

# SEARCHERS



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\* A NEWSLETTER FOR MEMBERS AND SUBSCRIBERS OF THE  
\* POLISH GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY OF WESTERN NEW YORK  
\* Dedicated to Polish American Family Research  
\*\*\*\*\*

No. 3 June 1990

## BLUE ARMY SEMINAR

### OFFICERS

#### PRESIDENT

Mike Drabik  
299 Barnard St.  
Buffalo, N.Y.  
14206

#### VICE-PRESIDENT

Ted Smardz  
617 Fulton St.  
Buffalo, N.Y.  
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#### TREASURER

Joanne Serafini  
1199 Walden Ave.  
Cheektowaga, N.Y.  
14225

#### SECRETARY

Sharon Schlicht  
15 Atwood Pl.  
Cheektowaga, N.Y.  
14225

\* The "Blue Army" of General Jozef Haller, also  
\* known as the Polish Army in France during World War 1,  
\* was the topic of a slide presentation we co-sponsored.

\* Canisius College's Permanent Polish Chair, Villa  
\* Maria College and the Polish Genealogical Society of  
\* Western New York promoted this lecture, on May 12th.

\* More than 90 individuals attended this event at  
\* Villa Maria's Musical Auditorium to listen to guest  
\* speaker Dr. Joseph T. Hapak of Illinois.

\* This army was created by an executive dress of  
\* the French President, in June 1917. As part of the  
\* French Army, the enlisted Poles fought under the  
\* Polish flag for independence of Poland. The United  
\* States Congress approved recruitment of alien Poles  
\* into this army in October, 1917.

\* Locally, a training center was established at  
\* Niagara-on-the-Lake, Ontario, Canada, and called  
\* "Camp Kosciuszko" by the training soldiers. This  
\* camp was directed by British officers.

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\* The first transport of regiments to France was  
\* in December, 1917. The last regiment arrived after the war ended, in March  
\* 1919. A total of nearly 75,000 men answered the call to arms, and about  
\* 23,000 were residing in the United States.

After the lecture, coffee and desserts were  
served. The following are commended for their assistance: Jenny Wolski;  
Richard Zielinski; Florence Witul; Dorothy Cook; Lynn Rzspecki; Mary and  
Caitlin Rogers; Sophie Knab; Stephanie Gaiek; Mrs. Michael Drabik; Rita  
Huffman; Diane Conner; Amy Smardz; Nancy Smardz; and Alice Kiedrowski.

# CONGRATULATIONS

## IT PAYS TO ATTEND MEETINGS

It began as an incentive to stimulate attendance, and now has grown each month. A prize is offered as a reward, but the member has to register. We are unable to stop because attending members now look forward to each meeting and to the secret prize.

The following "Lucky People" are:

<u>Meeting</u>	<u>Prize</u>	<u>Member</u>
June, 8, 1989	"Polish and Proud" Pen	Ferne Mittleman
	" " " "	Michael Pietruszka
July, 13, 1989	3-Ring Binder	Ferne Mittleman
	" " "	Celesta Serio
August, 10, 1989	3-Ring Binder	Rita Swiatek-Huffman
September, 14, 1989	3-Ring Binder	Loretta Gucwa
October, 12, 1989	3-Ring Binder	Richard Zielinski
November, 9, 1989	3-Ring Binder	Louise Manning
December, 14, 1989	3-Ring Binder	John Mikolajczyk
	Set of 6 glasses	Florence Witul
	Set of 6 glasses	Robert Pantera
January, 11, 1990	Wall-size Map of Poland	Sharon Schlicht
February, 8, 1990	Wall-size Map of Poland	Jenny Wolski
March, 8, 1990	3-Ring Binder	Jean Kwas-Hoefer
April, 12, 1990	3-Ring Binder	Edward Nowak
May, 10, 1990	3-Ring Binder	John Jakubowski

# CONGRATULATIONS

The Polish Genealogical Society of Connecticut has recently received two grants to research tombstone inscriptions. One grant is from the state of New Jersey. The New Jersey State Historical Commission awarded the society the grant to cover the 16 Polish Cemeteries in the State. Phase One is completed, but the data processing phase will take several months. This collection of inscriptions will be incorporated into the societies computer bank, which consists of over one-half million inscriptions from 10 other states and Poland that the Society has on file in their archives.

The second grant was received from the Pennsylvania Ethnic Heritage Studies Center at the University of Pittsburgh. This grant allows the society to copy gravestone inscriptions of Polish cemeteries in the counties of: Blair, Cambria, Somerset, and Clearfield. Also involved are the towns of: Altoona, Barnesboro, Conemaugh, Johnstown, South Fork, Windber, and others.



# THE INQUIRING REPORTER

At our February meeting, members were asked the following Question?

## THE REASON I GOT INVOLVED IN GENEALOGY?

We intended to print the responses in our future newsletters, so here are some of the replies:

David WACHOWSKI: "About 18 months ago, I received a letter from a Jon WACHOWSKI, from Australia. He stated that he was trying to research his relatives and asked if I would send him information on my ancestors. I hesitated for awhile, but finally wrote him that I would start a search. Last summer he visited the United States and stayed with me for one week. Together we visited the local branch of the Mormon library, but as of today, we were unable to link any of our ancestors."

Florence WITUL: "My son, Edward, made me do it. After attending the meetings I would relay information to him. As of today I still attend meetings and functions as his proxy. Researching sources, obtaining methods and ideas on how to get them, are very interesting. Genealogy is contagious!!! I have become so involved that I scour telephone books when I travel or vacation."

Eugene CHMURA: "I have great admiration for any immigrant that arrived in the United States, between 1860 and 1920. They displayed courage against many difficulties, particularly --- the unknown. My father, his parents, brothers and a sister displayed this type of courage. I certainly would like to know more about them and their family background."

Stephanie GAIEK: " Knowledge of my ancestors has become very important to me now. I want my children and grandchildren to know something about our family history. Perhaps someday, one of them will show an interest and I would like to make it easier for them. I am the only one in the family that has some knowledge of the Polish language. I am finding it a bit difficult to get started, but I will not give up."

James GRALEY: "A love of history and stories about their families, as told by my parents, led to an interest in genealogy. I enjoy the challenge of it, especially the "detective" work involved. Polish genealogy however might be too much of a challenge since a little knowledge of Polish and Latin seems essential and I am not familiar with either. Both languages are involved in half of my ancestry."

Al KASZUBA: "I am the only person in the family who is in contact with relatives in the old country. Some of my nephews and nieces may become involved in the future. My record of research would enable them to continue and enjoy."

# POLISH GENEALOGICAL SOCIETIES

P.G.S. OF CHICAGO 984 No. Milwaukee Ave. Chicago, Illinois 60622	formed in April, 1979
P.G.S. OF MICHIGAN Burton Historical Collection Detroit Public Library 5201 Woodward Ave. Detroit, Michigan 48202	formed in June, 1979
P.G.S. OF CONNECTICUT c/o 8 Lyle Road New Britain, Connecticut 06053	formed in April, 1984
P.G.S. OF TEXAS c/o 218 Beaver Bend Houston, Texas 77037	formed in May, 1984
P.G.S. OF WESTERN NEW YORK c/o 299 Barnard Street Buffalo, New York 14206 (meetings: 2nd Thursday of each month @ Reinstein Library, Cheektowaga, N.Y.)	formed in September, 1988
P.G.S. OF MASSACHUSETTS P.O. Box 381 Northampton, Massachusetts 01060	formed in April, 1989
P.G.S. OF MINNESOTA c/o 2912 Orchard Ave. North Minneapolis, Minnesota 55422	formed in May, 1989
P.G.S. OF WISCONSIN P.O. Box 623 Hales Corners, Wisconsin 53130	formed in May, 1989
P.G.S. OF LOS ANGELES P.O. Box 713 Midway City, California 92655	formed in June, 1989

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## TOUR OF POLAND

Plans have been formulated to stage the 3rd Genealogical Tour to Poland. It is scheduled from September 1st to September 16th 1990. The Polish Genealogical Society of Connecticut is booking the trip. The price is set at New York for \$1,894.00 for double occupancy with a single room supplement of \$22.00. Arrangements are needed by the end of June 1990 to be finalized. If interested please contact:

Jonathan Shea 1-203-229-8873

or

Constance Ochnio 1-203-225-4385



# CEMETERIES:

## Part 3

The following article was submitted by Ted Smardz, and is printed in its entire contents, as it was in 1896.

In the early part of the nineteenth century Captain William Johnston, a British officer, owned about forty acres of land in Buffalo, bounded by Seneca and Washington streets and Little Buffalo creek, and here he laid out a small lot for burial of the dead at the corner of Washington and Exchange streets. This was the first burial ground in Buffalo. Captain Johnston was the first one buried there, in 1807, and interments were made in these grounds until the village burial grounds were established on Franklin square, where the City and County Hall now stands. Captain Samuel Pratt and Dr. Cyrenius Chapin, foremost in this as in most other public undertakings, obtained from the agent of the Holland Land Company a contract for four lots on the Terrace, for burial purposes prior to 1804. "The Infant" a very tall Indian, whose stature gave him the name, and Farmer's Brother were buried here; the latter in March 1815, with military honors. In 1832 burials here were almost discontinued, and the last person interred here was the wife of Hon. Samuel Wilkeson, daughter of the pioneer Gamaliel St. John.

Prior to the War of 1812 a small tract of ground on the southwest corner of Delaware and Ferry street was granted for burial places, but was never consecrated for the purpose. In 1830 five acres of ground on the southwest corner of Delaware avenue and North street, known as the Delaware Avenue and North Street burial grounds, was opened, but was much too small, and in 1865 the bodies were removed to Forest Lawn. When Buffalo was incorporated as a city in 1832, an epidemic of cholera was threatened, and to decrease the risk burials were forbidden in Franklin Square, and land was purchased between North and Best streets, west of Prospect street, for a common burial ground, and was called Potter's Field. The Black Rock burial ground was established in 1845, the funds being appropriated by the State, but the ground was found too low for the purpose and was not much used. When the village of Black Rock was incorporated, lot 88 on North street was exchanged for the old burial ground, and when burials were discontinued the lot was donated to the Charity Foundation of the Episcopal Church. The Bidwell Farm burying ground on the old "Gulf Road", now Delavan avenue, was established about 1811, interments being made here up to 1825. The Matthews and Wilcox burying ground was established in 1833-34. It was a private cemetery, adjoining Potter's Field, and was purchased in 1854 by the Buffalo Cemetery

Association , which was incorporated the same year. The cemetery of St. John's church (German Evangelical) was laid out at Pine Hill, corner Pine Ridge, in 1858, the first interment being made July 6, 1859. Holy Rest cemetery (German Lutheran Trinity) also located at Pine Hill, was opened in 1859. Zion Church cemetery was also located here in 1859. Concordia cemetery, on Genesee street between the New York Central and Erie railroad lines, was also opened in 1859; it comprised fifteen acres. St. Matthew's Church cemetery, on Clinton street near Sulphur Springs Orphan Asylum, was opened in 1875. Black Rock Methodist Episcopal cemetery was located on Bird street the same year. Mt. Hope, a private cemetery, was laid out at Pine Hill about the same time. Reservation cemetery, an old Indian burying ground was located on Seneca street extended; here Red Jacket was buried. Old St. Louis cemetery, originally located on Edward street near Main, was donated by Louis LeCouteaulx about 1830. Old St. Mary's cemetery was opened in 1845 on Johnson street, corner North, and was closed in 1860. St. Francis Xavier cemetery, North Buffalo, was opened in 1850, and is still in use; it is near Bird street and the Falls branch of the New York Central & Hudson River railroad. St. Joseph's cemetery was opened in 1850; it is near the poor-house, five miles from the center of the city, and is still used. Holy Cross cemetery at Limestone Hill was located there in 1850, and contains eighty acres. The United German and French Catholic cemetery consists of fourteen acres, to which twenty-eight acres were added in 1870. In 1847 Bethel cemetery was established. The Jewish Society purchased ground on Fillmore avenue, between Batavia and Sycamore streets, which they afterwards sold, and purchased ground at Pine Hill. The soldier's burial place is on the bank of the river at Black Rock and Scajaquada creek.

Forest Lawn --- This beautiful "City of the Dead", originally consisted of eighty acres, and work was begun on the grounds in 1850. The money was raised by issuing bonds to the amount of \$131,650.00, and afterwards additional purchases were made, in value amounting to \$51,630.00. It now comprises 240 acres, without incumbrance. It was dedicated September 28, 1866, the mayor, city councils, clergymen, Masonic bodies, Continental Singing Societies, and a large concourse of people taking part.

Source: History of Buffalo and Niagara Falls -- Illustrated  
Published by THE TIMES, Buffalo, N.Y. ©1896





## PORTHOLE PEEKERS

Listed below is the name of an immigrant listing a location in Western New York as their final destination.

Submitted by: Ted Smardz

\* Amount of money immigrant had in their possession.

Vessel:

S.S. VADERLAND

From:

ANTWERP, BELGIUM

To:

NEW YORK CITY, N.Y.

Date of Arrival: Saturday, January, 22, 1910

<u>Name</u>	<u>Age</u>	<u>* Amt.</u>	<u>Birthplace</u>	<u>Destination</u>
Jan GODOŚ	26	\$ 30.	Oblekon, RP.	Buffalo, N.Y.
Albin DYBUS	19	\$ 25.	Osiek, RP.	Buffalo, N.Y.
Zofia KOT (mother)	23	\$ 15.	Osiek, RP.	Buffalo, N.Y.
Helena KOT (child)	1	\$ --	Osiek, RP.	Buffalo, N.Y.
Paulina GACH	16	\$ 25.	Osiek, RP.	Buffalo, N.Y.
Ludwina DURDA	20	\$ 26.	Długoleka, RP.	Buffalo, N.Y.
Kazimierz CENA	20	\$ 25.	Osiek, RP.	Buffalo, N.Y.
Sylvester JANCZA	25	\$ 25.	Pliska, RP.	Buffalo, N.Y.
Tomasz BOK	33	\$ 30.	Oblekon, RP.	Buffalo, N.Y.
Wiktoria BARAN	27	\$ 25.	Kopiec, RP.	Buffalo, N.Y.
Agnieszka SWATEK	27	\$ 25.	Pliska, RP.	Buffalo, N.Y.
Józef KWIATKOWSKI	31	\$ 25.	Mydłów, RP.	Buffalo, N.Y.

## NOTICE

The Ellis Island Restoration Project is nearing completion. This project is entering the final phase of historic restoration.

The next phase will be the installation of exhibits for the Immigration Museum, with intended plans for opening in September, 1990.

It is interesting to note that 200,000 names have been registered for the Wall of Honor at Ellis Island, with a fee of \$100.00 per name.

The Statue of Liberty - Ellis Island Foundation has re-opened the registration of names, therefore it is not too late to submit your family name.

# PORTS OF ENTRY

Passenger lists are available for the following ports:

PORT	YEARS
Alexandria, Virginia	1820 - 1852
Annapolis, Maryland	1849
Baltimore, Maryland	1820 - 1909
Bangor, Maine	1848
Barnstable, Massachusetts	1820 - 1826
Bath, Maine	1825 - 1832, 1867
Boston, Massachusetts	1820 - 1943
Bristol / Warren, Rhode Island	1820 - 1824, 1828, 1843 - 1871
Charleston, South Carolina	1820 - 1829, 1906 - 1945
Galveston, Texas	1846 - 1871
Jacksonville, Florida	1804 - 1845
Kennebunk, Maine	1820 - 1827, 1842
Key West, Florida	1837 - 1868, 1898 - 1945
Marblehead, Massachusetts	1820 - 1852
Miami, Florida	1899 - 1945
Mobile, Alabama	1820 - 1862, 1904 - 1945
Nantucket, Massachusetts	1820 - 1862
New Bedford, Massachusetts	1823 - 1899, 1902 - 1942
New Orleans, Louisiana	1820 - 1945
New York City, New York	1820 - 1942
Newport, Rhode Island	1820 - 1875
Plymouth, Massachusetts	1821 - 1843
Providence, Rhode Island	1820 - 1867, 1911 - 1943
Richmond, Virginia	1820 - 1844
St. Augustine, Florida	1820 - 1827, 1870
Savannah, Georgia	1820 - 1868, 1906 - 1945

source - Finding Your Roots by Jeane Eddy Westin ©1977, Ballantine Bks.

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## CENSUS RECORDS

The 1920 Federal Census will be available as public record in March 1992. At present, the 1920 census, exists only on microfilm and consists of 2,076 rolls of population census schedules and 8,590 rolls of Soundex index. All States are indexed. A minimum of 17 duplicate sets of the census must be produced in advance of the opening of the records, 12 of which will be sent to the regional archives.

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## LOOKING FOR MEMBERS

The following Society is now accepting membership from individuals living abroad. They will publish a newsletter in Polish, with an English version as membership grows. Annual membership will be \$15.00.

TOWARZYSTWO GENEALOGICZNO-HERALDYCZNE WODNA 27  
PALAC GORKOW 61-781 POZNAN, POLSKA



# RESEARCH TIP

REMEMBER THE 5 W's and they will furnish you with all the necessary information in your search.

WHO = name of person you are researching.

WAS = will show if that person is alive or deceased.

WHERE = will show place of birth or death.

WHEN = will provide the necessary date.

WHY = will furnish a link in a chain of people....PARENTS

When using the above 5 W's, you will either confirm or disprove family stories or beliefs.

In the City of Buffalo, you can obtain copies of birth and death certificates in Room 613, 6th floor of City Hall. You will be charged for this service, and the present rate is \$5.00 per record.

REMEMBER YOU MUST KNOW THE DATE.

DID THE PERSON DIE IN THE CITY OF BUFFALO?

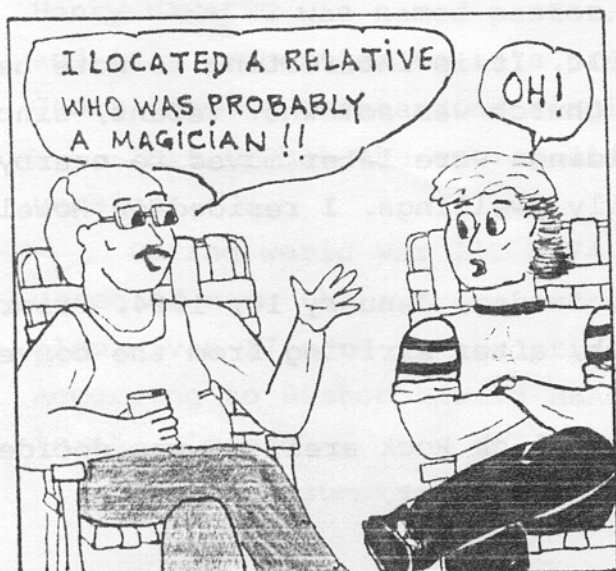
WAS THE PERSON BORN IN THE CITY OF BUFFALO?

The three above sentences are most important in your search, so save time and energy, by knowing the right answers to advance you in your research.

REMEMBER this article is only for those people doing research within the City of Buffalo. In future editions of the "SEARCHERS" we will furnish you with addresses of other locations.

Veterans Administration Building on Bailey Ave. have their own records.  
Buffalo Psychiatric Center on Forest Ave. have their own records.

## PUTTING ON HEIRS by AMY SMARDZ



## HISTORY OF ASSUMPTION B.V.M. PARISH

by Donald M. Kuciewski

In 1988, Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary Parish, located in the Black Rock area of Buffalo, celebrated its Centennial. Let's go back in time to 1875.

By 1875, about 13 German speaking Poles settled in Black Rock village, in the vicinity of St. Francis Xavier Parish at Amherst and East streets, where they adjusted easily to the predominantly German settlers.

A second wave of Poles, who spoke only Polish, arrived, but could not assimilate into this environment due to regional prejudices, and desperately sought a Parish of their own. A group of thirty, met in the school hall of St. Francis, and the parish of Assumption was born.

On Saturday, July, 14, 1888, land was purchased and also donated, in the block at Amherst, Germain, and Peter streets, where the cornerstone of the first Church and School Building was laid on Saturday, September, 8th, 1888. Father Theofil Kozlowski became the pastor, and on Wednesday, November, 21, 1888, the parish was incorporated.

The red brick building, situated on the corner of Amherst and Peter streets was 50 feet by 150 feet, and dedicated on Sunday, January, 6, 1889. The following Sunday, August, 18, 1889, Bishop Stephen Ryan blessed the new bells.

Polish immigrants kept arriving, and their children began their education in the four-room school house, learning religion, writing, arithmetic and the Polish and English languages.

The parish grew rapidly from 1888 to 1891. Many religious and social organizations were created, among them being the Societies of: St. Joseph, Our Lady of the Rosary, St. Ann's, St. Anthony's, St. Casimir's and others. The Polish Cadets (Polkie Kadetow) and Woodsmen of the World, were also organized and are still active, in the Dom Polski Center on Grant street near the Scajaquada Expressway.

In 1894, the parish rectory was built. It is interesting to note here that most of the land to the east of the Church was somewhat vacant, since in 1901, the Pan-American Exposition buildings were later moved to nearby Howell street and converted into two-family dwellings. I resided on Howell street in the late '30s and '40s.

The Convent was built and opened on Sunday, January 10, 1904. Prior to this, the nuns had to commute and teach, after arriving from the convent at St. Stanislaus parish.

As more Poles were arriving into the Black Rock area, it was decided that there was a need for a larger Church and School.



1914 saw the beginning of building a new Church at the corner of Amherst and Germain streets, but this was stopped because the parishioners desired a much larger edifice, so the original foundation was removed. Then the present building was erected to accomodate a growing parish. It was completed in 1916 and stands today as a renovated Romanesque styled Cathedral proportioned building that can accomodate 1600 persons, boasting a new Hall in the basement. It's twin towers hold a carillon of seven fixed and three swinging bells, rich in tone and heard through the Parish, tolling the hour and half-hour around the clock. I remember ringing those bells during special occasions, as a child.

By the 1920's the school had an enrollment of 1200 pupils, some who met in the basement of the Church, and it was necessary to build a larger School to accomodate the children. The Convent was moved across Germain street to it's present location by rollers, ropes, tackles and horses.

In 1925, pupils began to arrive into a new School that contained sixteen modern rooms. My mother was in the first graduating class (1926) from this new building, and after progressing through the eight grades, I also graduated in 1945. Today, because of the declining student enrollment in local Parochial Schools, Assumption School has merged with three other Parishes to form the "Our Lady of Black Rock School".

1925 saw the peak of Assumptions' family registration at 6000 members. Student enrollment reached a high of 1500 in 1928.

But by 1929, all was not well. A group of Parishioners left the Parish to form the nearby Parish of All Saints Polish National Catholic Church on Grant street, due to discontent with the Church Hierarchy, and a sizeable amount of Parishioners were lost to the new Church.

Msgr. Maximillian BOGACKI assumed the pastorship in 1961, and enriched the Parish by erecting a Church Hall and getting the lethargic congregation to be active participants again. Following Msgr. BOGACKI'S death, Msgr. Henry KAWALEC was named pastor, and continued the renovation of the Church and it's properties to it's present status. He also nurtured the Church Choir into an outstanding singing group in the local area.

This is not the entire history of Assumption Parish, only a condensed version.

During World War 11, 1274 Parishioners served in the Armed Forces, of which 42 made the supreme sacrifice. In the past 100 years, Assumption has also given 27 sons to the priesthood and 40 daughters entered the convent. According to Bishop Edward HEAD, this is the most of any parish located in the Diocese.

Today, Assumption Parish, is very active and a tremendous asset to

the cultural and heritage of Western New York Polonia.

Upon visiting Assumption today, one can see the beautiful ceiling, lit by hidden illumination; paintings around the main altar, were perfected by skilled artisans of Polish descent. Three singing groups can be heard at Sunday Masses, to wit: 9:00am Folk Mass, 10:30am Polish Mass, and 12:00 noon, Choir.

The Parish of Assumption B.V.M. has given much to Polonia. People like our newly ordained Auxiliary Bishop Edward Grosz; Ziggy from Ziggy and Zons; Dr. Matala; and Judge Kubiniec are some of the products of this Church. The Parish Cub Scout and Boy Scout organizations have been in continuous active service for over 60 years.

This is a very brief history of Assumption Parish, which I wrote from information that was obtained from two publications that I have regarding my Parish.

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## FIRST BURIALS

<u>Cemetery</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Date of burial</u>
Forest Lawn Cemetery 1411 Delaware Ave. Buffalo, New York 14209-1189	John Lay Jr.	Friday, July, 12, 1850
Mount Olivet Cemetery 4000 Elmwood Ave. Kenmore, New York 14217	Thomas Misklea	Saturday, November, 14, 1908
Holy Sepulchre Cemetery 3063 Harlem Road Cheektowaga, New York 14225	Edmund Alessi	Tuesday, November, 4, 1913

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## LIBRARY TOUR

Members of the Society that could not take advantage of the previous two tours given by Jean Dickson at the Lockwood Memorial Library - University of Buffalo, Ahherst North Campus, Jean is willing to conduct another tou in mid September, 1990.

This summer, Jean will be in Poland, studying the language and doing official school business. Hopefully, an exchange program can be worked out with the Jagiellonian University in Krakow.



# FAMILY TREE RELATIONSHIPS

Common ancestor - a relative shared by two people

Brother - male relative having one or both parents in common.

Brother-in-law - the brother of one's spouse.

the husband of one's sister or of one's spouse's sister.

Cousin - the offspring of one's uncle or aunt.

Daughter - a female offspring.

Daughter-in-law - the wife of one's son.

Father - the male parent.

Father-in-law - the father of one's husband or wife.

Great-aunt - the sister of one's grandparent.

Great-uncle - the brother of one's grandparent.

Half-brother - a brother by one parent only.

Half-sister - a sister by one parent only.

Mother - the female parent.

Mother-in-law - the mother of one's husband or wife.

Nephew - the son of one's brother or sister,

or brother-in-law or sister-in-law.

Niece - the daughter of one's brother or sister,

or brother-in-law or sister-in-law.

Sibling - the offspring of a pair of parents; (brother or sister).

Sister - female relative having one or both parents in common.

Sister-in-law - the sister of one's spouse.

the wife of one's brother.

Son - a male offspring.

Son-in-law - the husband of one's daughter.

Spouse - one's husband or wife.

Step-brother - the son of one's step-parent from a former marriage.

Step-child - a child of one's husband or wife from a former marriage.

Step-daughter - a daughter of one's husband or wife from a former marriage.

Step-father - the husband of one's mother by a subsequent marriage.

Step-mother - the wife of one's father by a subsequent marriage.

Step-parent - the husband or wife of one's father or mother

by a subsequent marriage.

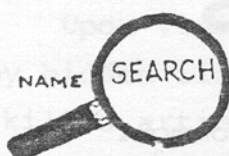
Step-sister - the daughter of one's step-parent by a former marriage.

Step-son - the son of one's wife or husband by a former marriage.

First cousin, One generation removed = You to your cousins children.

First cousin, Two generations removed = You to your cousins grandchildren.

First cousin, One generation removed = You to the offspring of great uncle  
or great aunt



Below are names being researched,  
and the names of our subscribers  
who welcome your assistance.

<u>Subscriber</u>	<u>Name Search</u>	<u>Area Research</u>
Dorothy DAILY 20 Bahama Lane Cheektowaga, New York 14225	MAJCHRZAK BACZKOWSKI	Poznan, Poland Poznan, Poland
=====	=====	=====
Susan FLOREK 4685 Main St. Snyder, New York 14226	NOWAK DUMOINE ZIELIEN	Korzenia, Poland Kielce, Poland Korzenia, Poland
=====	=====	=====
Stephanie GAIEK 131 Norris Ave. Lancaster, New York 14086	MOSKAL MARTA	Rzemien, Poland and Buffalo, New York
=====	=====	=====
James GRALEY 727 Stolle Road Elma, New York 14059	WARGULA, BONIAK, CIELOSZYK, and PIETSZAK	Poznan, Poland and Zaniemysl, Poland
=====	=====	=====
Patricia HARRIS 46 Sharon Ave. Hamburg, New York 14075	GAJDA	Galicia, Austria and Krakow, Poland
=====	=====	=====
Mary SWIATECK-HARTIG 158 South Walter Ave. Newbury Park, California 91320	BANAS, CIESLA, SWIATEK, MAZGAJ, GOLEMBIEWSKI	Mielec, Rzeszow, Poland and Buffalo, New York
=====	=====	=====
John J. JAKUBOWSKI 6530 Clinton St. Elma, New York 14059	JAKUBOWSKI and JAKUBAS	Rozwiata, Gawkusowicz, Rzeszow, Poland
=====	=====	=====
Joseph KRYNISKI 3398 Dickens Road Blasdell, New York 14219	CHRYN, NYTIANA, SAWICKI, BODZIOCH	Brzozow, Poland and Krosno, Poland
=====	=====	=====
Delphine KUJAWSKI 108 Molnar Drive West Seneca, New York 14224	GROBELSKI, PINIEWSKI BRZEZINSKI, KUMINSKI,	Kornik, (Slask) Poland
=====	=====	=====
Richard MAKOWSKI 66 Marne Road Cheektowaga, New York 14215	MAKOWSKI, MICHALOWSKI, SZCZEPANIAK, WUKOVITS, PAUL, TRZEWIECZYNSKI,	Russian, Poland Prussian, Poland Austrian, Poland
=====	=====	=====
David MANKA 34 Orton Place Buffalo, New York 14201	WILCZYNSKI, MANKA	Poznan, Poland Poznan, Poland
=====	=====	=====
Ferne MITTLEMAN 52 Sundown Trail Williamsville, New York 14221	JUSZKIEWICZ, SZAJAK, SZUMIRAJ,	Sobota, Lodz, Poland Bielawy, Lodz, Poland Glowno, Lodz, Poland
=====	=====	=====



# TIDBITS

1

The articles on this page were added because we reasoned that our readers would be interested, especially if it pertains to "Polish" or "Poland".

Article #1 was printed in a local newspaper in May of 1972. It shows that attitudes have not changed.

Locally, a lot of companies have prospered by doing business with a "ski", "wicz", "czyk", and "niak".

submitted by: Dorothy Cook

## Street Name Change Denied

The Buffalo Common Council denied Tuesday a developer's request to change the names of two paper streets because ethnic appellations could adversely affect business.

The Marc Equity Corp. petitioned the council to change the names of Polish Pl. and Polish Ct. to Willowview Dr. and Willowview Ct. The paper streets are located in a Marc Equity subdivision near S. Ogden and Mineral Springs.

"We feel the present names refer to an ethnic group which could cause prospective customers to be unnecessarily uncomfortable about purchasing land on these streets," the corporation said in its petition.

2

## It's a Cruel, Cruel World

**Q**uestion: Why do Americans tell Polish jokes?

**Answer:** They didn't use to. The Irish were long the brunt of ethnic jokes in which the antagonist was portrayed as bumbling, dense, unclean, etc. Irish jokes declined after World War II and disappeared almost entirely by the early 1960s, when an Irish-American was president of the United States. Then Polish jokes became standard. But only in America. Other countries have their own favorite whipping dogs.

The French tell jokes about Belgians.

In eastern Canada, especially Ontario, the joke is on Newfoundlanders, a.k.a. "Newfies." In western Canada they mock Ukrainians — who also get grief from Russians.

In India, Sikhs are the target. In Brazil, the Portuguese. Israelies joke about Kurdish Jews and Swedes yank the chains of Finns and Norwegians.

Brits, Australians and New Zealanders still make Irish jokes.

And the Irish joke about Kerry men, residents of a part of Ireland.

BUFFALO MAGAZINE/JUNE 3, 1990

# TRANSLATION PAGE 1

<u>ENGLISH</u>	<u>POLISH</u>	<u>GERMAN</u>	<u>LATIN</u>
<u>MONTH</u>	<u>MIESIĄC</u>	<u>MONAT</u>	<u>MENSIS</u>
January	styczeń	Januar	Januarius
February	luty	Februar	Februarius
March	marzec	Marz	Martius
April	kwiecień	April	Aprilis
May	maj	Mai	Maius
June	czerwiec	Juni	Junius
July	lipiec	Juli	Julius
August	sierpień	August	Augustus
September	wrzesień	September	September
October	październik	Oktober	October
November	listopad	November	November
December	grudzień	Dezember	December
* * * * *			
<u>DAY</u>	<u>DNIA</u>	<u>TAG</u>	<u>DIES</u>
Sunday	niedziela	Sonntag	Dominica
Monday	poniedziałek	Montag	
Tuesday	wtorek	Dienstag	
Wednesday	środa	Mittwoch	
Thursday	czwartek	Donnerstag	
Friday	piątek	Freitag	
Saturday	sobota	Sonnabend/ Samstag	
* * * * *			
<u>number</u>	<u>liczba</u>	<u>nummer</u>	<u>numerus</u>
one	jeden	ein	unus
two	dwa	zwei	duo
three	trzy	drei	tres
four	cztery	vier	quattuor
five	pięć	fünf	quinque
six	sześć	sechs	sex
seven	siedem	sieben	septem
eight	osiem	acht	octo
nine	dziewięć	neun	novem
ten	dziesięć	zehn	decem
hundred	sto	hundert	centum
thousand	tysiąc	tausend	mille