

Roots and Wings

Bimonthly newspaper

Editor notes.

Here it is. Third issue of our family magazine. That's another small but important success as it means we have systematically growing group of readers and contributors. In this issue third and last part of Czesław Machowski's story, article about genetic genealogy, Grochmalicki family and traditionally Marta Hanus' poetry. Few notes about extraordinary characters in family calendar.

Next time we'll see each other only after summer holidays, 1st of September. Dear readers, I wish your holidays are full of unforgettable emotions, good and most importantly safe holidays. Relax, make your holiday plans true, develop your hobbies. I wish you many fantastic experiences and meetings with interesting people, new and valuable friendships. Come back home with new energy, ready for new challenges and with irresistible desire to share your experiences on our family magazine pages in any form of article or photo report.

See you!

Jacek Kulasa



There are only two
lasting things we can hope
to give our children:
One is **roots**;
the other is **wings**.

The Grochmalicki family

I was born and spent my childhood and youth in Błażowa in the Podkarpacie region. Although I have lived in another part of Poland for many years, I still return here, where my family home is and I think of all my ancestors who lived here and experienced daily joys and sorrows. I look at the old photographs closed on the pages of my albums, Ladies in beautiful long dresses, Gentlemen in frock, wedding photos, ceremonial photos and the quite ordinary ones, with a dog or a roe deer. Photos in military uniforms, photos of weddings, baptisms or last farewells. Mom often took out these albums when many relatives were visiting us on holidays and there were memories of those who had left and had been preserved in the family's grateful memory. And there was a story and we children were listening. And because the family was all musical, the evenings were devoted to singing songs to the accompaniment of my dad's guitar.

My mother Zofia Wencel came from one of the oldest, respected, multi-generational organist Grochmalicki families in Błażowa. In the past, the organists performed various functions, not only accompanied the priest

during mass and other religious rituals, but also were teachers and educators of the young generation, who educated in religious knowledge, catechism and church singing. The oldest known to me mentions of the



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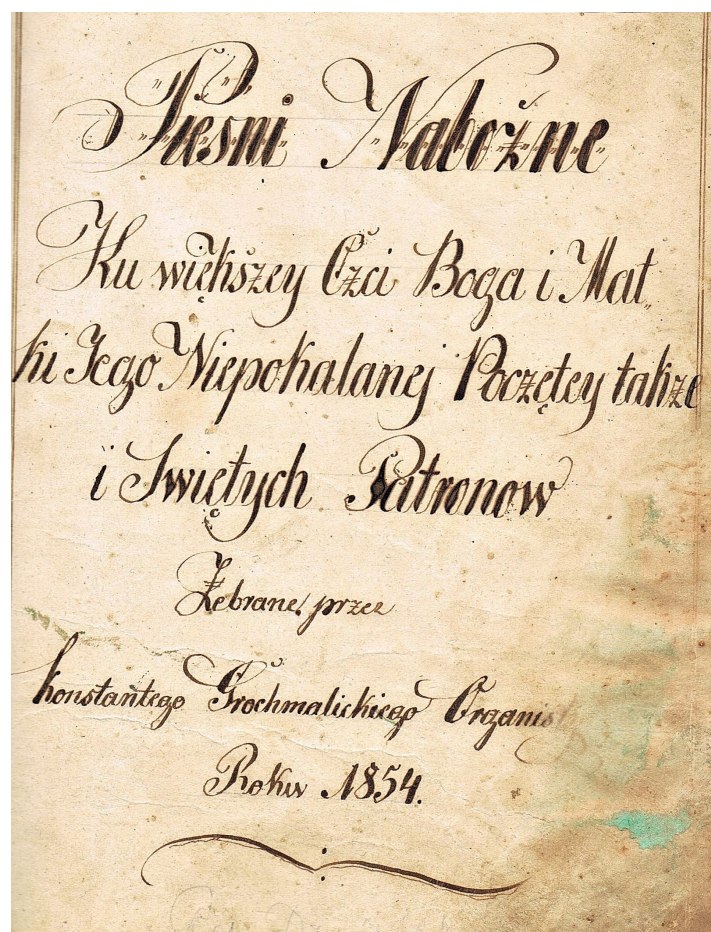
The Grochmalicki family

The story of Czesław
Machowski - part 3

Genetic genealogy

family date back to 1805, where information has been preserved that at that time in Błazowa the organist was Michał Grochmalicki. After him, the function was taken over by his son Maciej (1780 - 1827), and his grave is located in the old cemetery on the so-called „Ona Strona” behind the river. The discovery of the tomb is connected with the history related to my Dad Ignacy Wencel of Silesian origin, by education and passion of a historian. Curious about the world, he became interested in the grave and family history, and so in the 60s of the last century he started to create a family tree, which in the era of lack of access to the Internet and other archival sources was quite a stunt. He took advantage of the knowledge of his relatives scattered all over Poland and abroad.

In the old part of the Błazowa Cemetery, under the cover of 2 old lime trees, there are 2 graves of Maciej Grochmalicki's son - Jan Baptysta (1810-1857), who continued his father's work, and the second grave is his wife Katarzyna, whose data was obtained thanks to Mr. Jacek Kulasa, because the plaque from the grave was lost and the end. The Grochmalicki family had 10 children, and in the beginning this role was performed by Konstanty (1836 - ?), and then by my great-grandfather Franciszek Grochmalicki (1851-1922), who ended the long history of Grochmalicki generation organists from Błazowa. Among the household memorabilia there is a



collection of religious songs written in a beautiful calligraphy first by Jan then Konstanty and Franciszek. The Grochmalicki family lived in the so-called organist house above the church, a wooden house quite extensive on a solid foundation with the great eye of a prophet out of gratitude for the fact that this house survived after a huge fire that ravaged Błazowa. I remember that house where Franciszka's daughter Anna lived with her husband Dominik Sobczyk. Famous social workers, which would be a topic for a separate story. This house was demolished in the 1970s and in its place my mother's brother built his own house.

The Grochmalicki family for generations attached great importance to the education of children. My great-grandfather Franciszek married Teresa Bernhard who was of Hungarian origin and they raised 10 children, who were educated mainly in the field of pedagogy and the highest achievements in this field belonged to Jan Gabriel Grochmalicki, a scientist, zoologist and later rector of the University of Poznan. Others were teaching in schools and, like my grandmother Cecylia Grochmalicka, had the ability to play on musical instruments. In the attic of our house there is still a grandma's piano, which did not manage to survive the occupation in its entirety. Our family house was built in 1905 by our grandfather Piotr Początek, who did it so solidly that till today we use it with our brother Andrzej and our families.

Out of my mother's 6 siblings, 4 have reached adulthood and all of them are educated people. My parents, Zofia and Ignacy Wencel, for many years raised another generation children from Błazowa, teaching in primary school. We, as their children, are also continuing their message by educating our children and grandchildren. From the younger generation I am the only one involved in the education where I worked for 35 years as a psychologist. My son has chosen economics and programming, but there is hope in 3 grandchildren that maybe one of them would like to continue the pedagogical family traditions.

And as in the past, we are going to the cemetery to visit our relatives. Maybe not like my parents when a Sunday walk always led through the cemetery hill to the forest, and the return road led through a charming serpentine when dusk fell. And one day I will join you, my loved ones, and together we will look down the hill at the house and at the church bells towering over the town and we will hear the songs of our organist ancestors.

Irena Fudała (Wencel)

The story of Czesław Machowski - part 3

The train journey was followed by a boat journey lasting a week. The boat comprised 4 craft lashed together and the journey was very hazardous for the approximately 1,000 people on board. It was also to prove very tragic for the Machowskis because the remaining two sisters and two of the brothers were taken by typhus (one of whom died in the arms of Czes). The siblings were buried in two separate mass graves.

When the journey ended Czes went to work with his mother on a cotton farm for 3 weeks and in March 1942 they moved on to work on another farm for 3 weeks. They were paid a small amount for their work and the money earned enabled them to buy food. It was here that the Polish Government had set up an army recruiting station where all able bodied people of 'fighting' age, male or female, were taken into the Polish army. Czes (aged 16) signed up without hesitation – this was the only realistic alternative to life as a refugee on the move always seeking both scraps of work and food. Apart from his feeling of 'belonging' his greatest pleasure was to be able to get rid of his own shabby clothes.

Joining the army meant he was to be parted from his mother. Polish people who were not suitable for military service were dispersed to all parts of the world (Mexico, Canada, Asia and Africa). Aniela was sent to India and then on to Africa, losing touch with her only remaining child. (Czes managed to re-establish contact the following year thanks to the Red Cross).

Czes was now living in temperatures of 30 plus, compared to times at minus 40 in Siberia. The cadet force also brought major changes to the lifestyle of Czes. These included; military training with plenty of marching, clean clothing, accommodation provided (often under canvas), washing facilities, plentiful good food served from canteens, lots of sunshine and extreme heat, travel in army trucks throughout the Middle East – Persia (now Iran), Iraq, Palestine and Egypt. In April 1942 the cadets were observed marching by the Shah of Persia and he invited them (about 60) to his palace where they were served several different sorts of ice cream. The luxury of the experience was something Czes had never seen before or since. The army asked the cadets which skill they would like to specialise in and Czes chose to be a mechanic. The training was given in English so he had to learn the language before he could understand the instructions on such things as how to strip down a dynamo. Later in Egypt he was trained in signals and in 1944 in Palestine he gained his first driving licence. Several of the older cadets were sent off to join the main Polish army and sadly several of the people Czes knew who had survived the Siberia experience were lost in action. It was not until 1944 that Czes was sent to Italy

to join up with the army. There he was driving vehicles with radio equipment but he did not get to the front line.

On cessation of hostilities Czes did not want to return to his native Poland which was now fully under Soviet control and he opted to come to Liverpool in 1946 after he was demobbed, receiving the customary demob suit. Czes has a photograph taken when he was wearing the demob suit looking a very fine handsome young man. Despite all the trauma of his teenage years he had come through and looked as though he had enjoyed a normal teenage experience.

Czes was then given the choice of working in either the mining, farming or steel industries and he chose steel (this paid better than farming at £5.10s.0d - £5.50p per week). For this he went to a large factory in south Wales and he worked in shifts on the production of rolled steel. He was not fazed by the physicality of the work but found it to be very hot and noisy (which may have contributed to the deafness he suffers today). All refugees living in post war Britain were categorized as aliens having to register with the police every time they changed jobs or accommodation (this practice continued until 1953).

Czes originally lived in a one bedroom flat close to his work but when he was able to bring his mother to the country in 1948 he changed to a two bedroomed flat. His mother brought a surprise – a 4 year old half-brother who had resulted from a liaison in Africa with a Polish man. This man came to south Wales for one night when he bought a few gifts and then disappeared never to be heard of again.

At work a colleague told Czes of a man living in Banbury who wanted a house keeper and his mother said it might be something she would be interested in. The man visited from Banbury and took Aniela and her youngest son back there on the same day. Czes disliked his work in the steel factory and followed his mother to Banbury soon after in 1953. There he went to work on a farm and his career path changed a couple of times thereafter to building and then gardening. His lifetime of hard work only came to an end in 2008 when he retired.

In Banbury in 1955 Czes met and married the first love of his life Edeltraud known as Trudy. This union r

resulted in the subsequent happy arrival of daughter Kristina. By now Czes was pursuing a career as a self taught builder living in Patchway, Bristol. Czes was very proud of his work and he carried out many home improvements both at Patchway and subsequently his home in Clevedon. Sadly Trudy missed city life and she divorced Czes in 1970, returning to Berlin with Kristina.

Later Czes was to marry Aniela (same name as his mother) in 1975 but she unfortunately died from cancer. He also switched careers to be a landscape gardener and enjoyed utilising his construction skills as well as plant knowledge.

In 2015 Czes remains bright and active. The memo-

ries of his teenage years 'of hell' remain vivid and still very uncomfortably painful but his determined spirit was never broken. Despite losing his adolescence years in Siberia Czes has been able to enjoy a very good subsequent life spanning over 70 years. Perhaps his one major regret is that after all he went through he was not able to return after the war to a free Poland.

There were many tens of thousands of Czes's compatriots who had to endure a similar experience to him and several have written in detail about it. The above is, however, is just Czes's personal story.

Kristina Schulz

Genetic genealogy

Genetic genealogy is a new and developing area of science. Genetic research are beneficial in many cases. There is entire family history saved in our genes, it cannot be found in any archive. Before you decide to do a genetic test, it is good to consider what information you'd like to get and then choose a right test.

Autosomal DNA test is the cheapest, but at the same time it gives the most genealogical information. Autosomal DNA contains 22 pairs of chromosomes. We receive it with equal probability from both parents and with smaller probability from our grandparents and great-grandparents. After receiving chromosome data of tested person, matching for kinship can be initiated.

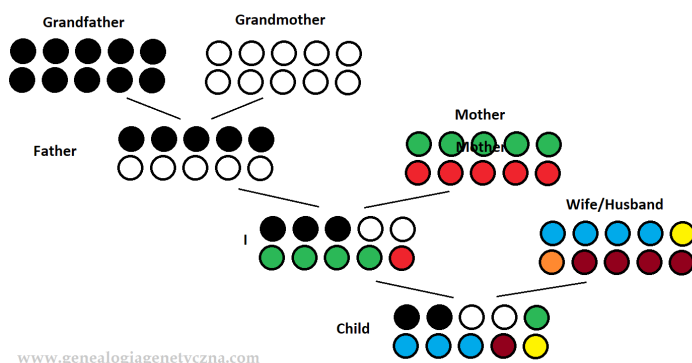
This the test which allows you to get to know ethnic origins of ancestors too. If you're interested in health, autosomal DNA test is a good choice. The test is for both men and women.

DNA tests are helping to find new, unknown relatives. After the test you can receive a list of e-mails of matched people (if they are willing to share it), who did test in the

same testing lab. In my case this list was couple of hundred contacts. Thanks to this, I could get to know and contact long-distance cousins from United States, and I expanded our family tree with part of the family living there plus with related families. In few examples even up to XII century. The tests enables discovery of previously unknown ancestors not listed in parish books as these books are regularly kept since first half of XVIII century.

DNA test can prove our „paper” genealogy. That's especially relevant for Poland where part of documentation was destroyed or lost during various wars waged here. That's why we use stories of oldest family members, we guess by surname only, by godparents, place of residence. Additionally adoptions were commonly not registered and extramarital children were as common as nowadays. All this hypotheses we can prove by DNA test.

Another benefit of DNA test is our ethnic origin. Results presented by test are usually in percentages by ethnic group. Data is based on information gathered in populations of particular areas. It allows to track back family history even to times for which no genealogical data exists. Genetic test would define what ethnic groups we originated from. Were there any Ashkenazic Jews, living in central, eastern and partially western Europe, or Balts (nowadays living in Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia), maybe Germans, Tatars or Turks



which hordes were invading south-eastern Poland back in the days. Genetic test would define percentage probability of origins for multiple ethnic groups.

There is another benefit coming from autosomal

☐		Lisa Murrock	01/26/2018	5th Cousin - Remote Cousin	52	8		☐
								
☐		timothy kurta	05/25/2019	5th Cousin - Remote Cousin	52	8		☐
								
☐		Piotr Grzegorz Laszcz (Paul, Lashch, Lashch)	01/26/2018	5th Cousin - Remote Cousin	52	8		☐
								
☐		Kazimierz Józef Sikora-Ossoliński	01/26/2018	5th Cousin - Remote Cousin	52	8		☐
								
☐		Mr. Frank Stanley Zajack	01/26/2018	5th Cousin - Remote Cousin	52	8		☐
								
☐		Antanas Velicka	01/25/2020	5th Cousin - Remote Cousin	52	8		☐
								
☐		Mrs. Joyce Margaret Wood	04/29/2019	5th Cousin - Remote Cousin	52	8		☐
								
☐		Mr. Jozef Pieprzak	06/27/2019	5th Cousin - Remote Cousin	52	8		☐
								
☐		Mary Turek	01/26/2018	4th Cousin - Remote Cousin	51	12		☐
								
☐		Joseph Mazurek	01/26/2018	4th Cousin - Remote Cousin	51	12		☐
								

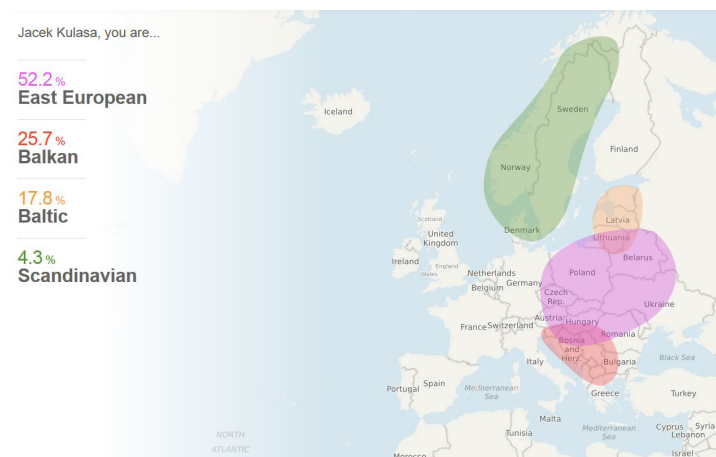
DNA test and this is health benefit. We can check whether we have a risk of certain genetic diseases. Through this we can gain some time to implement changes in lifestyle and nutrition upfront.

DNA Chromosome Y test is a second type of test, more expensive. Chromosome Y passes basically with no changes from father to son. Some special sections of chromosome Y define male haplogroup Y, disclosing origins of his ancestors through common DNA markers. This way we can confirm if further relatives with

panies can keep the sample in case we decide to examine more markers in future. Genetic profile defined in DNA test, separated from sample saliva, is compared with gene variants characteristic for certain population – haplotypes are determined. We'd receive the result in digital way of course. To compare our results with others, these would need to be „called” digitally to get graphs. There are applications which are not only „calling” DNA sequences but comparing it with other people sequences as well. It makes family membership verification easier.

33 MARCHES (21 MATCHES)					
Distance	Name	Earliest Known Ancestor	Y-DNA Haplogroup	Terminal SNP	Match Date
1	joef moelen   Y-DNA111 FF Big Y	JOHANNES, b. ~1767	R-BY124554	BY124554	19/03/2020
2	David L Long   Y-DNA111		R-M198		1/13/2020
2	Mr. Gabe van Tongeren   Y-DNA37 FF	Swart-jansen Street 1812-1910 Opperdahl NL	R-M198		31/6/2019
	Ron Runyon   Y-DNA67 FF	Per Olsson 1800	R-M198		1/15/2019
	Mr. Martin Jono Beagland   Y-DNA37 FF		R-M198		1/6/2019
2	Max Erik Drog   Y-DNA67 FF	Otto Knuthsen Solberg 1688-1753 Skedsmo S,NL	R-M198	M198	11/16/2018
	Janneke van   Y-DNA67 FF	joef Moders	R-M198		31/6/2018
2	Q Roger Mulleman   Y-DNA111 FF	Arion Roper, b 1850/51 Vukobu Luvuvu-1850	R-M198		31/6/2018
2	Daniel Janse van Oortk   Y-DNA111 FF Big Y		R-BY124554	BY124554	31/6/2018
	Wim van der   Y-DNA37	Udoen	R-Z280	Z280	31/6/2018
2	Gary A. Kovacs   Y-DNA25		R-M512		31/6/2018
	Mr. David James Smith   Y-DNA37		R-M198		31/6/2018

Jacek Kulasa



same surname are actually related with us. We can find out where our ancestor lived few thousands years ago and who's related to us in direct male line (even in times where there were no hereditary surnames).

Mitochondrial DNA is in some way opposite to chromosome Y – it can explore only direct female line (mother, mother of mother, mother of mother of mother, etc.).

DNA tests became fully automated nowadays and usually sample of saliva is tested. Ordering a research we receive a test kit for swab on the inside of the cheek. The kit is send by the chosen lab to our address. Some com-

White or Red?

„White or Red?” Hi, together with my older brother Mateusz, we have been exploring the secrets of wine knowledge for several years. Our passion for wine has also become our career path, and even, one can say, our whole life.



hol. We try to emphasize this at every step. It is somewhat of a work of art and a piece of the history. As we know from the Bible, wine was produced already in the time of Jesus. Of course, wine has evolved a lot over so many years. Today there are several hundred varieties of grapes grown all over the world, from which we can make wine! That is why wine never gets boring. Each grape variety has different characteristics, has different aromas, colour, tannin content, etc. The white wine from the Sauvignon Blanc variety tastes different than the Riesling variety. But this is

In 2015 Mateusz and his two friends opened the „White or Red?” salon in Warsaw. A few months later I joined the BCC crew (abbreviated to the name of the store) and decided to take care of the wine professionally as well. Currently there are already four shops of our brand: in Warsaw (Wola Park, Blue City, Galeria Młociny) and in our beloved hometown Rzeszów (Galeria Rzeszów). Shops in Warsaw are managed by my brother, the salon in Rzeszów I manage by myself. Wine is not only alco-

not the end. The variety is only one of the components. Besides this, the taste of the wine is also influenced by the climate, soil, fermentation, ageing and much, much more. In fact, wine knowledge is a bottomless pit. All the time something new is happening in it, new styles of wine are being created, winemakers are crossing different varieties to create so-called hybrid varieties. As you can see, it takes a lot of time to get to know the knowledge of wine. And You, what kind of wines do you like?

Maciej Porada



Poetry of Marta Hanus



list

dotknęły nas śpiewostrunne chwile
prawda zmęczona jak prześcieradło po nieprzespanej nocy
na pochylony grzbiet sypią się miałkie słowa
jednak w Twoim spojrzeniu tysiące kryształów
z odrobiną światła wewnątrz
zachwyć się z Tobą
powiążemy smutki w tobołki
w godzinie zadumanych sów strzepniemy z obrusa
wraz z okruchami ciasta
aby poczuły się niechciane
i odleciały do innego ogródka
przeleżą bezpiecznie do wiosny w opuszczonym kretowisku
pozbyć się ich nie będzie trudno
na przednówku jest duży popyt na wypoczęte zmartwienia
a potem pozbieramy prośby
ułożymy w stos pod Bożymi drzwiami
kiedy wychodząc otworzy je
runą i zasypią Go
a On rozśmieszony
nie będzie już mógł nam odmówić

spadło
jest na wyciągnięcie ręki
przygnieciona wszechświatem formuję
postrzeganie
niespełnione
i żal

nie służy nikomu
nie jest aktywne społecznie
nie zarabia
podnieść go nie sposób
nitka rwie się w myślach
leży jak leżało

dokąd mam wznosić oczy
skoro niebo jest u moich stóp

prośba ostania

bym nie pragnął prawdy
ukrytej przed moimi oczyma

bym nie zwątpił
gdy zdołam zobaczyć

bym nie zwolnił kroku
u kresu drogi

by mnie nie zwiódł
blask fałszywy

byś mnie nie potępił Panie

wymyśliłam drogę wśród pól
zawołała
nie pobiegłam

narysowałam okno
uśmiechnęło się
pogroziłam mu pięścią

rozpękła się przepaść
skoczę ba chwilę



Calendar

May

11.05.1780

Died John Hart. Signatory of New Jersey Declaration of Independence. Born in Stonington. Hart sat in Congress from July 1, 1776. He voted for US independence. At the end of 1776, the British army approached Hopewell, and John managed to take his children to relatives, and then escape. Hiding in caves and sleeping outside, he rejected the British offer of pardon. Finally, he returned to his farm, where he found a dead wife and the farm destroyed. He tried to find his children, but he was never able to gather them all again because of ruined health he lost as a fugitive.

13.05.2019

Died Stefan Pajda. In December 1943 he was sworn in at the Tyczyn Post in the Rzeszów District of the Home Army. Soldier of the 'Wedeta' subversive and propaganda unit, co-publisher of the 'Na Postunku' underground magazine. From February 1945, a soldier of the post-independence Polish underground, from September 1945 to October 1947 he was active in the "Wolność i Niezawisłość (Freedom and Independence) Association. He was awarded the Knight's Cross of the Order of Polonia Restituta, the Home Army Cross, the 'Pro Patria' Medal and other decorations.

18.05.1926

Born Maria Bałda. Soldier of the Home Army, member of 'Wedeta'

21.05.1868

Born Father Jan Baptista Chmielnikowski (Lampart). He was ordained a priest on July 19, 1892 in the Przemyśl cathedral. He obtained title of Doctor of theology at the Pontifical Institute of St. Apollinary in Rome in 1904. In 1904 he was appointed full-time catechist of the newly created Second Junior High School in Rzeszów. He worked there for 25 years until his retirement on September 30, 1929. He was, among others, a long-term member of the Rzeszów Municipal Council, Poviast Council, Savings Bank Department, Prince's-Episcopal Aid Committee for Victims of War and Gymnastic Society 'Sokół'.

25.05.1918

Born Gabriel Alojzy Brzęk. From 1930 he was employed at the Department of Zoology at the University of Poznań, where he also obtained a doctorate in 1934. During World War II, on September 15, 1939, he was arrested by the Gestapo, imprisoned in the Daschgangslager camp near Swarzędz, from where he soon managed to escape. Wanted by the Germans in Poznań, he managed to get to the Rzeszów region, where he joined the ZWZ and then to the

June

20.06.2014

Died Henry Kulasa. Henry was a veteran of World War II. He was a member of VFW Post 9423, a member of AMVETS Post 911, La Porte Falcons and the Rolling Prairie Conservation Club. He was awarded the medals: the Bronze Star Medal - awarded for courage in the face of the enemy, heroism or exemplary service and the Purple Heart - American military decoration for the wounded.

24.06.1924

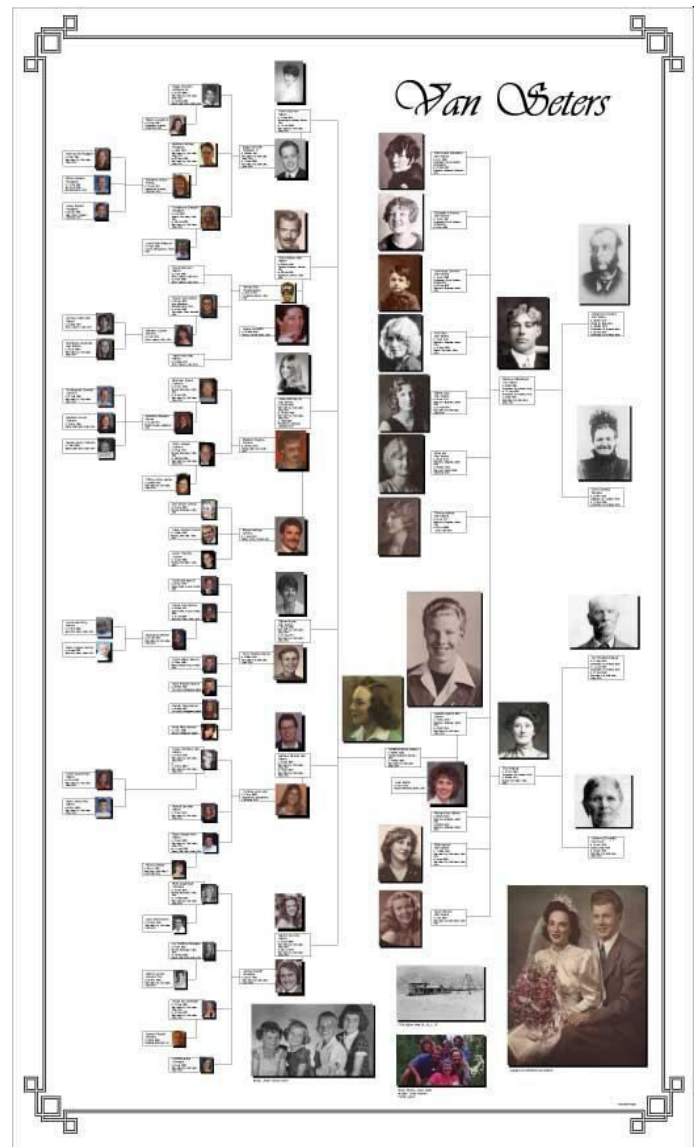
Born Janina Wanda Świetlik. She took part in the resistance movement and the activities of the Home Army in Białostocka. In 1946, her brothers facilitated Janina's dramatic escape through the so-called 'The green border' to England. She graduated from McGill University in 1965. In 1966, she was offered a pioneering job in northern Canada, on Baffin Land in the Arctic, educating Inuit community. She visited the whole world, both Americas, Europe, Asia, Africa, Australia, and brought a lot of photos from travel, she was an avid photographer. Her photos have won awards at exhibitions. Janina died on July 21, 2016 in Canada and at her will she was buried in Pond Inlet, where she rests at the local cemetery.



Home Army in which he organized secret teaching courses. He graduated from the School of Infantry Officers in 1942, was appointed second lieutenant on November 11, 1944. He held high positions in the Provincial Inspectorate of the ZWZ and AK (Home Army) Rzeszów, took part in the Operation Storm, was awarded the silver cross of Virtuti Militari. On December 3, 1944, he was arrested for belonging to the Home Army by the UB, soon released thanks to the intercession of the world of science. From the end of December 1944 he started working at the Maria Curie-Skłodowska University in Kraków, where he obtained his habilitation in 1945 and the title of associate professor in 1946. In 1978 he retired. He was awarded the Golden Cross of Merit (1950). In 2001 he was awarded the Polonia Mater Nostra Est Medal. G. Brzęk was the author of 180 publications, including 13 books. In addition to strictly scientific works, he has numerous publications on the history of the development of zoology and biographies of outstanding zoologists.

29.05.1928

Born Teofil Juliusz Lenartowicz. In 1955 he started working at the Communication Equipment Factory in Mielec. In the 1970s, he spent 2 years in India at a service facility with the TS-11 Iskra aircraft. Delegated from the service to UAE, he worked as a mechanic in Egypt, Sudan and Algeria. In 1983 he retired and settled in Wrocław. Maintains systematic contact with Mielec. He is a member of the W. Szafer's Mielec Land Lovers Society, an honorary member of the Działkowski Brothers' Mielec Aeroclub and Wrocław associations: Aeroclub "Loteczka", Lower Silesian Aviation Academy and the Silesian Genealogical Society. Decorated incl. Silver Cross of Merit. He is the author of a number of articles on Mielec aviation. He also provides materials for the Mielec Encyclopedia. He wrote and published his own book: „100 years of Mielec's adventure with aviation.”



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