski Joseph, "Zjednoczenie w Dziele Narodowego Zmartwychwstania," handwritten; Pułaski Franciszek, Polish Library in Paris director, speech on the Polish Library and help from the PRCUA in rebuilding it, delivered at the PRCUA, January 12, 1947; Richet Prof. Charles, speech to Poles; Ripa Karol, consul, "W Polsce dzieje się coraz lepiej," presentation paper, Pittsburgh, PA, April 1937; Russo Antonio, speech on Poland's independence; Sikorski Gen. Władysław, speech by the Prime Minister and General Commander to the people of his country; Syski Rev. Aleksander, presentation paper, First Meeting of the Commission for Research on Polish Immigration, "The Nestor of Polish Historians in America, Rev. Wacław Kruszka;" Śmietanka Julius, lecture on I.J. Paderewski; Szura Gustaw, delegate of the Polish Liquidation Committee in Krakow, memorandum submitted by the Polish National Committee in Paris, December 29, 1918; Torosiewicz Dr. S., typed memoirs; Umiński Z., Poland at the Games of the X Olympiad, Los Angeles, 1932; Waldo Arthur, secretary report of the Główna Komisja Książki i Prasy Polskiej w Ameryce [Head Commission of Polish Books and Press in America]; Winiarz Witold, text on the problem of Japanese expansion,

handwritten; Wołowska Honorata, presentation paper, “Konieczność zastosowania procedury parlamentarnej;” no. 1–13, 13 filing units, 1913–1948.

Proclamations, speeches, and letters on aid to Poland during World War II – Aszkler John F., mayor, Lackawanna, NY; Burton Harold H., mayor, Cleveland, OH; Czachorowski Mieczysław F.; Duffy John Aloysius, bishop, Buffalo, NY; Gannon John Mark, bishop, Erie, PA; Gibbons Edmund Francis, bishop, Albany, NY; Holling Thomas L., mayor, Buffalo, NY; Kiley Moses Elias, bishop, Trenton, NJ; Ready Michael Joseph, prelate; Rhode Paul Peter, bishop, Green Bay, WI; Roulrier R.; Rummel Joseph Francis, archbishop, New Orleans; Spellman Francis Joseph, archbishop, New York; Stewart Elizabeth, poet; no. 14–27, 14 filing units, 1939–1940.

Appeal to Poles, printed on April 28, 1863, in the “New York Daily Tribune,” by the Polish Central Committee in the United States; no. 28, 1 filing unit, 1863.

Texts of sermons delivered by Canon Regis N. Barwig; no. 29, 1 filing unit, 2005.

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Collection Number: 703/274

Collection Title: **2010 Polish Air Force Tu-154 Crash Collection**

Other Titles: Kolekcja dotycząca Katastrofy Smoleńskiej  
10 kwietnia 2010 r.

Dates: 2010–2011

Extent, total: 26 filing units, 0.20 linear meters

Extent, processed: 26 filing units, 0.20 linear meters

Languages: English, Polish

Finding Aids: printed inventory

### **Historical Note:**

An artificial collection created by the PMA, thematically centered on the Smolensk catastrophe of April 10, 2010. On that day, Polish Air Force Tu-154 aircraft crashed, with 96 people on board, including Polish politicians, heads of state institutions, clergy, representatives of ministries, and veteran and social organizations, with Lech Kaczyński, President of the Republic of Poland, as the Polish delegation to commemorate the 70th anniversary of the Katyń Massacre.



**Scope and Content Note:**

Condolence book, presented in the PMA Great Hall for public signatures, and printed letters of condolence addressed to the PMA via email; no. 1, 1 filing units, 2010–2011.

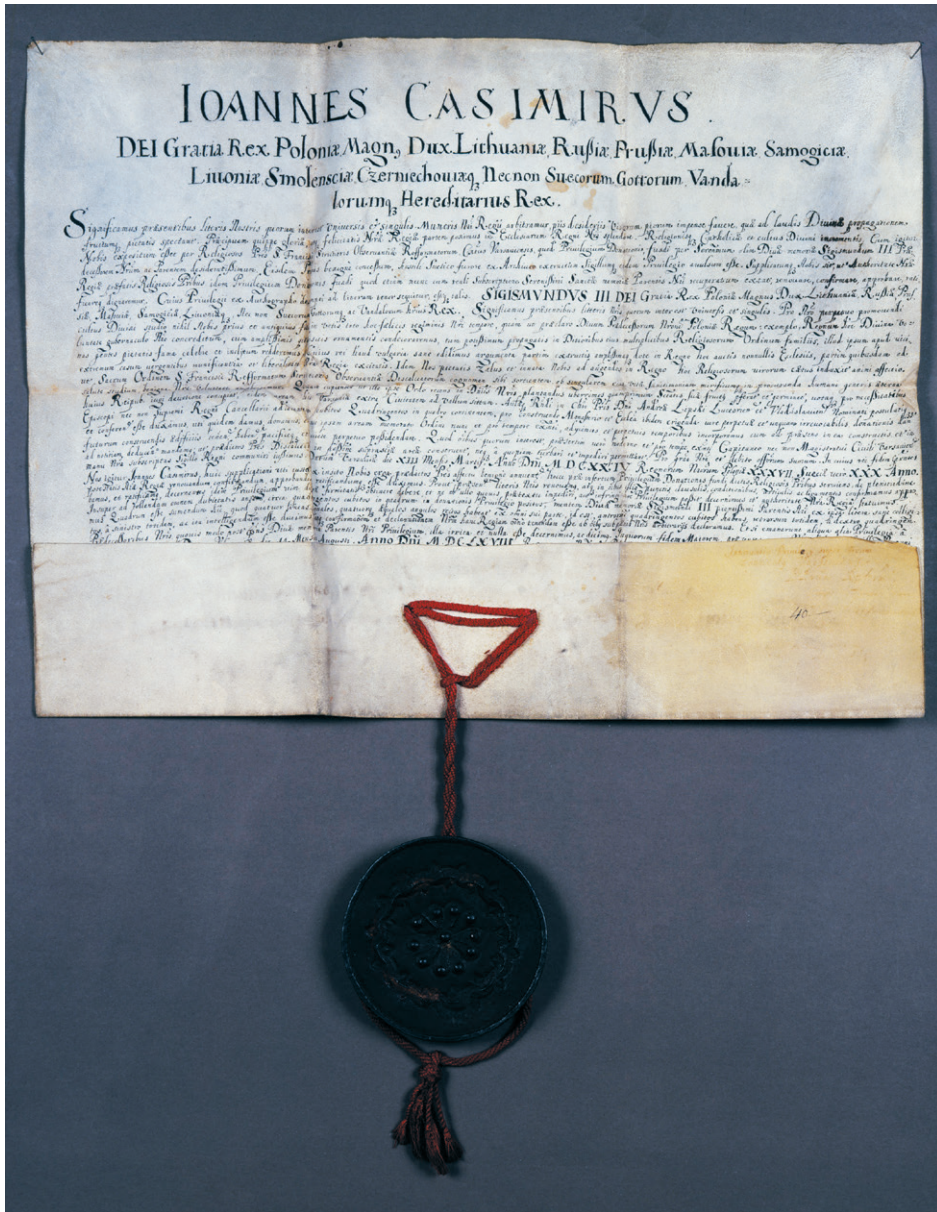
Periodicals and press clippings on the Smolensk catastrophe; no. 2–26, 25 filing units, 2010–2011.

## Illustrations

1. Document of John II Casimir Vasa, King of Poland, confirming, by repeating the text of a document in its entirety, issued on March 13, 1624 in Warsaw, in which Sigismund III Vasa, King of Poland, grants the Reformed Franciscan Order, known as Barefoot Franciscan, for the purpose of erecting a church and monastery, a parcel of land in Warsaw, beyond the city wall, adjacent to the manor of Andrzej Lipski, Bishop of Łuck, Bishop-Elect of Włocławek, and Chancellor of the Crown, issued on August 14, 1668, in Warsaw, in Latin (original description by Dr. Michał Kulecki, Central Archives of Historical Records, Warsaw), Collection 703/2015, Royal Collection, 1555–1868, no. 5.
2. Letter of John III Sobieski, King of Poland, to an unnamed Italian priest, on the victory at the Battle of Vienna against the Ottoman Empire, written on September 14, 1683, in Vienna, in Italian, Collection 703/2015, Royal Collection, 1555–1868, no. 8.
3. *Tipus Civitatis Lubline(n)si(s) In Regno Poloniae Ex Omnibus Partibus Mu(n)di Emporio Ter(ties) In An(n)o Celebrari Co(n)suento Clarae*, 1618, engraved by Abraham Hogenberg, published by G. Braun, A. Hogenberg, *Civitates orbis terrarum*, vol. 6, *Theatri praecipuarum totius mundi urbium liber sextus*, Cologne, 1618, Collection 703/214, Map Collection, 1493–1979, no. 2.
4. Register of the Cavalry Legion led by Gen. Kazimierz Pulaski, dated October 6, 1779, Collection 703/294, Gen. Kazimierz Pulaski Collection, 1772, 1779, no. 5.
5. Entry by Helena Modrzejewska in 1879, in the notebook of Bronisława Virginia Wilkoszewski-Barzynski, Collection 703/204, Bronisława Virginia Wilkoszewski-Barzynski Papers, 1979–1888, no. 1, unpaginated.

6. Program from the first concert performed by Ignacy Jan Paderewski in the United States, on November 17, 1891, Collection 703/209, Ignacy Jan Paderewski Collection, 1888–2006, no. 14, unpaginated.
7. Minutes from the first meeting of representatives from Polish organizations in America, concerning the construction of monuments to Kazimierz Pulaski and Tadeusz Kosciuszko in Washington, DC, meeting held on January 10, 1904, in Chicago, Collection 703/292, Kosciuszko Monument Central Committee, 1903–1908, no. 2, page 1.
8. Letter of Tadeusz Kosciuszko, to US President Thomas Jefferson, in reply to Jefferson on his finances, written on September 15, 1801, Collection 703/213, Tadeusz Kosciuszko Collection, 1775–1818, 1926, item 61.
9. Letter of Roman Dmowski, to Jan F. Smulski, President of the Polish National Department, informing of the formation of the Polish National Committee in Lausanne on August 15, 1917, its members and directives, written on September 3, 1917, in London, Collection 703/8, Polish National Department, [1914], 1916–1926, [1939], no. 57, unpaginated.
10. Letter of Ignacy Jan Paderewski, to Jan F. Smulski, President of the Polish National Department, written on April 11, 1915, in New York, Collection 703/209, Ignacy Jan Paderewski Collection, 1888–2006, no. 60, unpaginated.
11. Letter of Antoni Osuchowski, President of the Executive Commission, and Henryk Sienkiewicz, President of the Szwajcarski Komitet Generalny Pomocy Ofiarom Wojny w Polsce [Swiss General Committee for the Relief of the Victims of the War in Poland], to the Polish Central Relief Committee, thanking the committee for the funds donated towards aiding Polish victims of World War I, written on July 20, 1916, in Vevey, Collection 703/208, Henryk Sienkiewicz Collection, 1877–1976, no. 5, page 51.
12. Mandate for a member of the Sejm, from the Polish National Department congress held on October 26, 1918, in Detroit, Collection 703/8, Polish National Department, [1914], 1916–1926, [1939], no. 79, unpaginated.
13. Polish Army in France final commitment form, 1918, Collection 703/8, Polish National Department, [1914], 1916–1926, [1939], Polish Army in France, no. 489, page 541.
14. Polish Central Relief Committee certificate of incorporation in the state of Illinois, issued on April 16, 1915, Collection 703/7, Polish Central Relief Committee, 1914–1918, no. 1, unpaginated.

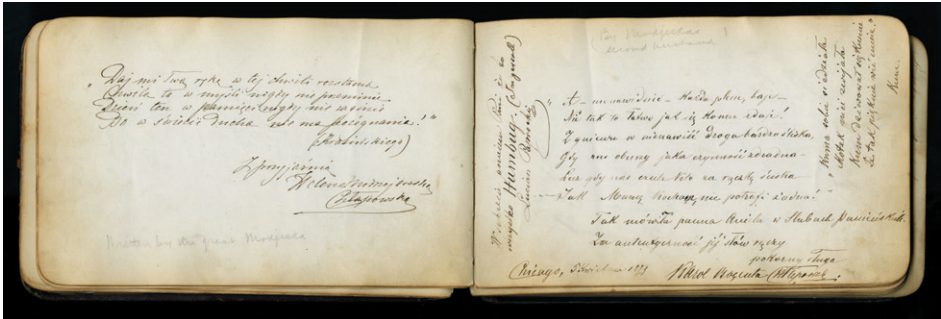
15. Photograph depicting the Władysław Kłoski Inn, site of the “Główna Kwatera Gwardii Kosciuszki” [Headquarters of the Kosciuszko Guards], taken in Chicago at the intersection of Noble and Division Streets, 1890, Collection 703/300, Photography Collection, late 19th C.-2013, no. x2007.001.0010.
16. Photograph depicting the Chicago Memorial Day Parade marching on Division Street towards the Tadeusz Kosciuszko monument in Humboldt Park, taken on June 2, 1918, by Rozanski Bros. Studio, Collection 703/300, Photography Collection, late 19th C.-2013, no. x2007.001.0169.
17. Map entitled “The Towns and Villages Settled by Poles in the United States,” created by Rev. Franciszek Bolek, 1930, Collection 703/156, Rev. Franciszek Bolek Papers, 1901–1946, no. 62.
18. Fragment from the handwritten manuscript by Mieczysław Haiman, “Udział Polaków w walce o niepodległość Stanów Zjednoczonych” [Participation of Poles in the United States fight for independence], later published under the title, *Polacy w walce o niepodległość Ameryki: szkice historyczne*, Chicago, 1931, Collection 703/163, Mieczysław Haiman Papers, 1909–1949 [1969], no. 62, unpaginated.
19. “Biuletyn Prasowy Rady Polonii Amerykańskiej” [American Relief for Poland Press Bulletin], dated September 1, 1939, Collection 703/5, American Relief for Poland, [1936], 1938–1973, partial inventory, working file number 3, item 1.
20. Blessing American Relief for Poland donations at ARP headquarters before sending them to Poland, on the left, ARP President Franciszek X. Swietlik, Collection 703/5, American Relief for Poland, [1936], 1938–1973, partial inventory, working file number 1, item 1.
21. Photograph taken during a 1983 anti-communism demonstration in downtown Chicago, featuring members of Pomost, left to right: Andrzej Jarmakowski, Krzysztof Rac, and Marian Sromek (K. Rac and M. Sromek, cofounders of Pomost), Collection 703/285, Pomost, 1981–1987, no. 1, unpaginated.



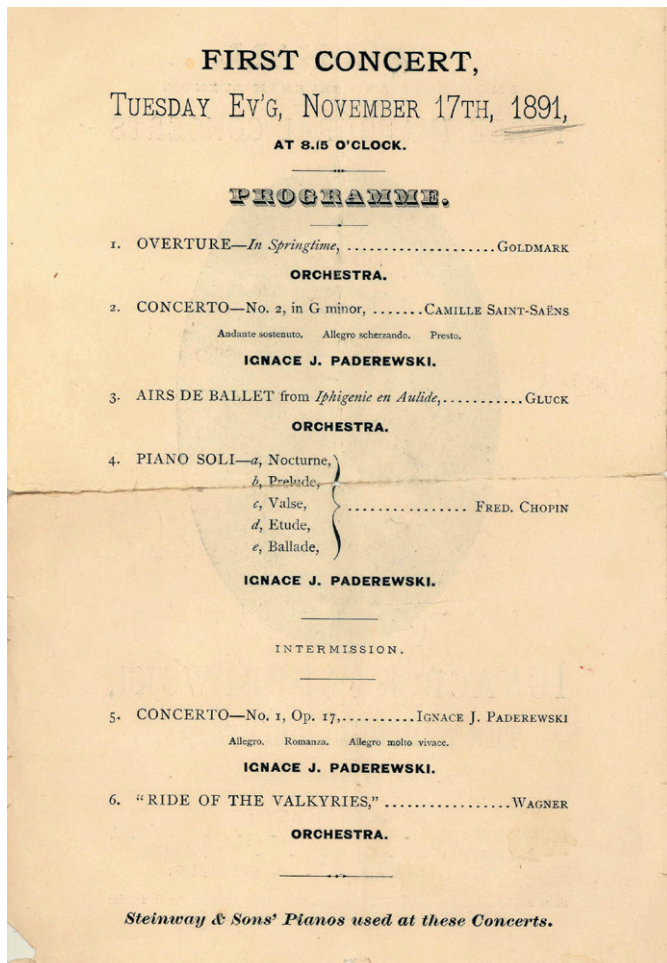
1. Document of John II Casimir Vasa, King of Poland, confirming, by repeating the text of a document in its entirety, issued on March 13, 1624 in Warsaw, in which Sigismund III Vasa, King of Poland, grants the Reformed Franciscan Order, known as Barefoot Franciscan, for the purpose of erecting a church and monastery, a parcel of land in Warsaw, beyond the city wall, adjacent to the manor of Andrzej Lipski, Bishop of Łuck, Bishop-Elect of Włocławek, and Chancellor of the Crown, issued on August 14, 1668, in Warsaw, in Latin





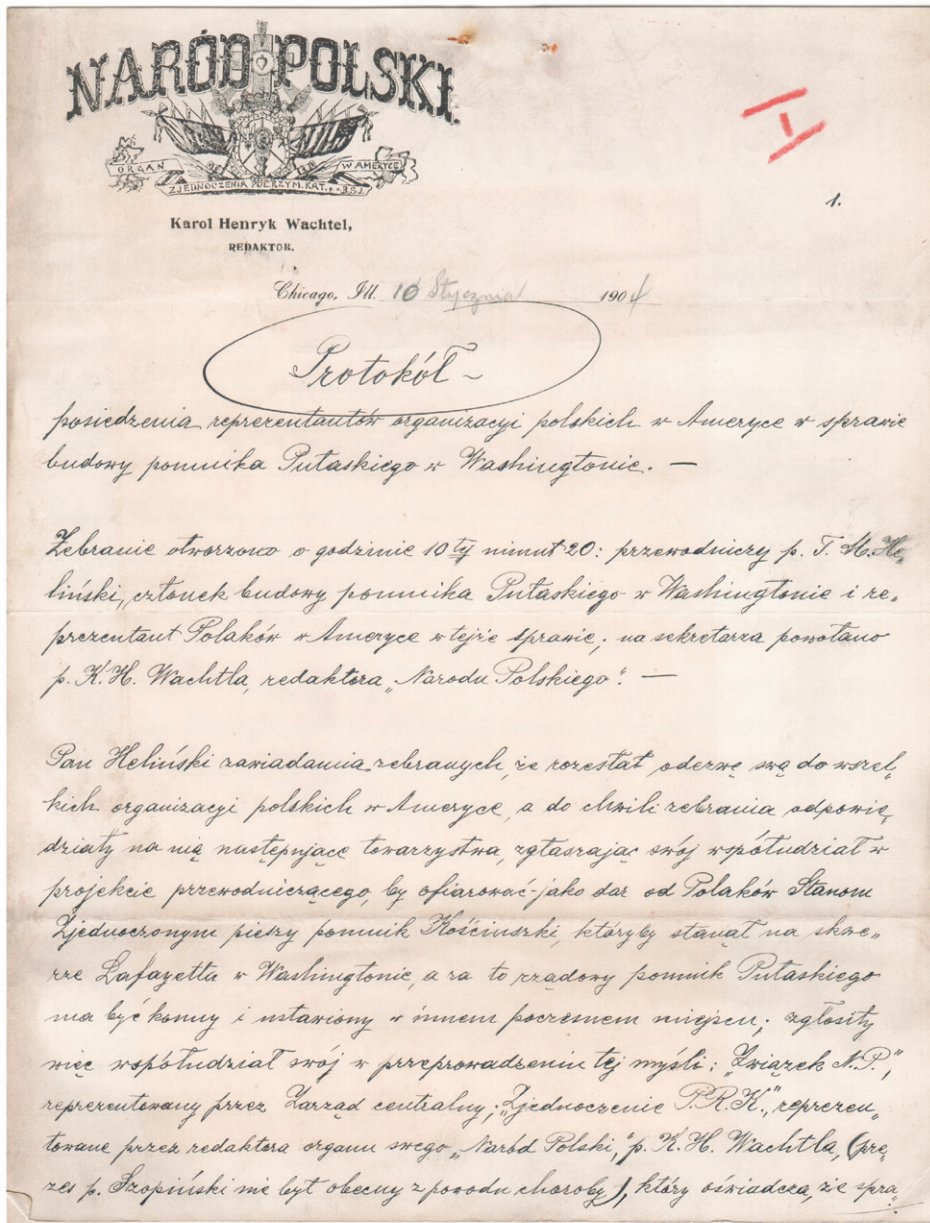


5. Entry by Helena Modrzejewska in 1879, in the notebook of Bronislaw Virginia Wilkoszewski-Barzynski



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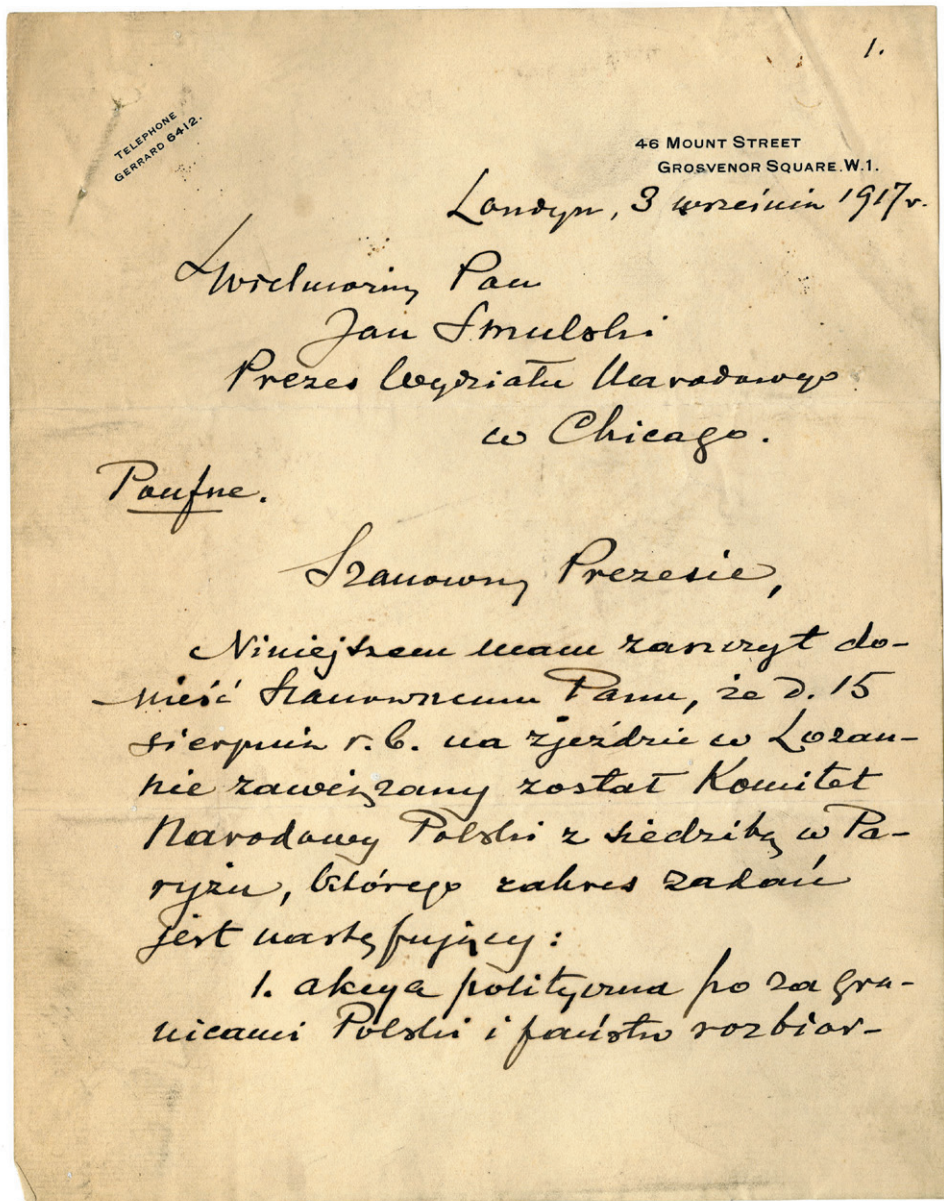




7. Minutes from the first meeting of representatives from Polish organizations in America, concerning the construction of monuments to Kazimierz Pulaski and Tadeusz Kosciuszko in Washington, DC, meeting held on January 10, 1904, in Chicago

Dear Sir 15<sup>th</sup> of September  
 I had the honor of receiving a letter from you dated  
 the 25<sup>th</sup> of March, with a bill from the Treasury of the United  
 States for which I send you my best thanks. By your  
 order came to my hands the first dividend of the Penn-  
 sylvania Bank. M<sup>r</sup> Barnes has send me likewise  
 two cases, loaded with my things, which are now upon  
 the road to Paris. before I came from America M<sup>r</sup>-  
 Clay has been appointed by me to act as my proxy at the  
 meeting of Stock Holders upon Pennsylvania Bank.  
 the desire of M<sup>r</sup> Barnes to be appointed in his place  
 I refer to you, you may do as you please because  
 you have sufficient Power from me. The Theatre  
 of the World is of such kind that I cannot say nothing  
 in favor. Be so good however to believe that my affection  
 Friendship, and Esteem for you will be everlasting.  
T. Kosciuszko

8. Letter of Tadeusz Kosciuszko, to US President Thomas Jefferson, in reply to Jefferson on his finances, written on September 15, 1801



9. Letter of Roman Dmowski, to Jan F. Smulski, President of the Polish National Department, informing of the formation of the Polish National Committee in Lausanne on August 15, 1917, its members and directives, written on September 3, 1917, in London

TELEPHONE  
GERRARD 6412.

46 MOUNT STREET  
GROSVENOR SQUARE. W.1.

2.

czych na rzecz odhodowania niepod-  
ległego państwa polskiego, na obna-  
wie zjednoczonych trzech dzielnic  
Polski, z ujęciem listy: Główniej;

2. zawiadycowaniu sprawami  
politycznymi kraju polskiego, uwagi-  
cej walony na francie zachodniej;

3. opieka cywilna (konsularna)  
nad osobami narodowości polskiej,  
dotychczas podległymi trzem państwom,  
oraz nad jeńcami narodowości pol-  
skiej.

Organami Komitetu są:

w centralnej siedzibie w Paryżu:

Roman Dmowski, Przewodniczący,

Erasm Pitz, z Leżanowa,

Jan Rozwadowski, z Łowicza,

Marysa Seyda, z Poznania,

Maurycy Zamoyski, z Kró-  
lestwa Polskiego.

Reprezentant w Londynie - Wład. Soban'ski

" " Rygiu - Konst. Skirmunt.

3.

TELEPHONE  
GERRARD 6412.46 MOUNT STREET  
GROSVENOR SQUARE, W.1.

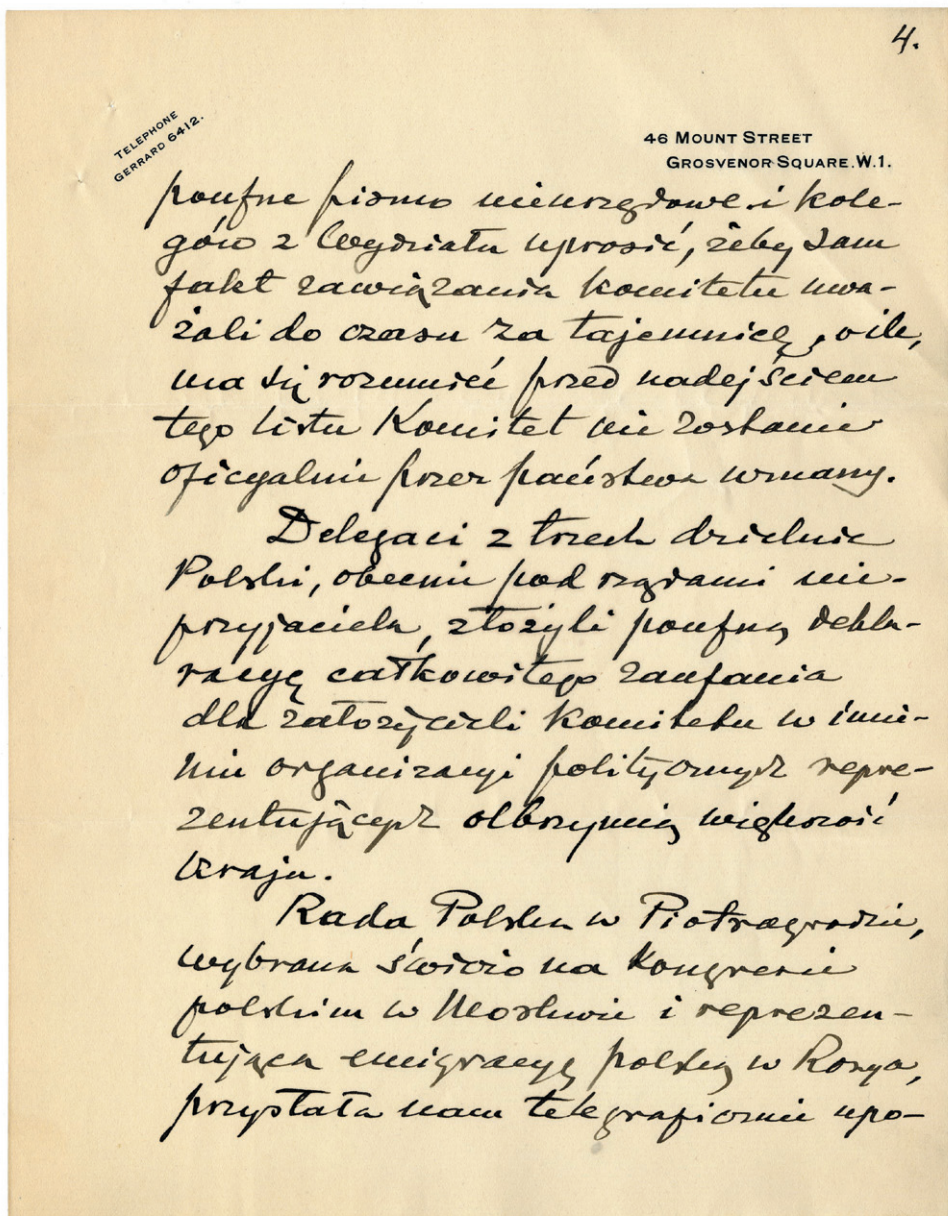
Na czele reprezentanta w Stanach  
Zjednoczonych wybrany został - Ignacy  
J. Paderewski.

Przewidywane jest w przyszłości  
bliższej powołanie Komitetu o  
paru członków.

Wszystkie bliższe dane, dotyczące  
Komitetu znajdują się w rękach Pana  
D. J. Paderewskiego, który się nie może  
nie wygłosić z Panem podzieli.

Komitet Narodowy Polski zwróci-  
cił się do rządów Anglii, Francji  
i Włoch o oficjalne wzniesienie go,  
jako reprezentacji interesów pol-  
skich, oraz uprosił p. Paderewskiego  
o zwrócenie się w jego imieniu do  
rządu Stanów Zjednoczonych.

Do czasu oficjalnego wzniesienia,  
Komitet nie rozpoczyna swej дія-  
łności urzędowej. Pisano więc  
nie więcej prozę traktować jako



9, continued. Letter of Roman Dmowski, to Jan F. Smulski, September 3, 1917

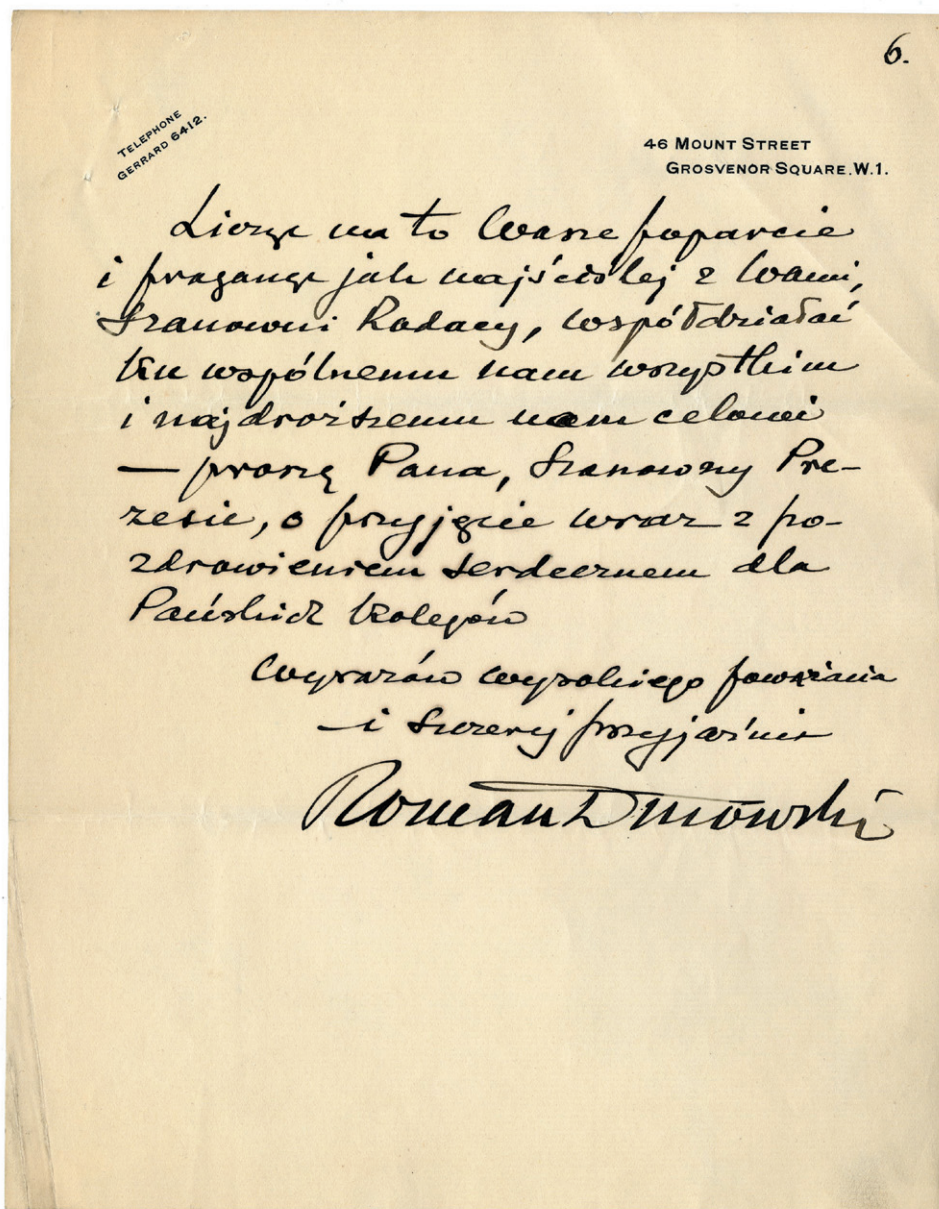
5.

TELEPHONE  
GERRARD 6412.

46 MOUNT STREET  
GROSVENOR SQUARE, W.1.

warznie do dżistawia w jej  
iuciu.

Nie wyppimy, że <sup>ozwasty</sup> trzeci wielki  
odtam warodu uarep, w Ameryce,  
reprezentowany politycni przez  
Cedric Narodowy w Chicago,  
który uam dotychczas okazy-  
wał zaufanie i pomoc, okaze  
również swe poparcie Komite-  
towi Narodowemu Polskiemu,  
i że w ten sposób akcyja polity-  
czna polska za granicą wyka-  
że jeden wspólny, zwarty front  
wobec wrogów zarówno, jak  
sprzymierzeńców, że prowadzący  
ju Komitet Narodowy Polskii  
wykaze siłę i oparcie na obry-  
wiej wiszności zorganizowanej  
warodu po obu stronach Oceanu.



9, continued. Letter of Roman Dmowski, to Jan F. Smulski, September 3, 1917



Co-operating with the General Committee  
for Polish Relief—Lausanne, Switzerland.  
President:  
M. Sienkiewicz and I. J. Paderewski.

Telephone, Bryant 5247  
Cable Address, Polonia, New York  
Depository, National City Bank

## National American Committee

of the  
**Polish Victims' Relief Fund**  
1507-10 Aeolian Building, 33 West 42nd Street  
New York City

HON. WM. H. TAFT, Honorary President  
FRANKA VANDERLIP, Honorary Treasurer  
JAMES M. BECK, Chairman, Exec. Committee  
MISS ALICE KAUSER, Honorary Secretary  
W. O. GORSKI, Honorary Asst. Secretary

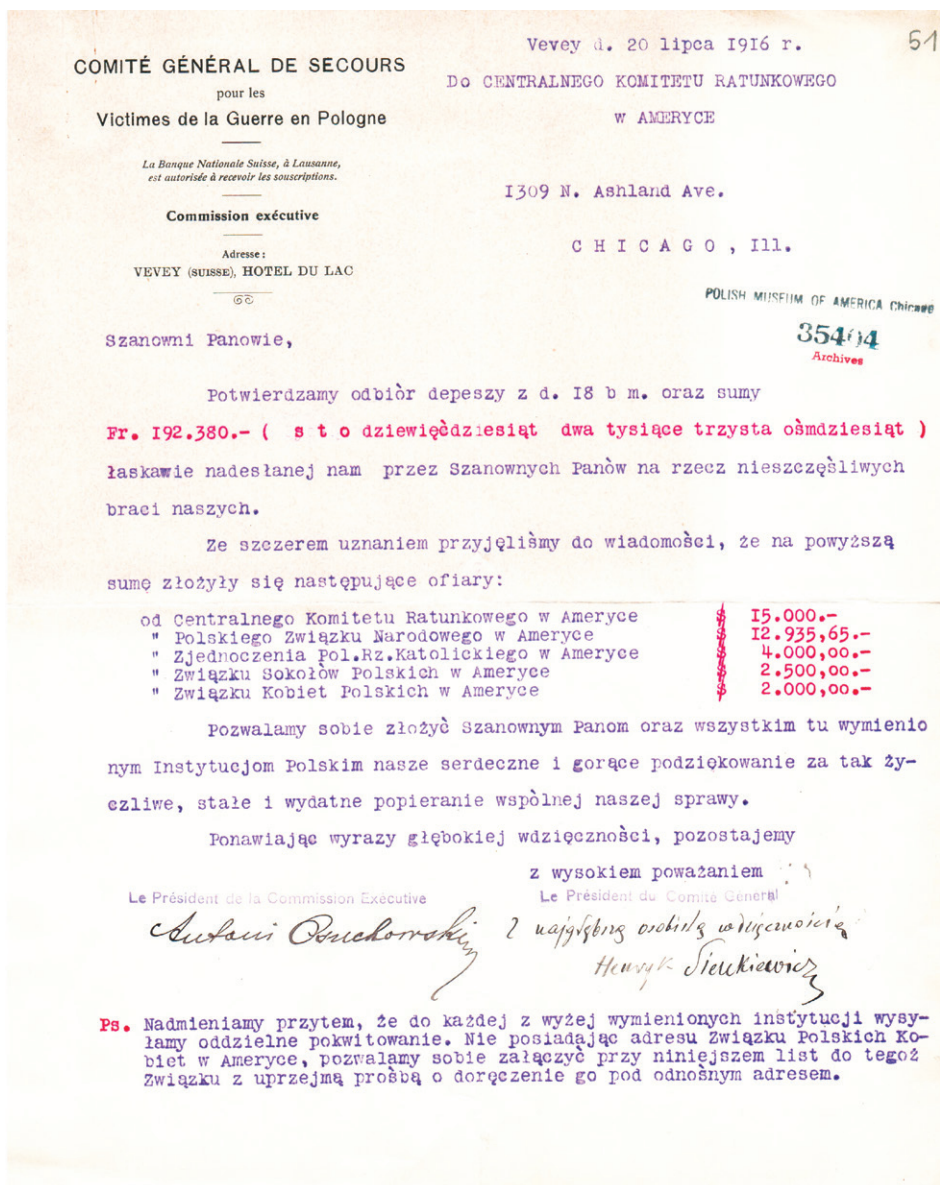
Honorary Vice-Presidents: MISS E. BLODGETT, MRS. W. B. BOURN, MRS. W. H. CROCKER, MRS. BRYAN LATHROP, MISS ANNE MORGAN, JAMES A. PATTEN  
Executive Committee: JAMES M. BECK, EUGENE DELANG, R. JEWETT, W. S. KIES, HERBERT SATTERLEE, H. B. SCHAAD, ERNEST URCHS, HOWARD VAN SINDEREN

New York, 11/IV 1915  
Answer to tel. n.º 33  
lett. n.º 8.

Tęgramu paninica wsi wysłany do Jagonauca.

*Drugi Panie!*  
Telegram dostarczył, tylko trochę za późno. Wymówiłem sobie wiele go skrócić i dać im więcej wywiady, a pagłówkach, które istnieją po prostu się już w dziennikach kubijskich. Podjęty wysłany dowarzystwo uważam za konieczne.  
Na exemplarze dla Kwaterylnicy niecierpliwie czekam.  
Piszę w pańpiczku i przeproszam za to.  
Ustawianie rzesz pańi Simulakroij i serioznej wielik dżai drugiego Pania ja wsta  
szesern adranij  
I. J. Paderewski  
czy Rozumieł się zgaszł?

10. Letter of Ignacy Jan Paderewski, to Jan F. Smulski, President of the Polish National Department, written on April 11, 1915, in New York



11. Letter of Antoni Osuchowski, President of the Executive Commission, and Henryk Sienkiewicz, President of the Szwajcarski Komitet Generalny Pomocy Ofiarom Wojny w Polsce [Swiss General Committee for the Relief of the Victims of the War in Poland], to the Polish Central Relief Committee, thanking the committee for the funds donated towards aiding Polish victims of World War I, written on July 20, 1916, in Vevey



12. Mandate for a member of the Sejm, from the Polish National Department congress held on October 26, 1918, in Detroit

5-10207

**ARMIA POLSKA WE FRANCYI**

Numer Porządkowy Komisji Wojskowej ..... Numer Porządkowy Centrum Rekrutacyjnego .....

**AKT ZGŁOSZENIA DO ARMII POLSKIEJ WE FRANCYI**

Centrum Rekrutacyjne No. .... miejscowość *Wilkes-Barre Pa* Stan *Pa*

Imię i Nazwisko Obojczyka *Józef Jasiński*

Wiek *23* lat, urodzony dnia *30* miesiąca *listopada* roku *1895*

w miejscowości *Wyszakow - pow. Białystok - gubernia Włocławska*  
(gmina lub miasto, powiat, gubernia lub prowincja)

Stan *kawaler* dzieci .....

(kawaler, żonaty, wdowiec)

Obecny adres *194 So. Main St. Ashley Pa*  
(numer domu, ulica, miasto i stan)

Adres najbliższego krewnego w Ameryce *Franciszek Jasiński (brat)*  
*2147 - Sumner St. Phila. Pa*  
(nazwisko, numer, ulica, miasto i stan)

Adres najbliższego krewnego w Polsce *Andrzej Jasiński (brat)*  
*ul. Warszawska*  
(nazwisko, gmina, miasto, powiat, gubernia lub prowincja)

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

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

Wystąpił z wojska w stopniu .....

Do jakiej Polskiej organizacji należy w Ameryce .....

Jeżeli do Sokolej, jak długi ..... i jaki pełni w niej urząd .....

Zawód (zajęcie) *Polownik* obecne zatrudnienie *gromnik*

Wzrost *5'1"* Brwi *ciemne blond*

Włosy *ciemne blond* Oczy *niebieskie*

Nos *niezwykły* Zęby *dobry*

Twarz *niezwykły* Podbródek *niezwykły*

Waga *150* Znaki szczególne .....

Przesłany ze Stacji Rekrutacyjnej w ..... za numerem .....

Uwagi szczególne *Nie ma żadnego zawadomienia do jakichkolwiek służb*

**DEKLARACJA OCHOTNIKA**

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

Przyrzekam być gotowym do wyjazdu dnia *na wezwanie* 1918

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

*Józef Jasiński*  
Własnoręczny podpis ochotnika.

Niniejszą deklarację wypełniono i podpisano w mojej obecności dnia *11 kwietnia* 1918 roku

*A. Morsiewicz*  
Oficer rekrutacyjny.  
w *Wilkes-Barre Pa*

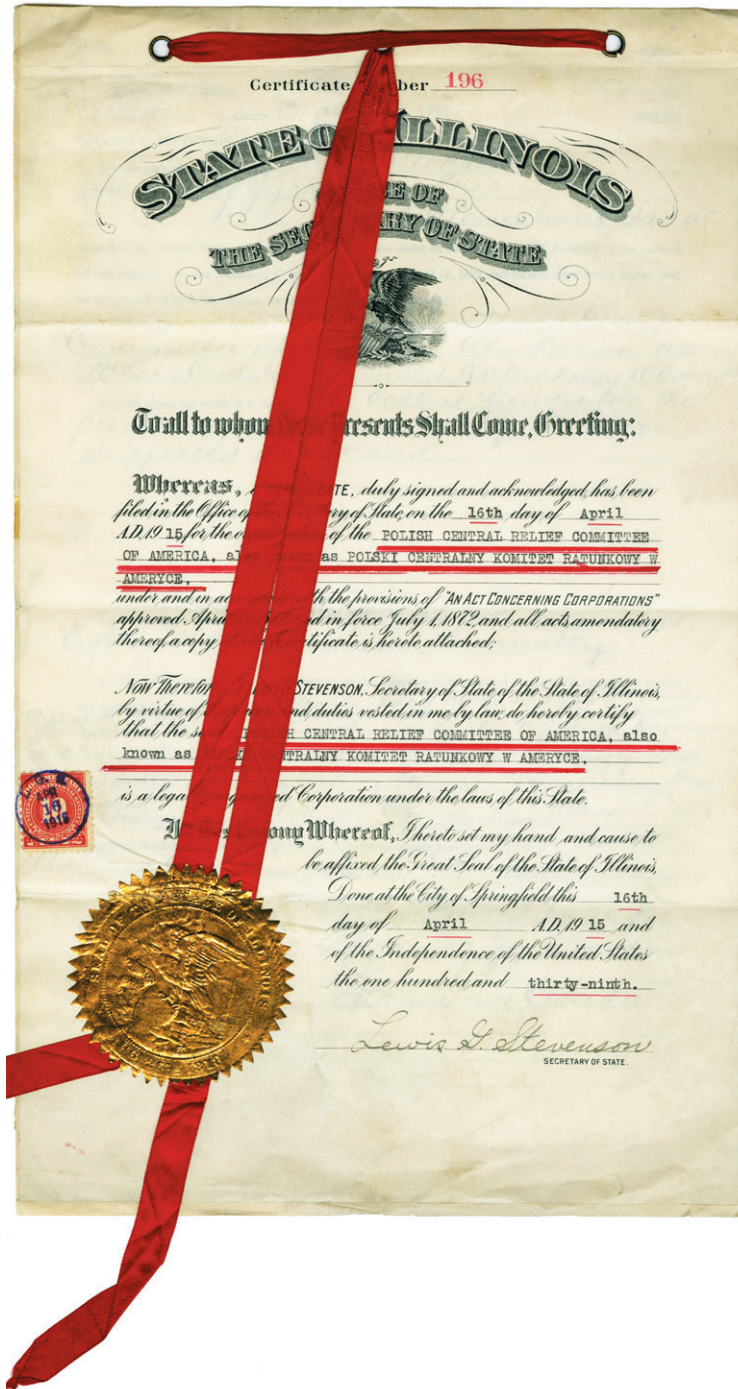
Ochotnik został wysłany do obozu w ..... No. Listy Transportowej .....

dnia ..... miesiąca ..... roku 1918

Na koszt utrzymania ochotnik otrzymał \$.....  
*Józef Jasiński*  
Własnoręczny podpis ochotnika.

FORMULARZ C. Oficer Centrum Rekrutacyjnego.

13. Polish Army in France final commitment form, 1918



14. Polish Central Relief Committee certificate of incorporation in the state of Illinois, issued on April 16, 1915



15. Photograph depicting the Wladyslaw Kloski Inn, site of the "Glowna Kwatera Gwardii Kosciuszki" [Headquarters of the Kosciuszko Guards], taken in Chicago at the intersection of Noble and Division Streets, 1890



16. Photograph depicting the Chicago Memorial Day Parade marching on Division Street towards the Tadeusz Kosciuszko monument in Humboldt Park, taken on June 2, 1918, by Rozanski Bros. Studio



**RADA POLONII AMERYKAŃSKIEJ**  
1200 NORTH ASHLAND AVENUE  
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

# BIULETYN PRASOWY

Nr. 82

**RODACY!**

Wróg napadł na Polskę, aby zniszczyć Jej Wolność i Byt.  
Cały Naród w Ojczyźnie chwycił za broń by walczyć na śmierć i życie  
w obronie swoich praw, swej niepodległości i egzystencji.

W tej dziejowej chwili Rada Polonia Amerykańskiej wzywa  
wszystkich w których żyłach płynie krew polska do mobilizacji sił mo-  
ralnych, do wyzwolenia całej mocy ducha, do skierowania myśli i woli  
w jednym kierunku - zwycięstwa Polski!

Cała Polonia w Stanach Zjednoczonych, której synowie prze-  
leli krew w walce o odzyskanie Niepodległości, staje przy Macierzy w  
tej decydującej rozprawie.

Wzywamy wszystkich Rodaków do zjednoczenia serc i umysłów,  
wzywamy całą Polonię do wielkiego Czynu!

Wobec ofiary życia Braci i Sióstr w Macierzy musimy poś-  
więcić wszystkie środki, jakie mamy do rozporządzenia w tutejszych  
warunkach naszego życia, aby przyczynić się do Zwycięstwa Polski, a  
z nim zapanowania prawa i sprawiedliwości wśród narodów świata.

Środki naszego współudziału na wszelkich polach w tej wal-  
ce o Wolność i Byt Narodu opracowują wszystkie organizacje nasze i  
specjalnie powołane do tego komisje. Z przebiegu tych przygotowań po-  
dane będą komunikaty.

Dotychczasowa ofiarność nasza musi być uwielokrotniona!

Dzisiaj niech każdy z nas zdobędzie się na największy wy-  
silek moralny i materialny i składa ofiary jaknajwiększe i stale, aż  
do zwycięstwa.

Rodacy, do Czynu!

Niech żyje Polska!

RADA POLONII AMERYKAŃSKIEJ.





20. Blessing American Relief for Poland donations at ARP headquarters before sending them to Poland, on the left, ARP President Franciszek X. Swietlik



21. Photograph taken during a 1983 anti-communism demonstration in downtown Chicago, featuring members of Pomost, left to right: Andrzej Jarmakowski, Krzysztof Rac, and Marian Sromek

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