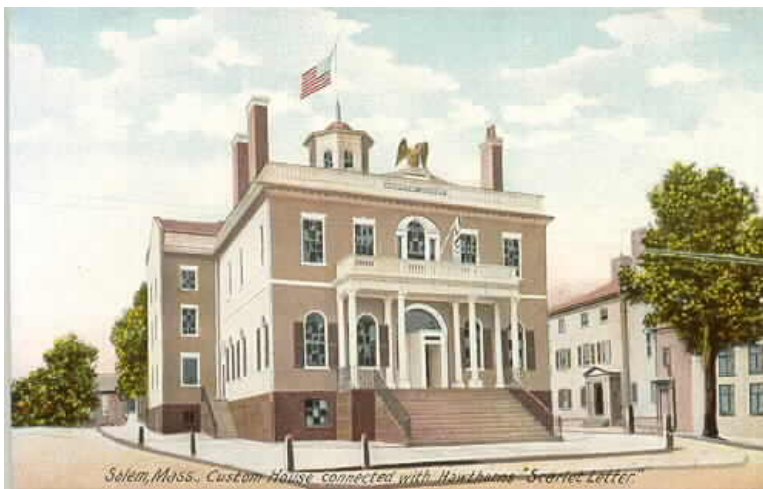


COMPLETE Barna Family Genealogy

Barna

The marriage of Mytro Malecki and Anastasia Barna linked these two families. Their connection began at 10 Custom House Ct, where they both might have lived in 1910 before marrying in 1911. According to one of their daughters, Emily, this address was a house (turned sideways) near the Custom House. Maybe it's the houses to the right in this picture'¹ Before discussing life in the United States, let's look into the origins and emigration of the family.



DESZNO

All the documents found consistently list the place or birth/origin as Deszno. If one looks at the map to the left, Deszno is SW of Rymanow (map center). At the time of emigration, this was part of the Austro-Hungarian empire; today it is in Poland (for more on this, see introduction).



It has been an interesting odyssey to discover the roots in Deszno. Part of this is because when the author contacted the appropriate Polish authorities she was given one set of information. Subsequently, a distant relative had an uncle who traveled to Poland who then looked at the records and found information that contradicted the first set. Always questions!

The original marriage certificate obtained from the authorities in Rymanowie stated:

Bazyli Barna born 13 Maja (May) 1867 and Kladyga Burdasz born 7 listopada (November) 1870, both born in

¹ Main U.S. Custom History web site, accessed 12 June 2001, <http://www.customs.ustreas.gov/location/chsite/salem-ma.htm>

COMPLETE
Barna Family Genealogy

Deszno, married 17 października (October) 1889. Bazyl's parents were Mikolaj Barna and Ewa Cyrka. Kładyga's parents were Piotr Burdasz and Maria Dzula.

Now, according to the second set of information received² from Poland, there is very little that is correct about this certificate – only the names! The alternate version is that Basil's parents were John and Eva Bik landowners in "Wola Petrusyn" in the Province of Jasło. Claudia was born April 2, 1864. Her parents were John (Joannis in Latin) Burdashz and Maria Jurczak (see Appendix E for newly found information on Claudia's siblings). John was born September 15, 1834 in Deszno and his parents were Ignatz and Tatianna (of John Jancryk).

Ignatz and Tatianna had the following children:

- Anna – the mother of Mike Krasulski's bastard great great grandmother Martha Burdasz (who married Andrew Rudowski of Krolik Polska). Mike believes "that Martha and Claudia were close. In the church records the priest appointed John (Claudia's father) to be the caretaker of Anna and Martha. I think Anna and Martha may have lived with John and Maria. Therefore Martha and Claudia may have grew up together. My Aunt Olga remembers once Martha going to Salem in her life time, however, her mother said that Martha went to Salem a lot. Claudia once came to Alden to see Martha before Martha died. My Aunt Mary, now dead, remembered the fanfare in Alden when she, Claudia, arrived. Aunt Olga remembers Adam being very quiet." [My two aunts that you mention are my grandfather's sisters. Mary Krasulski Krynik and Olga Krasulski Yudisky... clarified 13 July 2002]
- John (mentioned above)
- Maria born April 13, 1837
- Peter born April 21, 1843. Married Catherina and second Maria Druzla

Ignatz was one of at least four children born in Deszno to John Burdasz (most likely born in Deshno.) and Anna Pitrowski born in Deshno daughter of Andrew and Mary Pitrowski

The Julian calendar was the 365-day calendar that Julius Caesar made official in 46 B.C. It replaced a calendar based on lunar cycles. The Julian calendar provided for a leap year with an extra day every four years. Thus, the Julian calendar included an average of 365.25 days each year. By 1582 A.D., however, the Julian calendar had become out of step with the seasonal cycle by 10 days. The adjustment, ordered by Pope Gregory XIII in October, 1582, subtracted ten days from the calendar. The new Gregorian calendar removes a leap year every one hundred years except for years divisible by four hundred.

The Gregorian calendar is the calendar in current use in the Western world, both as the civil and Christian ecclesiastical calendar. Instituted by Pope Gregory XIII in 1582, the calendar has 365 days with an extra day every four years (the leap year) except in years divisible by 100 but not divisible by 400. Thus, the calendar year has an average length of 365.2422 days. The Gregorian calendar replaced the Julian calendar, which had become 10 days out of synchrony with the solar cycle. In October, 1582, 10 days were dropped from the calendar. England and the American colonies were late in adopting the calendar. In 1752, they dropped 11 days.

(What is ? com web site, accessed 29 June 2001)

² Received info from Mike Krasulski in an e-mail dated January 21, 1999 – research done in Poland by his Uncle. Please note also that this is TRANSCRIBED info and I would also assume anglicized since the original records would have been in Latin or Polish or Russian.

COMPLETE Barna Family Genealogy

- Anthony born January 17, 1792
- Ignatz born February 8, 1794
- Maria born July 17, 1796 (married John Koval)
- Michael born December 10, 1800

Tatianna was one of at least 6 children born in Deszno to John Jancryk and Anna Krasowskyj.

- Tatianna
- John born May 22, 1790
- Michael, born September 6, 1794
- James born October 6, 1794
- Eva born May 2, 1797
- John born August 10, 1800

Maria Jurczak was born December 18, 1830 in Deszno and her parents were Basil and Anna Potocki (of Stephen and Maria Tylański of Wilka).

Anastasia's original birth certificate (pictured) stated: Anastazja Barna born 24.01.1892 Deszno to Bazyli

Barna and Kladyga Burdasz. Again, the 2nd set of information sent (pictured below), states that her birth date was January 4, 1893 (baptized January 5th)! This latter information is more consistent with her death certificate (died 27 March 1924 at the age of 31 years, 2 months, 22 days). Some of this might be explained by the calendars. It appears that the Orthodox Church still uses the Julian calendar versus the Gregorian calendar. I don't know that that explains the difference between 1892 and 1893 though it could explain some of the difference between January 24th and January 4th!?!?! The old records are in Latin. Some of the terms used in the entry are³⁴:

Mensis = in the month of	Natus = born	Baptisatus = baptism
Nomen = name	Puer = boy	Puella = girl
Illegitimi = illegitimate	Parentes = parents	Pater = father
Mater = mother	Patrini = godparents	filia = daughter
Filius = son	agricola = farmer, tiller of fields, cultivator	

³ Latin-English Translation of Genealogical Terms, www.cimorelli.com/yie/faq/lat_eng.htm, accessed 3 July 2001

⁴ New Latin Word List, <http://www.ukans.edu/fly/pub/history/Europe/Medieval/aids/latwords.html>, accessed 3 July 2001

COMPLETE Barna Family Genealogy

Et = and

Progenitac = descended

The records indicate that there were actually 3 children born:

Maria, born July 23, 1891, died November 1, 1894

Anastasia born January 7, 1893

1892		Nomen	Religio	Sexus	PARENTES		Patrini et eorum Conditio.
Numerus Natus	Mensis				PATER	MATER	
Natus	Baptisatus	Catholica Aut alia	Puer Puella	Legitimi Illegitimi			
1893							
14. 5. 13	Januari	Anastasia	1	1	Basilus Barna agricola doszno filius Joannis Barna Bik et Eva de Bik progen. The doszno in Wola Petrusza agricola doszno	Claudia f. x Basilus Joannis Burdacz et Catharina Jurczak f. x Jurczak progenitac uxor doszno agricola doszno	Basilus hotyl Catharina Jurczak doszno agricola doszno

Adam born January 14, 1896

Anastasia's parentage is listed as:

Father = Basilus Barna, farmer in Doszno, son of Joannis Barna and Eva Bik farmer in Wola Petrusza
... (can't decipher the rest except reference to Jaslow)

Mother = Claudia daughter Joannis Burdacz and Maria of Jurczak farmer in Doszno

Godparents = Basilus ..hotyl, Catharina (same), (can't read) farmer in Doszno

(NOTE: the reference to Wola Petrusza is interesting as that is where Anastasia's future husband was born!)

For Adam (listed as Adamus) the details are:

Born 14 January 1896, baptized 15 January 1896

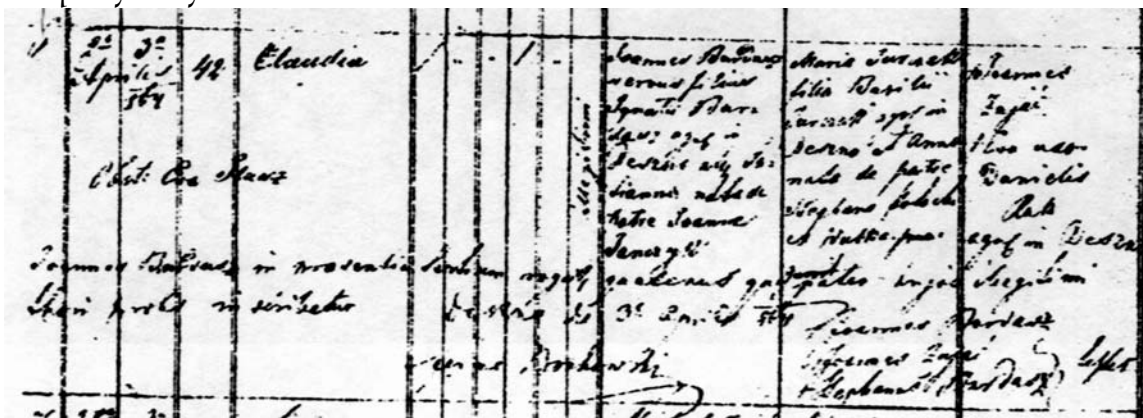
Father = same as above

Mother = same as above

Godparents = Timotheus Rak, Maria Rak, Michaelis Flasz(?) farmer

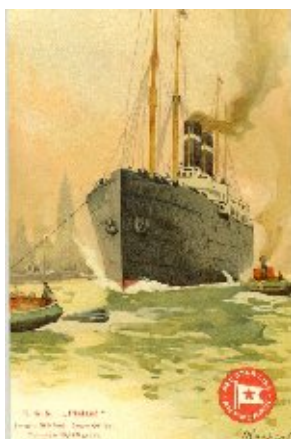
COMPLETE Barna Family Genealogy

For Claudia ... it appears that she was born illegitimate with both parents known. Also, there is a bunch of additional writing at the bottom of the entry, including several names (apparently, her parents did subsequently marry!)



Emigrating to Salem Massachusetts

Still a work in progress! Have found Adam and Anastasia's passenger records and still missing those of their parents Wasil (a very good candidate finally found!) and Claudia (intensive search of Ellis Island records covering 1907-1909 failed) – could be issues of which port, what year, how names are spelled, etc.... Let's look at the found ones, one at a time.



Anastasia

She came over on the S.S. Finland (on postcard to left – source unknown), which sailed from Antwerp and arrived in New York City, 13 July 1907. Anasteyza Barna, 15, f, s, ??, no, no, "Ruthenian", Deszno, leaving = Claudia ??, Deszno, going to father, Wasyl Barna, Salem Mass, 57 Union St., 5', dk,h,h,???

(author's note: for information on traveling to North America, see INTRODUCTION)

The S.S. Finland was part of the Red Star Line (see Appendix A for more info). Depicted to the right is an advertisement for the Antwerp – New York run⁵.

"The "Finland" was a 12,760 ton vessel built in 1902 by W.Cramp & sons of Philadelphia for the



⁵ www.kinships.com web site accessed 20 June 2001 – Kinships, Advertising Art of the Red Star Line: K Series

COMPLETE Barna Family Genealogy

Red Star Line. Her dimensions were 560ft x 60.2ft and she had a straight stem, two funnels and four masts, twin screw and a speed of 15 knots. There was accommodation for 342 1st, 194 2nd and 626 3rd class passengers. She sailed under the American flag between New York and Antwerp until 1909 when she was transferred to the Belgian flag. In March 1909 she was used on the Naples - NY service by the White Star Line until June of that year. In 1912 she reverted to the US flag and was employed between Antwerp and NY until 1914 when she went on the NY - Naples - Piraeus run. In 1915 she was used by Panama Pacific Line between NY - Panama - San Francisco and later the same year for the American Line between NY - Falmouth - London. In 1916 employed by the same company on their NY - Liverpool run. When



America entered the war in 1917 she was taken over as a US troopship until torpedoed 150 miles from the French coast. She reached St Nazaire where she was repaired. In 1919 she was altered to accommodate 242 1st, 310 2nd and 876 3rd class passengers and was employed between NY - Southampton and Antwerp for Red Star Line. In 1923 she was used again by American Line for their NY - Plymouth - Cherbourg - Hamburg. In 1923 transferred again to Panama Pacific Line for the NY - San Francisco service. Finally scrapped in 1928 at Blyth. The history of the Red Star Line is extremely complicated as they ran ships under three different flags (American, British and Belgian) and they transferred vessels continually between flags, different services and chartered to other companies."⁶⁷



Adam

He came over on the S.S. Pennsylvania (pictured to right⁸) which sailed from Hamburg and arrived in New York City, 2 December 1910.

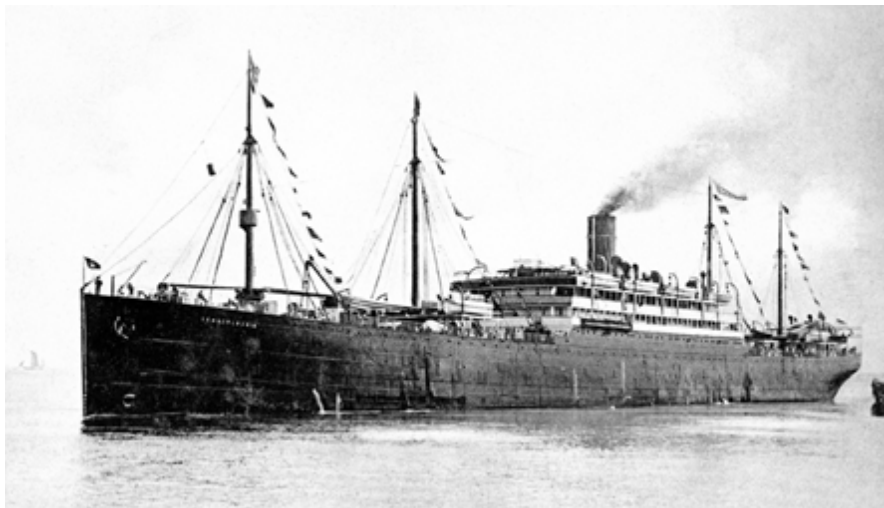
⁶ Immigrant Ship Information web site, <http://www.fortunecity.com/littleitaly/amalfi/13/shipinf.htm#F>, accessed 20 June 2001. This info [Posted to the Emigration-Ships Mailing List by Ted Finch - 11 July 1997]

⁷ insert painting via web site for Fine Art Emporium, accessed 20 June 2001, Ship Portrait of the American Red Star Ocean Liner "Finland" in New York Harbor off the Statue of Liberty 1906, the vessel is starting its transatlantic voyage to Antwerp (Belgium) - signed and dated "A. Jacobsen 1906" lower left - Oil on canvas laid down on panel - 56 x 91 cm (22 x 36 in) - good condition, minor inpaint in the sky section (upper left) - period frame

⁸ KinShips: The Passenger Vessels of Your Immigrant Ancestors, web-site, accessed 20 June 2001, <http://www.kinshipsprints.com/catalog/ships/p/pennsylvania.htm>

COMPLETE Barna Family Genealogy

Adam Barna, 16,,,f. lab, no, no, Austria, Ruthenian, Austria, Deszno, leaving = Uncle Tynka Rak, Deszno, Mass Salem, going to father, Wasyl Barna, 55 Union St, Salem Mass,,, with guard, ,,,



As far as the S.S. Pennsylvania goes, we have the following description?

"Built by Harlan & Wolff Limited, Belfast, Northern Ireland, 1897.

12,891 gross tons;
579 (bp) feet long;

62 feet wide. Steam quadruple expansion engines, twin screw. Service speed 13 knots. 2,724 passengers (162 first class, 180 second class, 2,382 third class).

Built for Hamburg-American Line, German flag, in 1897 and named **Pennsylvania**. Hamburg-New York service. Interned at New York at the start of World War I in August 1914. Seized by United States Government, American flag, in 1917 and renamed **USS Nansemond**. US Navy transport service.

Scrapped in 1924.

Let's step back a bit and see how these were found; yes, this was before the advent of the

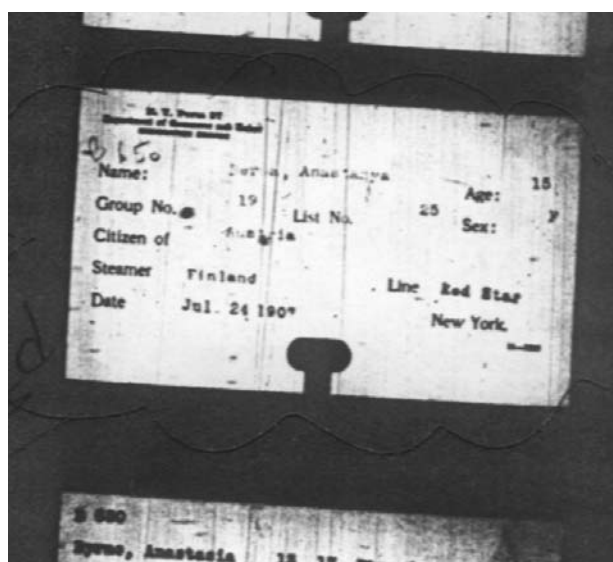
Soundex Codes

BARNA = B650
MALECKA = M420
RAJALA = R240

internet and the now web-based index to NY Passenger lists that exists.

Basically, the main New York City Library held microfilm titled "Index to passenger Lists into NY, 1902-1943." (call number Z1-333A).

On this microfilm were cards, grouped by Soundex codes, of arriving passengers. One had to manually look through each card in the appropriate Soundex group (hoping that one's ancestor's name was not so butchered as to not be in a group



⁹ Statue of Liberty – Ellis Island Foundation web site, www.ellisland.org, accessed 20 June 2001; photo: Andreas Hernandez Collection

COMPLETE
Barna Family Genealogy

related to the exact spelling! See APPENDIX B on SOUNDINDEX), identify an appropriate card and then go to the referenced material. Sometimes the cards explicitly listed arrival ship and date (true with Anastasia's), others, listed a volume code which one could then associate with an approximate arrival date (true with Adam's). Anastasia's card is shown above.

 PASSENGER RECORD	
Name:	Berna, Anastazyja
Ethnicity:	Austria, Ruthenian
Place of Residence:	Deszna, Austria
Date of Arrival:	24 Jul 1907
Age on Arrival:	15y
Gender:	F
Marital Status:	S
Ship of Travel:	Finland
Port of Departure:	Antwerp, Belgium

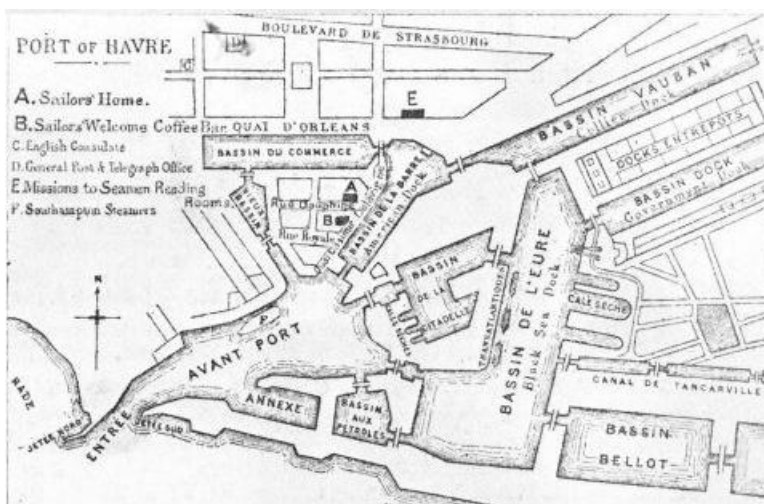
With the advent in 2001 of the web-based Ellis Island Passenger Records, if one looked for Anastasia today, one would find the following listing, as well as a transcript of the passenger record as well as a scanned image of the actual passenger record ... amazing what 12 years has seen! Interestingly, her named ended up listed under Berna. It's doubtful that the author would have thought to look under this permutation where with a Soundex search, this variant was

automatically included! Something to think about.

Wasil

Persistence may have paid off! Further research has found a Barna Bazyl¹⁰, instead of Bazyli Barna (the name on his marriage certificate!). An easy transposition error to make. This individual came from Desne, was 36, married, arrived November 28, 1898, heading to Salem Mass to a sister ... this could

ADD TO YOUR ELLIS ISLAND FILE	VIEW ORIGINAL SHIP MANIFEST	VIEW SHIP
		
Name:	Bazyli, Barna	
Ethnicity:	Austrian	
Place of Residence:	Desne	
Date of Arrival:	November 28, 1898	
Age on Arrival:	36y	
Gender:	M	
Marital Status:	M	
Ship of Travel:	LaTouraine	
Port of Departure:	Le Havre, Seine-Inferior, France	



dovetail nicely with the Olena Barna (see Appendix E) who emigrated earlier in 1898! Pictured to the left is the port of Le Havre in 1880¹¹. Apparently, Le Havre “Later in the middle of the 19th century (it) began a long rivalry with Calais to develop the cross-Channel ferry trade. The

¹⁰ accessed 20 April 2002, www.ellisland.org

¹¹ accessed 18 July 2002, <http://www.theshipslist.com/pictures/HavreDock.htm>

COMPLETE Barna Family Genealogy

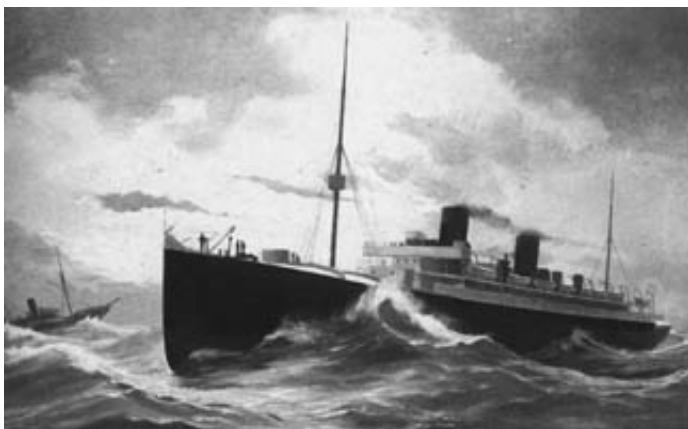
St. La Commune, from Atlantic Weekly 1897

Arriving at Port of New York 1897

No.	Name of Ship	From	Arrived	Departed	Agent	Remarks
1	Norman	Le Havre	10/10/97	10/11/97	W. & A. G. Brown	1st class 100, 2nd 100, 3rd 100
2	Norman	Le Havre	10/10/97	10/11/97	W. & A. G. Brown	1st class 100, 2nd 100, 3rd 100
3	Norman	Le Havre	10/10/97	10/11/97	W. & A. G. Brown	1st class 100, 2nd 100, 3rd 100
4	Norman	Le Havre	10/10/97	10/11/97	W. & A. G. Brown	1st class 100, 2nd 100, 3rd 100
5	Norman	Le Havre	10/10/97	10/11/97	W. & A. G. Brown	1st class 100, 2nd 100, 3rd 100
6	Norman	Le Havre	10/10/97	10/11/97	W. & A. G. Brown	1st class 100, 2nd 100, 3rd 100
7	Norman	Le Havre	10/10/97	10/11/97	W. & A. G. Brown	1st class 100, 2nd 100, 3rd 100
8	Norman	Le Havre	10/10/97	10/11/97	W. & A. G. Brown	1st class 100, 2nd 100, 3rd 100
9	Norman	Le Havre	10/10/97	10/11/97	W. & A. G. Brown	1st class 100, 2nd 100, 3rd 100
10	Norman	Le Havre	10/10/97	10/11/97	W. & A. G. Brown	1st class 100, 2nd 100, 3rd 100
11	Norman	Le Havre	10/10/97	10/11/97	W. & A. G. Brown	1st class 100, 2nd 100, 3rd 100
12	Norman	Le Havre	10/10/97	10/11/97	W. & A. G. Brown	1st class 100, 2nd 100, 3rd 100

Folkestone- Boulogne route was developed by steamships operated by the English railway company, South

Eastern Railways - which owned the port of Folkestone."¹²



Apparently, *La Touraine* was a flagship of the French Line, Compagnie Générale Transatlantique, and was described by "On March 23, 1890, the new ship was launched and christened *La Touraine*. At the time she was the sixth largest ship in the world ever built after *Great Eastern*,

City of Paris, *City of New York*, *Majestic* and *Teutonic*. The following year on June 20, *La Touraine* completed her maiden voyage between Le Havre and New York as the flag ship of the French Line. She managed the distance in a mere six days, seventeen hours and thirty minutes.

La Touraine quickly became one of the most popular liners on the North Atlantic. She became known for her handsome lines and the two widely spaced squat funnels. Passengers seemed to favour *La Touraine* before many other ships not only because of her appealing appearance – she always managed excellently well in rough weather, and was soon known as the 'Steady Ship'. This steady ship was also a fast ship – during a July-crossing in 1892 she clocked up a record speed of 21.2 knots over the measured mile."¹³

Life in Salem

Though it's not been pinpointed when they all arrived in the US, we do have some other details about them! First, just about every document has a different variation on their names. I've listed the most commonly used forms in the US and it's what appears on their monuments. Other variants for Wasyl

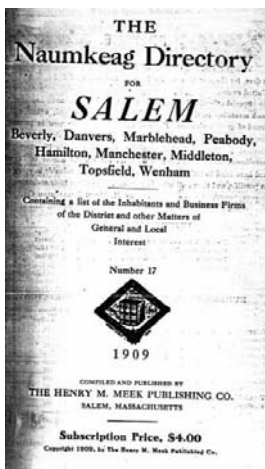
¹² accessed 18 July 2002, <http://www.theotherside.co.uk/tm-heritage/towns/boulogne.htm>

¹³ accessed 18 July 2002, <http://www.greatoceanliners.net/latouraine.html>

COMPLETE Barna Family Genealogy

include – Bazyl (marriage certificate), Waeyl, Vassil, Wasel, Wasyl, Wasa and so on. Other variants for Clara include – Kladyga (marriage certificate), Klada, Claudia and so on.

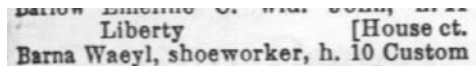
Our first clear sighting of Wasil is in the 1908 Edition of



“The Naumkeag Directory for Salem”, published by Meek Publishing. His 1909 listing as well as the cover of the Directory are shown. At this time, 3 other gentleman were also living at 10 Custom House Ct – they were M. Dubiel, S. Potocki and A. Tarnoski. Now, when his children emigrated (Anastasia in 1907 and Adam in 1910) the father was listed at 57 and 55 Union St. Interestingly, this corresponds with the address given by some of the Malecki siblings when they emigrated! But then the directories for 1909-1920 listed him at 10 Custom House Place.

The 1920 census has them at 46 Ward Street and then

directories place them at 10 Daniels Street for c. 1922-1927 followed by Turner St. which is where they appeared to live till Clara died. Below is summarized a portion of the information gotten from the Naumkeag's Directory for Salem¹⁴



Author Notes – Impressions of researching city directories (1988) ...

- frustration
- hands covered in dust
- crumbling pages
- listings of everything – people, residence, jobs, local history, nicknames, organizations, services, advertisements, etc...
- cover, back and opposite spine used to advertise

1895-1907	(no listing)		
1908	Barna, Waeyl	Shoeworker	88 Union St.
1909	Barna, Waeyl	Shoemaker	10 Custom House Ct
1910	(no listing)		
1911	(no edition to look at)		
1912	(no listing)		
1913	V. Barno (Vassil Barno)	Oper.	10 Custom House Ct
1914	(no edition to look at)		
1915	V. Barno, Vassil	Oper.	10 Custom House Ct.
1916	V. Barno, Vassil (Clara)	Oper.	10 Custom House Ct.
1917	(no edition to look at)		
1918	Barno Vassil (Clara)	Oper.	10 Custom House Ct.
1919-1920	(no editions to look at)		
1921	(not listed)		

¹⁴ Author personally examined Salem Directories covering 1909-1936 at NYC Main Library.

COMPLETE Barna Family Genealogy

1922 Barna, Waasel (Clara) emp N S C Co. 10 Daniels St.

(NOTE: N S C Co stands for Naumkeag Steam Cotton Co.)

1923-25 (no editions to look at)

1926 Barna, Wasel (Clara) emp N S C Co. 10 Daniels St.

1927-1928 (no editions to look at)



1929 Barna, Adam (Clara) lea wkr 20 Turner

COMPLETE
Barna Family Genealogy

(NOTE: lea wkr stands for leather worker. Also, note that Adam instead of Wasil is listed ... obviously some confusion! Also, Directory became Crosby's Directory)

1930	Barna, Adam	Mill wkr	b. 20 Turner
	Barna, Adam Wasil (Klada)	lea wkr	h. 20 Turner
1931	Barna, A Wasil (Klada)	lea wkr	h. 20 Turner
	Barna, Adam	Mill wkr	r. 20 Turner
1932	same as 1931		

(NOTE: Directory became Polk's Directory)

1933 & 1934 (no editons to look at)

1935	Barnas, Wasil (Claudia)	lea wkr	20 Turner
1936	Barnas, Wasil (Claudia)		Turner (notation of "o" indicating house ownership)

The map on the preceding page will help you locate all the Salem addressed listed for this family, as well as the Malecki and Acey families.

These directories were also a great source of information on what type of work Wasil did. It appears that his occupations were listed as Shoemaker (1909), oper. (for many years), "Employed – Naumkeag Steam Cotton Co" (c. 1922-1926 – pictured on the next page is the remnants of the plant that was destroyed by fire in 1914¹⁵ -- some additional information given in MALECKI write-up), Leather Worker (1927-1936), Mill worker, ...

If you are like the author, you wonder how Bazyli became Wasil! Well, some investigation into names and the languages of Galicia, gives us some insight.¹⁶

Latin	Polish	Ukrainian (transliterated)	Ukrainian (Cyrillic)
Adam	Adam	Adam	Адам
Basilus	Bazyli	Vasyl	Василь
Clara	Klara	Klara	Клара
Demetrius	Dymitr	Dmytro	Дмитро
Nicolaus	Mikołaj	Mykola	Микола

It would appear that he took on the Ukrainian (or Russian) version of the name and that because of pronunciation, Vasil became Wasil. Keep this table in mind when reading the MALECKI section; it helps explain a few naming choices there also!

¹⁵ Dick Lightle's Collectible Postcards web sight, accessed 21 June 2001

¹⁶ accessed 20 June 2002, Genealogy of Halychyna/Eastern Galicia, www.halgal.com

COMPLETE Barna Family Genealogy

CENSUS

The census is always a great way to get some information!

Though the 1920 census has become generally available (all censuses are closed for a 75 year period to protect the confidentiality of those who may still be alive – in England, the moratorium is 100 years), when this research was

started, one could request a transcript of a census. So, in March 1989, a transcript of the 1920 census, looking for Wasyl and Clara Barna was requested. The key information gleaned is:



Where it Started!

When the author started this research in 1988, this is what she knew -- taken from a school project done in the 1970s.

"Claudia and Wasil Barna were born in Austria before World War I when it was under Emperor Franz Joseph (it is now the Ukraine Russia). This was in the 1800's. They were married in Austria and had five children, two of whom died at birth, one died at the age of 12, leaving a son Adam and a daughter Anastacia. Wasil came to America at the turn of the century, stayed for a couple of years, returned, and brought back Claudia and Anastacia. Adam came to the US a few years later. Anastacia was born on January 14, 1892. Anastacia married Metro Malecka who was born in Austria on March 15, 1888. He came to American in 1910. His sister Katherine at this time was living at Claudia and Wasil Barna's boarding house where he joined her. This was where he met Anastacia. They were married in 1911 and had two daughters, Mary born on April 7, 1912 and Emily born on November 25, 1913. Claudia died July 1938 at the age of 69 and Wasil died in 1946 at the age of 80. Anastacia died in childbirth at the age of 32 on March 27, 1924. Metro died on March 27, 1944 by his own hand at the age of 56.

1920 Census

46 Ward Street (Salem City, Essex County, Enumeration District 272, sheet 2B, ward of City = 5)

Barna, Wasa	Head	54	Immigrated to
US in 1901	an Alien		Not able to
read or write	Born in Galicia		Mother tongue
= Russian (same birth and mother tongue info listed for Father and Mother)			Not able to
speak English	work = stringing cords at		
Cotton Mills			

Barna, Clara	Wife	51	Immigrated to
US in 1908	an Alien		Not able to

read or write Born in Galicia Mother tongue = Russian (same birth and mother tongue info listed for Father and Mother) Not able to speak English work = none

(note: did not ask about Adam so he may or may not have lived with parents in 1920)

Recently, the author gained access to Census records on the internet. Using the information, provided above, the full entry for the 1920 census was found¹⁷. Interestingly, a Bik family (maybe related?) shared the residence and when you look down the list of Boarders, Adam is found. So, he was living in the vicinity of his parents. It also ends up that Anastasia and her family are just two houses over at 42

¹⁷ Accessed Feb 2002, Ancestry.com web-site, 1920 Census, Massachusetts, Essex County, Salem City, ED #272, pages 2B & 3A, entries #32 & 33

COMPLETE Barna Family Genealogy

Ward St. (see MALECKI). Adam worked as a spinner in a Cotton Mill and a partial entry is reproduced below.

B-127

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE—BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
FOURTEENTH CENSUS OF THE UNITED STATES: 1920—

STATE Massachusetts COUNTY Essex TOWNSHIP OR OTHER DIVISION OF COUNTY Salem NAME OF INCORPORATED PLACE Salem

NAME OF INSTITUTION _____

ENUMERATED BY ME ON THE 12 OF April 1920

PLACE OF BIRTH				NAME		RELATION	AGE	SEX	EDUCATION	EDUCATION	NATIVITY AND MOTHER		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
				<u>Piotrowski, Barna</u>	<u>Son</u>		<u>17</u>	<u>M</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>Massachusetts</u>	<u>Polish</u>
				<u>Wynne, Spauld</u>	<u>Daughter</u>		<u>14</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>Massachusetts</u>	<u>Polish</u>
				<u>Theresa</u>	<u>Daughter</u>		<u>12</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>Massachusetts</u>	<u>Polish</u>
				<u>Antonia</u>	<u>Daughter</u>		<u>10</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>Massachusetts</u>	<u>Polish</u>
				<u>Theodore</u>	<u>Daughter</u>		<u>8</u>	<u>M</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>Massachusetts</u>	<u>Polish</u>
				<u>Karl</u>	<u>Daughter</u>		<u>6</u>	<u>M</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>Massachusetts</u>	<u>Polish</u>
				<u>Barb</u>	<u>Daughter</u>		<u>4</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>Massachusetts</u>	<u>Polish</u>
				<u>Adam</u>	<u>Daughter</u>		<u>2</u>	<u>M</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>Massachusetts</u>	<u>Polish</u>

1930 Census

(see attached page)¹⁸ (NOT ATTACHED)

Even more recently, the 1930 census has just become available. Thank goodness from the directory listings we knew that the family was at 20 Turner street, otherwise, they might not have been found! As you can see, they are listed as Bernard Wasil (? Over something crossed out!), Katherine Wasil and Adam Wasil; not much correlation to Wasil Barna, Clara Barna & Adam Barna! It also states that Wasil came over in 1890 and Clara in 1907 ... basically, every census says something different!

Now, we step back in time to the 1910 and 1900 censuses. To date, have not found the family in the 1910 census (A line-by-line search has been done with particularly emphasis on 10 Custom House Ct., 55 & 57 Union St., 230 & 232 Derby St. & 9 Grant St – all addresses mentioned in the c. 1910 period for the Barna or Malecki families). An original search of the Soundex and the actual 1910 census was unsuccessful. After many many checks of both microfilm and on-line reproductions of the 1910 Census, there has only been 1 entry found that is a possibility¹⁹. The thing is that there is so much that's wrong with it and yet, things that have the right feel.

1910 Census



The above states:

¹⁸ Accessed 11 July 2002, www.ancestry.com, 1930 Census, Massachusetts, Essex County, Salem, ED #244, Sheet no 10B

¹⁹ Accessed Feb 2002, Ancestry.com web-site, 1910 Census, Massachusetts, Essex County, Salem City, ED #453, Sheets 4A & 4B, entry 66

COMPLETE Barna Family Genealogy

Bayka (vs. Barna) Baculin (have seen Wasil as Bazyli) Head M w45 (or 65) M44 (if married 44 years this could be an issue.... Look at daughter's age in next entry though!) Russia (Polish)
1900 AL washer cotton mill



Though it's challenging to read this, these entries are for a Clara Bayka and a Nosta Bayka ... well, Anastasia also went by the nickname Nacta (according to Emily Marshall, her daughter!). The age of Clara at 64 (44 would be more likely) is puzzling though Nosta is listed as 16 which would be appropriate. States that emigrated in 1900, this may apply to Wasil and not to the others ... also, a listing of Russia (Polish) is understandable. Language spoken is listed as English (we know that's not the case) and yet these entries were written by another hand, probably to "fill in the blanks!" Another interesting component is that also living at this boarding house at the time was a Rosie Malacka, possible sister of Mytro (Anastasia's soon-to-be husband!). Family rumor always had that Mytro met Anastasia through the boarding house where his sister lived ... it's always been assumed that the sister was Katherine, what if it wasn't? Well, we may never know if this is them or not.

Also, though the 1920 census lists Wasil as immigrating in 1901, some family stories indicate that he might have originally arrived earlier, returned to Galicia and emigrated again subsequently bringing his family with him.

1900 Census

A search was done of the 1900 census, and an entry was found that could be our Wasil²⁰. Unfortunately, no information was given that would confirm or deny this. The age given was older than our Wasil would have been in 1900 (about 33, not 38 and born in 1867 not 1861), plus he would have been married 11 years, not 14 at the time. On the other hand, we have found huge errors on other documents telling us that nothing is impossible and Emily Marshall has stated that her grandparents were older than their tombstone or death certificates would indicate!

206	Raszyk, Peter	Head	M	38	Aug 1867	30	2	Poland (Russia)	Poland (Russia)	Poland (Russia)	1895	5	al	Day
	Anna	Wife	F	37	Oct 1862	30	2	Poland (Russia)	Poland (Russia)	Poland (Russia)	1895	5		Hood
	Grace	Daughter	F	5	June 1898	1	0	Massachusetts	Poland (Russia)	Poland (Russia)				
	Raszkowski, George	Boarder	M	34	Aug 1868	31	0	Poland (Russia)	Poland (Russia)	Poland (Russia)	1898	1	al	Hea
	Barna, Israel	Boarder	M	38	Aug 1862	38	14	Poland (Russia)	Poland (Russia)	Poland (Russia)	1895	5	al	Day
	Kamirski, Michael	Boarder	M	39	July 1872	29	6	Poland (Russia)	Poland (Russia)	Poland (Russia)	1895	5	al	Day
	Kephau, Andrew	Boarder	M	38	Aug 1878	22	0	Poland (Russia)	Poland (Russia)	Poland (Russia)	1893	7	al	Hea
	Raszkowski, Anna	Boarder	F	37	Oct 1862	30	0	Poland (Russia)	Poland (Russia)	Poland (Russia)	1895	5		Hea
	Klemki, Mary	Boarder	F	37	June 1879	20	0	Poland (Russia)	Poland (Russia)	Poland (Russia)	1892	8		Hea
	Raszkowski, Catherine	Boarder	F	35	Aug 1871	29	7	Poland (Russia)	Poland (Russia)	Poland (Russia)	1892	8		Hea
	Raszyk, Peter	Boarder	M	38	Aug 1867	30	0	Poland (Russia)	Poland (Russia)	Poland (Russia)	1895	5		Hea
								Poland (Russia)	Poland (Russia)	Poland (Russia)	1895	5		Hea

²⁰ Accessed Feb 2002, Ancestry.com web-site, 1900 Census, Massachusetts, Essex County, Salem City, ED #440 (Precinct 2), Entry 206 (originally 213), 5 Charter St. also accessed _____, LDS Film # _____

COMPLETE Barna Family Genealogy

A Soundex Index was created for the 1900 Massachusetts census and many years ago, the index card corresponding to this entry was found and is shown below.

MASSACHUSETTS	
W. <i>Wasył</i>	VOL. <i>24</i> E. D. <i>440</i>
SHEET <i>10</i> LINE <i>38</i>	
W. <i>Wasył</i>	AGE <i>38</i> (BIRTHPLACE) <i>Poland</i>
COLOR <i>White</i>	CITIZENSHIP <i>Al.</i>
CITY <i>Salem</i>	STREET <i>Charter</i>
ENUMERATED WITH <i>Kaszyk, Peter</i>	
RELATIONSHIP TO ABOVE <i>Boarder</i>	
REMARKS	

1900 CENSUS—INDEX
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 11-15870

Russian Aid Society and St. Nicholas Russian Orthodox Church

An interesting facet of the Barna's is that they definitely represent an interesting amalgam of ethnicity. Where they lived was part of the Austro-Hungarian empire (at that time) and now modern Poland (though

not far from the border with the Ukraine). Their names appear to be "Polish" though they spoke Russian. Also they participated with Russian fraternal organizations.

This goes to show that one may draw geopolitical boundaries on a map and this doesn't change who a people inherently are!



Related to this are the Barna's involvement with St. Nicholas Russian Orthodox Church (where Anastasia and Mytro Malecki married, see MALECKI for a picture) and the Russian Aid Society.

Here are some excerpts from a letter received from the Russian Aid Society²¹.

"I have looked through some of the old society records and located Mr. Wasył Barna. He was a charter member of the St. Nicholas Russian Benefit Society of Salem. It is now called the Russian Aid Society for

Salem, Inc. In 1933, the 30th anniversary of the Society, Mr. Barna was presented gifts and congratulated for his faithfulness and perseverance. At this time, he was one of two surviving charter members.

...It was conceived and established in 1903 by a small group of Russian & Ukrainian immigrants who settled in Salem and its



²¹ Letter dated 31 December 1988, Russian Aid Society, Inc., 60 Wharf Street, Salem, MA 01970, written by John Pecevic, Fin. Sec'y

COMPLETE Barna Family Genealogy

vicinity. It was the first Russian organization of its kind on this continent except for Alaska, which was



settled by Russians some 100 years previous. Its members also established the present Russian Orthodox Church in Salem.

The chief purpose of the organization was to help their fellow immigrants adopt to this great country and become American citizens. It provided a social meeting place and sickness & death benefits.

Today, our activities are mostly social and educational. We sponsor lectures, movies, classes in the Russian

language etc. which are free and open to the public."

When the author was herself in Salem in the late 1980's, the above photos were taken of the Russian Aid Society. Subsequently, in August 1989, an

Remembrances of Wasyl & Clara Emily Malecka Acey Marshall

Clara had auburn hair.

Wasyl was in a nursing home in the "The Willows" after Clara died.

Wasyl and Clara communicated with Emily using a type of sign language as they never really learned English. When Wasyl retired he had a pension of \$5/week. While working he normally worked 3-4 days and earned around \$12/week.

Though his obituary listed him as 73, Emily believes he was closer to 80 – because of the cost of insurance premiums, people were often aged down!

Kladyga (became Claudia and Clara here) means "Cloud" in Russian. Adam didn't come over because until Wasyl worked in the Cotton Mills for a bit, there wasn't the money to bring him over.

They came from the Ukrainian part of Austria and spoke a Russian dialect. (1988 & 1994)

article appeared in the Salem Evening News (see Appendix D).

The only known picture of Wasil and only the 2nd of Adam (the author believes he is the left most gentleman in the wedding photo in the MALECKI write-up) was as part of a group photo taken for the occasion of the 300th anniversary of the

founding of Salem. The photocopy of the photo was sent by a parishioner of St. Nicholas Russian Orthodox Church in 1989²².

Appendix C includes a write-up on this



special celebration.

"St Nicholas parish was organized in 1901 by Galician immigrants. In 1906 they petitioned St Tikhon, then



²² Very Rev. Fr. Vitaly Voshchillo, Rector, St. Nicholas Russian Orthodox Church, 64 Forrester Street, Salem, MA 01970, solicited the congregation regarding the Barna family and Daria Yaskell of Peabody replied 3 June 1989.

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Barna Family Genealogy

Archbishop in North America, to be received into Orthodox Christianity. St Alexander Hotovitzky, at that time a priest in New York, traveled to Salem to accept the parish and offer additional guidance.

The present church building, which was completed in 1908, was restored recently through the generosity of the parishioners.”²³

Wasył and Clara

Little is known of Wasył and Clara. The box on the previous page has some of the memories of their granddaughter, Emily Malecka Acey Marshall.

Also, Daria Yaskell (St. Nicholas parishioner) remembers “Wasił & Clara Barna were part of our original parish. He & his son, Adam, worked in the cotton mills & then helped build the church. Mrs. Barna baked bread for the church.”

Clara died 14 July 1939 at Salem Hospital²⁴. She was said to be 65 years old, lived at 20 Turner Street and was born in Poland. The parents were listed as John Burdasz and Mary Jurczek, both of Poland. Clara was buried in Greenlawn Cemetery in Salem. There was an obituary printed in the 17 July 1939 edition of the Salem Evening News stating

“The funeral of Mrs. Clara Barna was held yesterday afternoon from her late home 20 Turner Street followed by services at St. Nicholas Russian church with Rev. Nicholas Metropolsky officiating. Many relatives and friends were present and there were numerous beautiful floral tributes. The pall bearers were Joseph Tarnowski, Joseph Green, Edwain Swornecki, Chester ???, Frank Filip and Frank Sheiling. Interment was in Greenlawn Cemetery.”



Wasił died 25 July 1946 at Almes House, Salem²⁵. He was said to be 73 years old, a Mill Worker, lived at 16 Turner Street and was born in Poland. The parents were listed as John Barna and Eva Kaszyk (author's note: at least all the sources agree on Eva as a first name and nothing else on the mother!), both of Poland. Wasił was buried in Greenlawn Cemetery in Salem. There was an obituary printed in the 26 July 1946 edition of the Salem Evening News stating

²³ Accessed 13 July 2002, <http://www.oca.org/pages/directory/listing.asp?KEY=oca-ne-salsuc>

²⁴ Official death certificate, Clara Barna – died of carcinoma of Recto Sigmoid, Intestinal Obstruction and Peritonitis.

²⁵ Official death certificate, Wasił Barna – died presumably heart disease and coronary sclerosis – described as a Mill Worker, residing at 16 Turner Street, parents John Barna, Poland & Eva Kaszyk, Poland

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Barna Family Genealogy

"Wasil Barna of Turner Street, husband of the late Clara Barna and son of the late John and Eva (Kaszyk) Barna died here yesterday. He had resided in Salem the past 55 years and was one of the founders of the St. Nicholas Russian Orthodox Church. He was also an honorary member of the Russian Aid society of Salem. He leaves one son, Adam Barna. Funeral services will be held Sunday afternoon at 1:30 from the Pocharski Brothers funeral chapel, Hawthorne Boulevard followed by services at the Russian Orthodox church, Forrester street at 2. Burial will be in Greenlawn cemetery."

Their tombstone is pictured on the previous page²⁶. The graphic is the so-called "Orthodox Cross".

"Exactly when the Orthodox cross was first shown with three bars is lost in the mists of antiquity, but the three bar cross clearly shows the shape of the cross that Christ was crucified upon. The top bar symbolizes the sin that stated, in Latin, Greek, and Hebrew, "Jesus Christ, King of the Jews." The middle bar symbolizes the bar upon which his hands were nailed. The third, slanting bar, symbolizes the bar His feet were nailed to.

Traditionally, it is believed that Christ in His agony and writhing upon the cross twisted the bar. The slanting bar also clearly symbolizes the two thieves who were crucified with Him and is a clear reminder to us to pay attention to the direction in which our lives are going."²⁷



Adam

Little is known of Adam; mostly just a few statistics! One key is that he never married. This certainly cut down on the available resources for information! He is pictured to the right in this photo from the 300th Anniversary of the founding of Salem celebration (see footnote 10).

Adam was born 14 January 1896 in Deszno. See birth entry below.

Adam died on 22 November 1965 of Hypostatic pneumonia, myocardial failure and carcinoma with metastasis²⁸. He was almost 70 years old. At the time he lived at 655 Boston St., Lynn (Massachusetts). His occupation was listed as Doffer with a father of Wasil Barna and a mother of

²⁶ Information from Greenlawn Cemetery: Grave # 2266, Sedge Path – Clara on July 16, 1939 (Pcharski Bros, Undertaker) – Wood & Wasil & Adam on November 24, 1965 (Undertaker William J. Dubiel and Grave Owner Panka Shaluk, 220 Derby St., Salem) – Liner

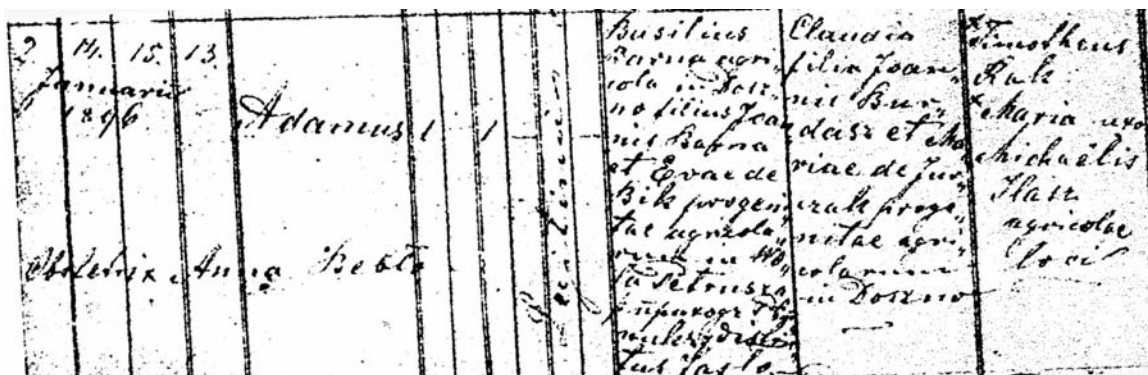
²⁷ Genealogy Bulletin web-site, www.genealogybulletin.com, accessed 28 June 2001

²⁸ Death Certificate, City of Lynn, County of Essex, Commonwealth of Massachusetts

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Claudia Bik, all from Austria. A Doffer is "Textile worker who removed full bobbins and spindles from loom, or A person who worked on carding machines."²⁹

According to his niece, Emily Malecka Acey Marshall, and the records of Greenlawn cemetery (see footnote #19) he is buried with his mother and father though his name is not listed on the tombstone!



The so-called Social Security Death Index (SSDI) has become available over the internet. Searching this reveals that Adam did have a social security number 016-09-5334 and a benefit must have been issued (normally the criteria to show up in this index).

September 26, 2004

²⁹ accessed 3 March 2002, Occupations and Their Descriptions at <http://www.abandoned.org/world/alpha/other/occupa.txt>

Appendix A

The Red Star Line³⁰

In shipping, it is not always easy to distinguish between "the line" and "the owner". One of the most famous lines, the *Red Star Line*, can serve as an example. "Red Star Line" was only a trade name, not a corporation. It is not entirely clear who owned the name, but we can assume it was the *International Navigation Company*.

At Philadelphia, in 1871, a company was created by some business men under the name of *International Navigation Company*. The company ordered in England the construction of three vessels, viz. the s.s. *Vaderland*, the s.s. *Nederland*, and the s.s. *Switzerland*.

At Antwerp, in 1872, the company *Société Anonyme de Navigation Belgo-Américaine* was founded. The *International Navigation Company* put into this new venture the three vessels under construction. Consequently, the newly formed company became the owner of the s.s. *Vaderland*, the s.s. *Nederland*, and the s.s. *Switzerland*.

In 1873 both companies started operating a line under the name of *Red Star Line*. Some months before *International Navigation Company* was created in Philadelphia, another company was founded in that same city: *American Line*, plying between Liverpool and the United States. In 1884 the *American Line* was taken over by the *International Navigation Company*. In 1886 also the English *Inman Line* has been taken over.

In 1893, the shipping activities were restructured. One company, the *International Navigation Company of New Jersey* would manage the ships under American flag, as well as the *Red Star Line*, the second company, the *International Navigation Company of Liverpool*, would manage the ships under British flag.

In 1902, J. Pierpont MORGAN started consolidating his shipping activities. A new conglomerate came into existence under the name of *International Mercantile and Marine Company*. Through this holding, J. Pierpont Morgan not only controlled the *International Navigation Company of New Jersey* (with the *Red Star Line*) but also the *International Navigation Company of New Jersey*, the *International Navigation Company of Liverpool*, as well as other shipping lines, such as the *White Star Line*, the *Atlantic Transport Line*, the *Dominion Line*, and the *Leyland Line*. The total fleet comprised 133 units!

It is apparent from the lists of ships, that *Red Star Line* was using vessels belonging to many of these companies. Since in peak years tonnage was still insufficient, *Red Star Line* also chartered ships from other lines, such as *Cunard* and *Hamburg-America Line*, and from various other small owners.

³⁰ http://belgium.rootsweb.com/migr/ships/tr_lines_rsl.html, Belgium – Roots Project, accessed 20 June 2001

Appendix B

The Soundex Indexing System³¹

Updated February 19, 2000

To use the census soundex to locate information about a person, you must know his or her full name and the state or territory in which he or she lived at the time of the census. It is also helpful to know the full name of the *head of the household* in which the person lived because census takers recorded information under that name.

The soundex is a coded surname (last name) index based on the way a surname sounds rather than the way it is spelled. Surnames that sound the same, but are spelled differently, like SMITH and SMYTH, have the same code and are filed together. The soundex coding system was developed so that you can find a surname even though it may have been recorded under various spellings.

To search for a particular surname, you must first work out its code.

Basic Soundex Coding Rule

Every soundex code consists of a letter and three numbers, such as W-252. The letter is always the first letter of the surname. The numbers are assigned to the remaining letters of the surname according to the soundex guide shown below. Zeroes are added at the end if necessary to produce a four-character code.

Additional letters are disregarded. Examples:

- **Washington** is coded W-252 (W, 2 for the S, 5 for the N, 2 for the G, remaining letters disregarded).
- **Lee** is coded L-000 (L, 000 added).

Soundex Coding Guide

Number Represents the Letters

1	B, F, P, V
2	C, G, J, K, Q, S, X, Z
3	D, T
4	L
5	M, N
6	R

Disregard the letters A, E, I, O, U, H, W, and Y.

Additional Soundex Coding Rules

1. Names With Double Letters

If the surname has any double letters, they should be treated as one letter. For example:

- **Gutierrez** is coded G-362 (G, 3 for the T, 6 for the first R, second R ignored, 2 for the Z).

2. Names with Letters Side-by-Side that have the Same Soundex Code Number

If the surname has different letters side-by-side that have the same number in the soundex coding guide, they should be treated as one letter. Examples:

- **Pfister** is coded as P-236 (P, F ignored, 2 for the S, 3 for the T, 6 for the R).
- **Jackson** is coded as J-250 (J, 2 for the C, K ignored, S ignored, 5 for the N, 0 added).
- **Tymczak** is coded as T-522 (T, 5 for the M, 2 for the C, Z ignored, 2 for the K). Since the vowel "A" separates the Z and K, the K is coded.

3. Names with Prefixes

If a surname has a prefix, such as Van, Con, De, Di, La, or Le, code both with and without the prefix because the surname might be listed under either code. Note, however, that Mc and Mac are **not** considered prefixes.

³¹ <http://www.nara.gov/genealogy/coding.html>, a web page of the National Archives and Records Administration

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For example, **VanDeusen** might be coded two ways:

V-532 (V, 5 for N, 3 for D, 2 for S)

or

D-250 (D, 2 for the S, 5 for the N, 0 added).

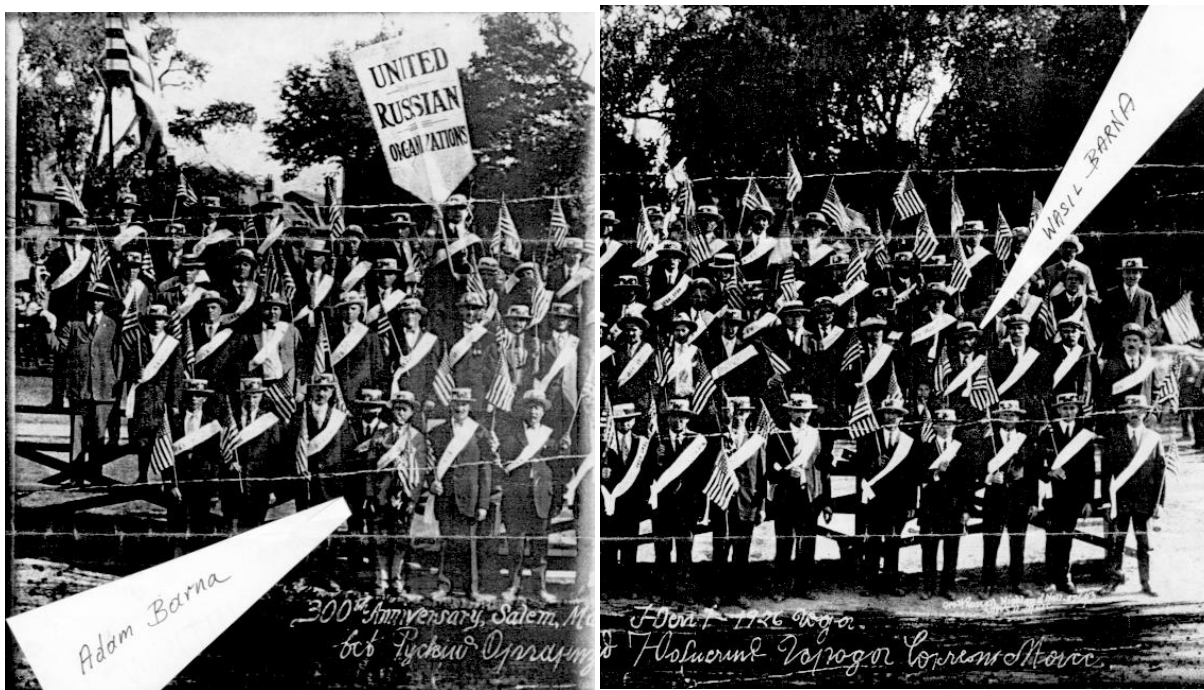
4. **Consonant Separators**

If a vowel (A, E, I, O, U) separates two consonants that have the same soundex code, the consonant to the right of the vowel is coded. Example:

Tymczak is coded as T-522 (T, 5 for the M, 2 for the C, Z ignored (see "Side-by-Side" rule above), 2 for the K). Since the vowel "A" separates the Z and K, the K is coded.

If "H" or "W" separate two consonants that have the same soundex code, the consonant to the right of the vowel is **not** coded. Example:

Ashcraft is coded A-261 (A, 2 for the S, C ignored, 6 for the R, 1 for the F). It is not coded A-226.



Above are the two pieces of what was obviously a group photo that was sent to me by Ms. Daria Yaskell in 1989. The missing piece is missing and yet one can get a sense of the size of the group involved. Close-ups of Adam and Wasil are shown earlier in this section.

1926 FOURTH OF JULY CELEBRATION

The Fourth of July festivities of 1926 were not just a routine acknowledgment of American independence. They also marked the opening day of a full week of activities commemorating the 300th anniversary of Salem's founding by **Roger Conant** and his Old Planters.

The 1926 celebration kicked off on Sunday, July 4, with the ringing of all the church bells and chimes in the city, followed by special services honoring Salem's history at each house of worship. At noon the first of four concerts for the day took place at **Salem Common**. Two others were held that evening immediately following the dedication of the new common bandstand by Mayor George Bates.

One of those evening performances featured 500 singers with the Salem Oratorio Society. The other was given by the Salem Cadet Band, led by long-time director **Jean Missud**, in whose honor the bandstand would be rededicated 50 years later.

Many of the revelers -- 100,000 of them in fact -- then trooped up to Gallows Hill for a day-ending program of music by the Salem Light Infantry Band and a huge bonfire.

The main event on Monday, July 5, was the Antiques, Horrible, and Grotesque Parade.

Participants ranged from the 100-member contingent from the Juniper Community Club at **Salem Willows** to a single individual dressed as a South Seas Island cannibal. The Juniper Point group won the first prize of \$100 for its clever circus theme, "Under the Big Top."

After dark local residents were treated to a spectacular illumination of the two cruisers, the *Cincinnati* and the *Raleigh*, and other naval vessels anchored in Salem Harbor.

³² www.salemweb.com, accessed 25 June 2001

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The following day more than 1,000 sailors from those vessels joined representatives from nearly 75 other organizations and businesses in a massive Military, Society, Trade and Civic Parade through downtown Salem.

Approximately 10,000 people marched in the parade, which featured more than 50 floats and attracted an estimated 100,000 viewers.

Among those watching the parade was Charles Dawes, vice president of the United States. Dawes and Massachusetts Gov. Alvan Fuller were on hand for the official Salem tercentenary banquet, which was held that evening at the **Salem Armory**.

The Salem Evening News reported that the vice president "spoke in glowing terms of the parade" and told the 1,200 attendees at the banquet that "it was one the finest demonstrations of civic loyalty he had ever witnessed."

The city's remarkable history and architecture were given their due throughout the week. From

Tuesday through Thursday some of the city's architectural treasures were opened for public visitation. Thousands took advantage of this rare opportunity to tour the Loring-Emmerton house at 328 Essex St., the former residence of noted Salem architect-woodcarver Samuel McIntire at, 31 Summer St., and more than a dozen other homes in what are now the McIntire and Salem Common Historic Districts.

On Thursday, 10 Chestnut Street mansions were opened to the public as part of a day-long street fair. Residents in period costumes welcomed visitors to the mansions and strolled up and down the street. Some portrayed famous Salemites, including the **Rev. William Bentley**; Mrs. Spencer, the woman who sold the famous Gibraltar candies; and the Transcendentalist poet Jones Very.

Luncheon was offered at the back Yard of Henry Benson's Hamilton Street home, and tea was served at **Hamilton Hall** and other locations. Performances, arts and crafts demonstrations and sales, concerts by the Salem Cadet Band, and stage coach rides added excitement and flavor to the event.

That same day a program was held at the Ames Hall in the Y.M.C.A. on Essex Street. Participating were Dr. Frank Gardner of the Salem Planters Society, historian Sidney Perley, and representatives from area historical societies.

While the celebration ended with a full day of activities on Saturday, the climax was Friday's Floral and Historical Parade. For the second time in just four days some 100,000 area residents and tourists turned out to watch a parade wind its way down Lafayette Street and through downtown Salem.

Forty-three floral floats, many designed by students at Salem schools, led the parade behind Grand Marshal Harry Perkins. Behind them came 63 more floats, each depicting a tableau from Salem's long and illustrious history.

Included in the historical section were "An Indian Village" presented by the Agawam Tribe No. 5 of the International Order of Red Men, the Salem Woman's Club's "Tea in the Ropes Garden," and "Mothers of Salem's Famous Men" sponsored by the Mothers Club at the **House of the Seven Gables**.

Collectively, the historical floats took spectators on what the Salem Evening News called a "journey along misty, dim and almost forgotten trails of Salem history."

The week's many activities finally came to an end on Saturday night when 75,000 people gathered on Gallows Hill for a "grand display of fireworks."

A few days later a reflective editorial in the Salem Evening News looked at the celebration and what it told about the citizenry.

"A community that has the energy to get up such a display is no Sleepy Hollow, no dreamer of past dreams, but a wide-awake modern town with energy to devote to civic causes When a fine old town has that spirit, you can say not merely that it has a great past, but that it has a free and useful future ahead of it."

Jim McAllister

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Salem Evening News page 14A

DNING NEWS — WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 18, 1988

Turn of the century turns Salem into melting pot

A News staff report

SALEM — During its transition into a city at the turn of the century, Salem became a melting pot of nationalities as many immigrants fled here to escape oppression in their homelands.

Many of the immigrants were Russians and Ukrainians who needed assistance learning English to gain U.S. citizenship.

To ease the transition, the St. Nicholas Russian Benefit Society — the first organization of its kind in the country — was formed.

Society members were mostly oppressed immigrants from Russia, Ukraine, Byelorussia and Austria. The society helped them overcome the fear of moving to a new country.

Original officers and organizers of the society were Adam Hik, Daniel Chruslak, Samuel Churchman, Michael Ding, Antony Kaban, Wasil Nestor, Lucens Ossolinski, Andrew Zubla and John Zubla.

In honor of its 85th anniversary, Parker Brothers Games donated a Russian edition of Monopoly, which will soon be introduced in the Soviet Union.

Consisting of nearly 100 members, the society today is a social and charitable organization of American citizens of Russian and Ukrainian descent and their families.

Meetings are usually held on the first Friday of each month and include guest speakers. Also included in the gatherings are travelogues, films and other presentations of Russian and Ukrainian arts, artifacts and culture.

Russians, Ukrainians head influx of immigrants

Polish immigrants

Some Polish immigrants landed at Derby Wharf in Salem as their destination from their native land.

Many settled in Salem. The Polish culture became strongly enmeshed in the Derby Street area, where houses were built in what became a primarily Polish neighborhood.

Many Polish immigrants were employed by cotton mills near the city's Point Section. Workers would walk daily to the former Pequot Mills, where they would work long days producing cotton for sheeting materials.

Ten years before New York's Ellis Island became the gateway to America, a 17-year-old Polish youth entered this country at Pickering Wharf.

"My uncle, Felix Soboczinski came here before Ellis Island was built," explained Wanda Walczak of Salem. Her uncle was among dozens of passengers who stepped onto Salem soil from a small British ship in 1882.

"From listening to family stories about Polish heritage, I've always remembered how our family roots developed in Salem," said Walczak, who is active in promoting Polish culture.

When her uncle left Poland, Walczak explained, the country was divided by three great powers of Germany, including the Kaiser and Bismarck. Many Poles were stripped of their heritage and titles.

"The Polish language was never allowed to be spoken in

homes there, so they spoke German with ease. My father wanted his children to live differently and the best way was to send them to the United States."

Her uncle was orphaned and brought up by a priest, so he never knew his background. After frightening journeys overland by night, Soboczinski eventually reached London.

After a hectic journey, the ship arrived in Salem. The crew asked around the local taverns for any Polish family in the neighborhood who could take him in.

Salem had a lot to offer in 1882. Felix Soboczinski opened the first butcher shop in Salem. He became a sportsman and liked hunting. Later he could afford to send for his brother Frank from Poland. Within two years, the pair brought their entire family, including parents, four brothers, two sisters and four brothers-in-law.

Still seeking further opportunity, he moved to Newmarket, N.H., opening a restaurant called "Soby's" that became a popular landmark.

"My mother's second brother, Frank Soboczinski, settled in Salem. He established a store here at the corner of Webb and Essex streets, selling coal, wood and kegs of beer, delivering them by horse and buggy," Walczak recounted.

"There were 14 Polish families living here when we settled," remembers Walczak, who was born in Salem. "There was a big Irish settlement here. Some of the Irish kids used to try to beat us up. I

still remember the families — Lynch, Lyons, Smith and Kenney — and we all became friends."

Although her mother could not speak English, she later insisted Wanda have a business education. After attending St. Mary's and the former Salem Commercial School, Walczak became an interpreter for the Polish community.

Soboczinski married William J. Walczyk, a part owner of a shoe manufacturing company on Derby Street. He died several years ago.

She brought up their two children, Norman, a graduate of Suffolk University and Lydia Mattei.

Mattei is executive secretary of the International Institute in Lowell, "where immigrants are taken care of," said a proud Walczak.

French-Canadians

Many families of French-Canadian extraction left their home on the shores of the St. Lawrence River in Quebec to journey to America.

Elie and Adele Gagnon and their young family settled in The Point. They were following other French-Canadian families who had moved into the area during the past decade to work in the Pequot Mills.

It became a French community. Families spoke French at home, children attended French-speaking Catholic schools. French-Canadian immigrants worked together at the textile mills and brought supplies from French-speaking merchants. Adele Gagnon

was cured for her 13 children, cooked stews and potatoes each morning, and worked in the mills. She would rush home during breaks to feed her youngest daughter, bake 12 pies on Saturdays and wash clothes on a scrub board.

She made the family clothes, cutting up old coats to make new ones.

During the Great 1914 Fire, the family lost everything. They lived in tents on Salem Common with other fire refugees. They later moved to Maine, then returned to Salem when the mills were re-leased.

Many descendants of Elie and Adele Gagnon still live in the Salem area, but many have settled in other parts of the country.

Malvina Jalbert lived 49 years on Dow Street, but moved to another part of Salem as Hispanic families began to dominate the area.

Former neighbors of the Point area like to remember how their neighborhoods used to be. Evenings were spent playing baseball in the parks and socializing with next-door neighbors in the street by people who were new to the United States and Salem started their pursuit of the American Dream.

Hispanic newcomers

Earlier in the century it was the French Canadians and Irish and Polish immigrants. Today, Hispanics represent the majority of Salem's newcomers.

Like previous ethnic groups, Hispanics have meeting places. They gather at the Antilles Club on Lafayette Street for dances and other social events. The club also helps run sports programs.

Unfortunately, this article does not reference our BARNA family and it gives additional insight into the origination and purpose of the Russian Aid Society.

COMPLETE Barna Family Genealogy

Appendix E

Relatives ???

In the course of doing research, sometimes one comes across individuals that you are probably related to (after all, how many people with the same name would come from towns of between 400 & 600 people and head to Salem MA if they weren't related?!?!) and yet you don't have enough information to quite "make a definitive link." This page has information on some of those individuals.

BARNA

Ounfry:

The author had come across the name Ounfry Barna, in Salem, on several occasions. The author did so again when researching the 1910 Salem Census. There was listed Onufria, Anastasia & Stephen Barna, living with some Paszkowski brothers (see MALECKI for this link). The author then moved onto passenger records for New York (Ellis Island) and found Ounfry, 24, from Pietreszawola, arriving June 9, 1902³³. This Ounfry was heading to Salem Mass to a sister Olena Barna living at 242 Derby Street. Well, from Polish records, we know that Wasil came from Pietrusza Wola, though he married in Deszno!

Olena:

So, now, who is Olena? Further research shows that an Olena Barna, 18, from Petrusza arrived March 12, 1898. She too was heading to Salem Mass to join her aunt Anna Barna living at 258 Derby St. (Remember that Wasil, listed as Bazyli, later in 1898 listed a sister in Salem Mass as his destination)

Helen:

Searching the 1900 census of Salem³⁴, gives us a Helen Barna at 260 Derby St. She was apparently born Dec 1890, was 19, emigrated in 1898 and worked as a cotton weaver. Have not been able to find a corresponding passenger record for Ellis Island. Could this be the Aunt Anna mentioned by Olena in 1898. After-all, this address is just next door!

BURDASZ

We now shift to Clara/Claudia's side. Working with Burdasz and variants, we find that on November 23, 1900, Katarzyna Burdasz, 23, from Demia (suspect actual manifest states Desna), is heading to Salem Mass... drum roll please ... a "definitive connection" ... to her brother-in-law, WASYL BARNA, Derby St!!! It seems pretty clear that this is a sister of Clara/Claudia. Unfortunately, we know nothing of her family, beyond Martha, who lived in Alden PA.

³³ accessed 20 April 2002, www.ellisland.org . Examining the original manifest image shows that it actually says Pietrusza Wola.

³⁴ Accessed 16 July 2002, www.ancestry.com 1900 Census, Salem, Essex County, Massachusetts, ED#440, Sheet 18

<p>COMPLETE Barna Family Genealogy</p>
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Speaking of Martha, a quick look finds a Marya Rudowski, 30, from Wotiszova (???) arriving December 3, 1907, heading to Alden PA to join her husband (Jan Rudowski, Alden PA) and stating broth-in-law, Michael Jancyrk (same town) as person in Galicia! More than likely this is Martha, Clara/Claudia's cousin (see main text). Obviously, the Alden PA link is correct, though Jan versus Andrew is a bit of a leap; also, don't know where Wotiszova is !?!?

This new found information led the author to again contact Mike Krasulski, now in possession of copies of the Deszno registers! Mike graciously researched the registers, written in Latin and Cyrillic, and discovered the following³⁵.

"Originally when I went searching for Claudia I found her listed, which you have. If you notice that her dwelling number is 1. So I searched the rest of the records and found that in later years dwelling 1 was occupied by the Rak family...all the way up to the last record in 1936 in fact.

Today I was looking around at the records again and in 1866 I find John Burdasz in dwelling 13.

Now this is where it gets interesting.

Jan 24, 1866. Bap. Jan 26, 1866. Anna, legit, to Joannes Burdasz of Ignatz and Tatanta Jancryk of Deshno and Maria of Basil Jurczyk and Anna Potocki of Wilka. The Potocki's of Wilka are related to me. I guess between Claudia and Anna they got married.

July 1, 1868. Bap July 4, 1868. Catherina, legit, to Joannes and Maria.

In 1870 the records switch back to Cyrillic (it was a long night last night I didn't feel like thinking in Cyrillic :)

I found a child Anacmacia, my guess would be Anastasia, born _28, 1871.

Another child found in the Cyrillic records is Nempo (a boy, no guesses as to his name) born _25, 1872. I am not good at figuring out Cyrillic months.

The records switch back to Latin in 1873 when I find a still born boy born Aug 11, 1873.

The last child found is an Anastasia born Aug 28, 1874."

[author's note: looking at a Cyrillic name chart, shows that Петпо becomes Piotr in Polish and Petrus in Latin ... same source as table on page 11 in text – so, maybe the name of the boy born in 1872 was Netpo instead of Nempo !?!?!]

Interestingly, though the query prompted some more info on Claudia's siblings, the names and dates don't quite match up with the Katarzyna who emigrated to Salem in 1900. For every answer, more questions!

³⁵ E-mail received 13 July 2002, Mike Krasulski, Krasulm1@aol.com

COMPLETE Barna Family Genealogy

Mike also provided some additional information about his great-great grandmother, Martha Rudowski.

"Andrew Rudowski was from a rather wealthy family. It is said that his father Basil was a horse merchant. What immigrant coal miner comes over the first thing he does is built himself a house!! Well he did. They both came around 1885 and were married in 1889. They went back to Deshno in 1897. I don't think Andrew went back at first. Martha took the children and Andrew and Martha



had a child in Deshno, Elizabeth, in 1900. Martha wanted to stay in Europe so she left three of her five children there, Nicholas, Mary, and Elizabeth. Anna and Wasil came back to Alden. Her hope was that Andrew would say ok my kids are in Europe, he will go back. Well the three children were left in Europe with relatives. The three married and had children in Europe. Nicholas was actually going to come back to America..on Sept 1, 1939 when the Germans invaded Poland. He was set to leave, he got as far as Krakow. His wife telegraphed my great grandparents Krasulski to let them now that Nicholas was arrested and

that they were going back to Deshno. They were never seen or heard from again. Mary's husband was killed in WWI, she was last seen in 1944 when the Germans were fighting the Russians on the fringe of Desho. Elizabeth survived the War and was deported to the Ukraine where she died in 1990. Her daughter Maria visited my aunt Olga in 1981 and gave her the low down on what happened during WW2. She died in 1993 before I had a change to communicate with her."

And a photo of Andrew, Elizabeth & Martha Rudowski ...

the other picture is of my grand grandparents

Krasulski. Anna Rudowski Krasulski (Martha's daughter. she looks like martha)

and my John Krasulski. The little boy is my father!



Martha is said to have one brother, Roman. I know Roman existed even though I never found him in the church records. He lived in Hazleton, Pa. His younger children were friends with my older great aunts and my grandfather. I really know nothing about him.

COMPLETE
Barna Family Genealogy



(Katie Malecka & Anastasia Barna Malecka, February 4, 1911)

COMPLETE Barna Family Genealogy

Addendum

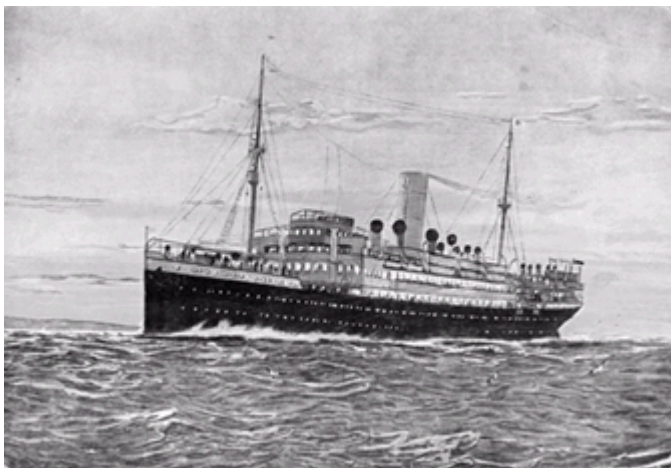
Originally Published 09/01/04

BARNA

Finally found the passenger record for Clara/Kladyga Barna³⁶. Following in the footsteps of her husband, it ends up that her passenger record was listed under Barna Klanda, instead of Kladyga Barna (though it actually looks to me like Klauda) coming from Desnia, Galicia. The reversal of the first and last name was certainly a factor in not having found this record before now! A "sounds like" search on Deszno and remembering the possibility of the names being reversed finally led to her discovery³⁷!

There is no new information really learned from this except when and how she arrived – January 9, 1908, on the Seydlitz out of Bremen and she was listed as 40 years old. The author's mission was to find it more for completeness than anything else. It just made sense that if the rest of the family came through New York, that she did also. As expected, it lists her "old country" contact as Adam and that she was coming to visit her husband, listed as Barna Wasyl, 57 Union St., Salem, MA.

The next two pages are the complete passenger record for her. She is line #17.



(www.ellisland.org)

SEYDLITZ 1902³⁸

The SEYDLITZ was built by F.Schichau, Danzig in 1903 for [North German Lloyd](#) of Bremen. She was a 7,942 gross ton ship, length 450.1ft x beam 55.5ft, one funnel, two masts, twin screw and a speed of 14 knots. There was accommodation for 101-1st, 105-2nd and 1,700-3rd class passengers. Launched on 25/10/1902, she sailed from Bremen on

³⁶ Accessed 6/17/03, <http://www.ellisland.org>

³⁷ Accessed 6/17/03, <http://www.jewishgen.org/databases/EIDB/ellisshort.html>, © Stephen P. Morse, Michael Tobias, Erik S. Steinmetz, 2002

³⁸ Accessed 6/17/03, <http://www.theshipslist.com/ships/descriptions/ShipsS.html>

COMPLETE
Barna Family Genealogy

[illegible]

<p>COMPLETE Barna Family Genealogy</p>
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her maiden voyage to the Far East via Suez on 5/8/1903. She made six round voyages on this service and on 22/2/1905 started her first Bremen - Suez - Australia voyage, and made 18 round voyages on this route. Her first Bremen - New York crossing commenced on 31/3/1906 and on 15/3/1913 she started a single round voyage between Bremen and South America. On 3/10/1913 she commenced a single Bremen - Philadelphia voyage. She commenced her eighth and last N.Atlantic sailing on 25/4/1914 when she left Bremen for New York and on 3/6/1914 started her last Bremen - Australia sailing. She left Sydney on 3/8/1914 and took refuge at Bahia Blanca, Argentina for the duration of the Great War. After the Armistice, she was retained by NGL, refitted to carry cabin and 3rd class passengers and on 12/11/1921 resumed Bremen - S.America sailings. On 11/2/1922 she resumed Bremen - New York voyages and in May 1928 was altered to carry cabin, tourist third cabin, and 3rd class passengers. In March 1930 she made her last Bremen - Halifax - New York - Bremen voyage and on 27/6/1931 commenced her last crossing from Galveston to Bremen. She was scrapped at Bremerhaven in 1933. [North Atlantic Seaway by N.R.P.Bonsor, vol.2,p.567]