

# SEARCHERS



A NEWSLETTER FOR MEMBERS AND SUBSCRIBERS OF THE  
POLISH GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY OF WESTERN NEW YORK

Dedicated to Polish American Family Research

No. 5 June 1991

## 1991 FIRST HALF REPORT

In January, the present administration took a different course of action. A Directors' meeting was attended by eleven Officers'. Members were asked to contact persons who would be interested in speaking before our Society. In February, our first elected public official, David J. Swarts, Clerk of Erie County, accepted, and distributed material to members that would aide them in their research. (Naturalization papers, deeds, maps, and directories.)

Our March meeting had 45 people in attendance, as the program included a video of Poland by President Walter Kloc. The April meeting was a carry-over from the March meeting with the same video shown because it is six hours in length. On April 6th, we co-sponsored with Villa Maria College another seminar. Dr. Eugene Obidinski, Phd, presented a lecture entitled "Genealogy and the Search for Missing Ethnic Identity". On May 9th, two members, Regina Kociecki and Louise Manning, presented a video of their recent trip to Ellis Island and New York City.

On June 14th, 25 members attended our tour of the LDS Family History Library in Amherst N.Y. Dr. Bob Pantera showed members how computers can assist and hold information for genealogist in their research. On June 28th our Society co-sponsored with the Polish Community Center a lecture by 6 noted historians and writers entitled " Toward The Year 2000 - Polish American History". Two of the speakers wrote noted books on Polish-American History. The titles are: "And My Children Did Not Know Me" and "United We Stand".

If the first 6 months were this successful, the last half will be interesting for those people doing research in Polish-American Family History. If you have not been to one of our meetings, you maybe missing something that may aide you in your search. Perhaps we will see you in the future? Our meetings are open to all who need our help.

# MEETINGS:

LOCATION: Reinstein Memorial Library  
2580 Harlem Road  
Cheektowaga, New York 14225

DAY: 2nd Thursday of each month

## DATES:

July: 11 No Meeting...Picnic in Park  
August: 8 Speaker...William Radlinski of Herndon, Virginia  
September: 12 Mrs. Sophie Knab (Herbs and Polish Folk Medicines)  
October: 10 Rev. Fr. Mark Wolski (Latin Church records)  
November: 14 Member Ferne Mittleman (Jewish-Polish Civil Records)  
December: 12 Christmas Party and Election of Officers for 1992

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# DUES:

NOTICE: Society dues are still \$12.00 per year.  
Payable yearly between January and April.  
Next publication will be December, 1991.  
Send payment to Society Treasurer.

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# MONTHLY WINNERS:

<u>Meeting</u>	<u>Prize</u>	<u>Member</u>
December, 13, 1990	3-Ring Binder	Sharon Schlicht
" "	Donated Gift	Fred Ciszek
" "	Donated Gift	Rita Huffman
" "	Donated Gift	Joe Krynski
" "	3-Ring Binder	Dr. Bob Pantera
January, 10, 1991	3-Ring Binder	Dorothy Krantz
February, 14, 1991	3-Ring Binder	Janice Bartoszek
March, 14, 1991	3-Ring Binder	Joe Krynski
April, 11, 1991	3-Ring Binder	Florence Witul
May, 9, 1991	3-Ring Binder	Dorothy Rolling
" "	3-Ring Binder	Helen Skarbek
June, 13, 1991	3-Ring Binder	Ed Bialoglowicz

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# GUEST SPEAKERS:

<u>Date</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Topic</u>
January, 10, 1990	Introduction of Officers for 1991	
February, 14, 1991	David Swarts (Erie County Clerk)	How to use records in research that are located in the base- ment of Erie County Hall.
March, 14, 1991	Debbie Dlugosz Walter Kloc, President	Video of his recent travels to Poland.
April, 11, 1991	Meeting held in rare book room of Reinstein Library	
May, 9, 1991	Regina Kociecki Louise Manning	Members recent tour of Ellis Island and New York City.
June, 13, 1991	Walter Kloc, President	Poland Travelogue Part 2

# SOCIETY PAGE

## GET WELL

DOROTHY B. COOK

Is at home recovering  
from a recent illness.

We are looking forward  
to seeing her at some  
future meetings.

## B A WELCOME K

JOHN F. JAKUBOWSKI

Good to see John at our  
last several meetings,  
after recovering from  
major surgery.

We welcome John's quick  
wit and assistance.

## SYMPATHY

DENISE CIRINCIONE

We extend deep condo-  
lences to her and her  
family upon the recent  
death of her mother:

MARY BALON-PANTERA

## RESIGNED

DR. ROBERT PANTERA

Has resigned as Co-  
President, for person-  
al reasons. He has  
assured us that he will  
remain an active mem-  
ber of our Society.



# PLACENAMES

**PULASKI** Named for the Polish Count, Kazimierz Pulaski (1748-1779) who distinguished himself as a supporter of the American Revolution. He died from wounds suffered during the siege of Savannah. The following are named in his honor:

Fort Pulaski National Monument, Georgia  
Fort Pulaski County, Arkansas  
Pulaski County, Georgia  
Pulaski County, Illinois  
Pulaski County, Indiana  
Pulaski County, Kentucky  
Pulaski County, Missouri  
Pulaski County, Virginia  
Pulaski, Tennessee  
Pulaski, Virginia (County seat of Pulaski County)  
Pulaski, New York

**KOSCIUSZKO** Named for the Polish patriot and soldier, Thaddeus Kosciuszko (1746-1817) who also was a supporter of the American Revolution. He distinguished himself at the Battle of Saratoga (1777). He returned to his homeland and spent the rest of his life fighting Russian oppression on Polish soil. There are only a few places named in his honor. Maybe the main reason being the spelling or pronunciation. They are:  
Kosciusko County, Indiana (Its County seat is named Warsaw)  
Kosciusko, Mississippi

Sources: Dictionary of Place Names

by Kelsie B. Harder © 1976 & 1985

American Place-Names

by George R. Stewart © 1970

Gazetteer of New York State

by J. H. French © 1861

submitted by Ted Smardz



# GATEWAY TO AMERICA-ELLIS ISLAND

by Regina Kociecki

There weren't any welcoming family ghosts, nor any other ghosts. I kind of wanted them hovering there--to hear me softly whisper a belated but grateful, "Thank you, Ma and Pa..." And even add an admiring, "Wow, but you sure had guts." Those quiet, hardworking, undemonstrative people would have liked that, I think. Perhaps they were there, invisible, permeating the renovated walls and halls of America's newest shrine. With the opening of Ellis Island in September 1990, America has given official recognition for the enormous contributions of all immigrants, but especially those coming at the turn of the century, 1892-1924.

The reconstruction is well done, visually attractive and historically correct. Well, almost. Gone are the rows and rows of hard upright benches, shined to a luster by the backsides of those 17 million who sat, tense with apprehension, for just a few hours or perhaps a few days. "Scratch and smell" technology has not yet advanced to where we could bring back an ambience complete with sight, sounds, smells and 3-dimensional ghosts. Well, okay...restoration is meant to be only just that, a museum--a repository of artifacts. Can you imagine our present-day youth, in their brilliant psychedelic hues, mingling with those old-young children at the turn of the century, dressed in those somber blacks and browns? We can't go back; it's just as well. I, for one, don't want to.

Nevertheless, to capture the mood, the curators have prepared a 27-minute movie, "Island of Hope, Island of Tears." Showings are scheduled in two theatres, with a National Park Service guide present to answer questions. Don't miss it; it is well done with voices of immigrants themselves vividly recounting their hopes, fears and expectations. The movie, in black and white of course, intensifies the bleakness of those experiences and the starkness of the era. The grave, eloquent faces speak volumes. (The film was shown on Public Television. You may want to check with a local station for future scheduling.)

Our tour group arrived on the first ferry of the day, leaving Battery Park at 9:30 a.m., with a stop at the Statue of Liberty. Many of us elected to skip that stop-over and continued on to Ellis Island. The trip took approximately half hour, and despite the rather windy and frigid February day, heavy-duty motors gave a very smooth ride in weather-protected decks. The Circle Line Ferry operates three boats, 364 days of the year. It is closed only on Christmas Day and, rarely, by hazardous weather. One of the crew told me that in his 11 years, he could remember only two inoperable days.

The fare was \$3.25--although a recent Ellis Island brochure quotes a price of \$6.00, so an increase may be in the works. There are discrepancies in ferry schedules in different publications so it may be wise to invest in a phone call for up-to-date information. Also allow plenty of time for heavy traffic in lower Manhattan--our experienced bus operator made it with only SECONDS to spare. The ferry was almost empty, although from the barriers and ropes in the area, long lines are sure to be the norm at the height of the tourist season. The National Park Service expects one and a half million visitors annually--almost the same number that were processed each year during the peak years of immigration.

As the ferry neared the landing dock, much as the tenders did so many years ago, the demarcation of restoration became clear. On our right, we approached a newly sand-blasted building with sparkling windows, crowd control barriers on the ready for expected multitudes. On our left, broken windows, weather-stained brick, scraggly shrubbery surrounded the untouched remaining buildings--mute evidence of America's seemingly relentless emphasis on the future. We literally zoom through each phase of our development, jump into the next stage with even more enthusiasm and abandon, neglect the immediate past, and then return to reflect on its meaning and relevance. Ellis Island, Gateway to Freedom, was no different than the earlier "Westward Ho!" movement.

The first exhibit catching the entering visitor's attention is behind plexi-glass-- a veritable collection of shabby suitcases, baskets, trunks, and boxes that contained the emigrants most treasured possessions. Not necessarily the most expensive, as can be seen examining some of those mementos displayed on the third floor exhibit, "Treasures from Home." Prayerbooks and prayershawls, cooking utensils, family portraits, and a large framed icon of the Black Madonna-- a melancholy Mother of God familiar to the world since the election of Pope John Paul II and those revolutionary days of Solidarity.

Exhibits fill the halls-- some permanent and others temporary. Especially beautiful photographs of immigrants seem to be everywhere, solemn eyes reminding us of our heritage and of their role in it. The main hall contains a large freestanding montage of photographs of Americans of every age and nationality. As one moves in from the left, the view changes and the display becomes a gorgeous red, white and blue American flag.

The food area is neat and small, American style, American Food. Too bad. What a missed opportunity to let the hearty aromas of blintzes, borscht, kielbasa, knockwurst, egg rolls, and tacos waft through those sanitized halls! Europeans, and most of those coming through were of that ancestry, still put great emphasis on those items for an enjoyable meal.



The gift shop seems well stocked, especially with that universally popular world-class souvenir, the printed t-shirt and sweatshirt. There are logo pins, key rings, mugs, posters, pencils and videos. My grandson proudly wears a colorful, made in USA sweatshirt, "EllisIsland--where the children of the world come together."

We arrived at 10 a.m. but guided tours, at this time, do not begin until 12 noon and three tours scheduled for the afternoon. The entire building is handicapped accessible. We used the elevators to save time. The two hours allotted by the tour director proved to be merely an appetizer for most of us. This may be officially labeled the Ellis Island Immigration Museum, but to many of the 100 million descendants of those who passed through here, it will be approached as a shrine. We have come to pay homage; we don't want to be hurried. A tour group, however, is a little like the tide; it cannot be held back.

As we left the museum, despite the biting wind, some of us hastily dashed to the Immigrant Wall of Honor, trying to locate family names. Each sponsored family name is etched on a bronze tablet mounted on a waist-high stone wall surrounding the island, and each family name will be cross-referenced in a computer program scheduled to be completed in 1992.

Since 1984 Americans have been skillfully solicited by Lee Iacocca and his media experts. Their initial fund-raisers were generously oversubscribed and are now being reopened.

My grandparents and parents were members of this huge migration, the greatest the world has ever known or likely to experience ever again. We want them to know, however belatedly, that we recognize their efforts and revere their sacrifices. A name etched on a bronze plaque on a wall or a prized family photo preserved in the American Family Exhibit is but a small part of preserving a heritage.

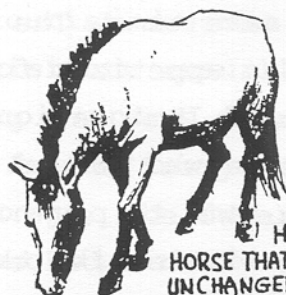
A more personal way involves the self, and a good dollop of time. Find time, make time, to share with your children and grandchildren the experiences of the present with a good dose of "I remember when" thrown in. It can make history come alive like a museum never can. No matter how often I succumb to the fragrant aromas of the Broadway Market bakeries, when I take the first bite of the store-bought "placek", pictures of my Babcia come to mind. Despite an inch-thick collection of "placek" recipes and the fact that I am now a "Babcia" too, I have never been able to recapture those magical moments. Perhaps its because a cuisinart does my blending, the dishwasher does the cleaning, and there is no one nearby to lick the spoons. (Sigh.)

Maybe I should "break the bank" and take them all to Ellis Island. I think it would be worth it.



# NOW YOU KNOW

by Ted Smardz



THE PRE-HISTORIC HORSE THAT EXISTS UNCHANGED TODAY

## PRZEWALSKI'S HORSE

DISCOVERED IN 1881 BY THE EXPLORER, COLONEL N.M. PRZEVALSKI, AND FOUND IN A WILD STATE ONLY ON THE MONGOLIAN STEPPES, IS EXACTLY AS IT WAS IN THE ICE AGE



## UNDERGROUND CHURCH

CARVED FROM SOLID SALT!— WIELICZKA, Poland

A COMPLETE CITY HAS BEEN BUILT IN THESE SALT MINES WHERE 1500 MEN WORK DAILY.

St. Stanislaus, Bishop, was martyred during the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass.

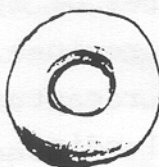
St. Stanislaus Kostka as a youth is said to have received Holy Communion from an Angel.

Copernicus, a Catholic ecclesiastic, is the father of Modern Astronomy.

The famous picture of the Blessed Mother in the sanctuary of Czestochowa, Poland, is believed to have been painted by St. Luke, the Evangelist.

St. Nicholas (Sint Klaes, in Dutch), who is one of the patron saints of children, is also the patron Saint of Russia.

## THE BAGEL

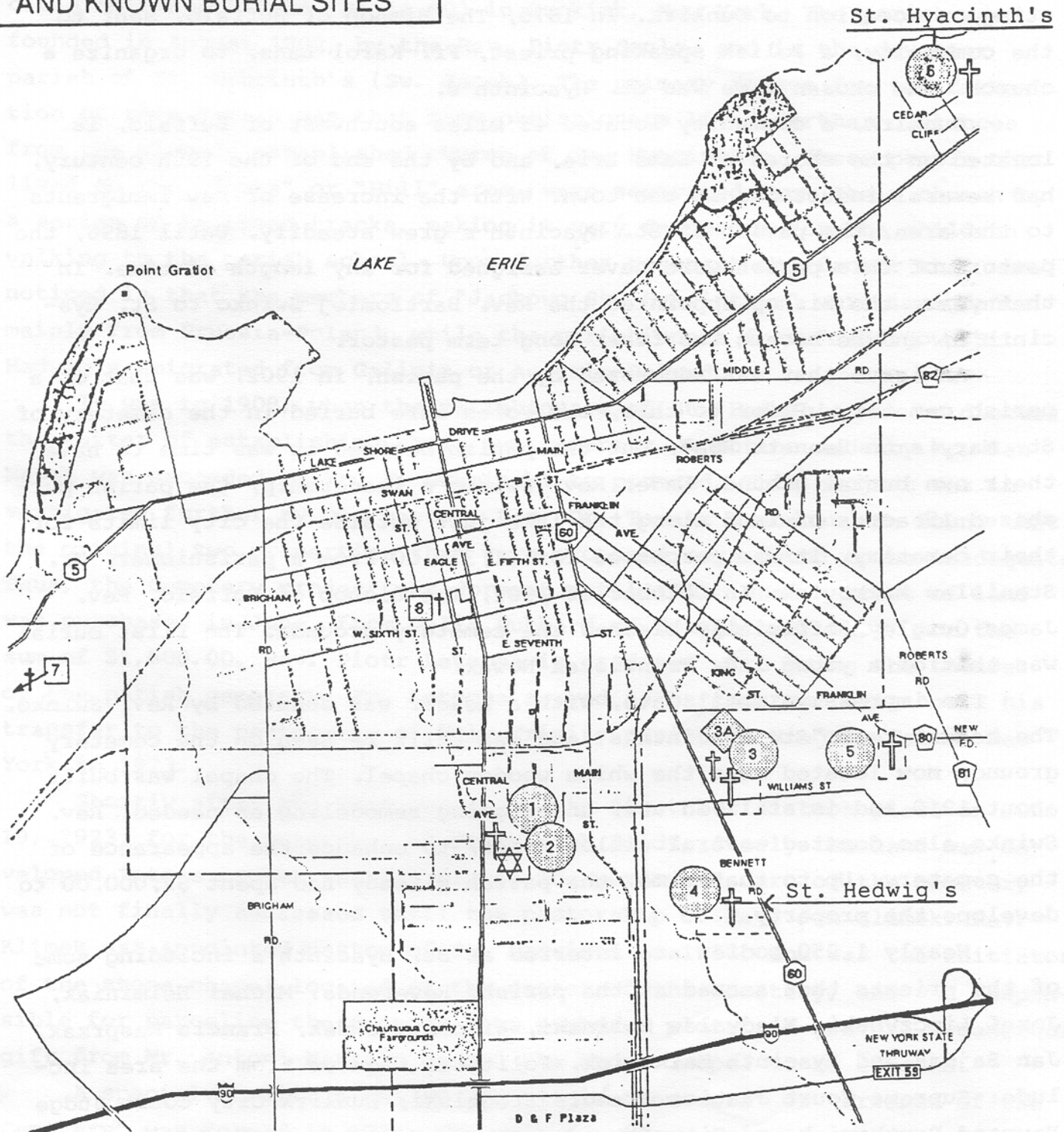


INVENTED IN 1683 BY A VIENNA COFFEE HOUSE OWNER WHO BAKED BREAD IN THE SHAPE OF THE CIRCULAR STIRRUPS OF KING JOHN III SOBIESKI OF POLAND--- TO HONOR HIM FOR OUSTING THE TURKS FROM VIENNA ..

SOURCE: **Ripley's Believe It or Not!**

100th Anniversary Edition © 1990  
A Catholic's Edition © 1963

**CITY OF DUNKIRK**  
**CHAUTAUQUA COUNTY, N.Y.**  
**LOCATION OF CEMETERIES**  
**AND KNOWN BURIAL SITES**





# CEMETERIES OF DUNKIRK NEW YORK

by Mike Drabik

The early days of the Polish immigrants in Dunkirk, New York certainly were not easy. Since there was no established Polish parish, they attended services at either St. Mary's or Sacred Heart churches. The Rev. Jan Pitass, of Buffalo, New York, administered this area, by commuting on occasion to Dunkirk. In 1875, The Bishop of Buffalo, sent to the community, a Polish speaking priest, Fr. Karol Lanz, to organize a church. The chosen name was St. Hyacinth's.

Dunkirk, a community located 45 miles southwest of Buffalo, is located on the shores of Lake Erie, and by the end of the 19th century, had several industries in the town. With the increase of new immigrants to the area, the parish of St. Hyacinth's grew steadily. Until 1896, the pastors of this parish were never assigned for any length of time. In that year, the Bishop appointed the Rev. Bartlomiej Swinko to St. Hyacinth's, and he became the first long term pastor.

An issue that was addressed by the parish, in 1902, was that of a parish cemetery. Prior to this, the Poles were buried in the cemetery of St. Mary's on Bennett Road, but the parish decided it was time to have their own burial ground. Under Rev. Swinko's leadership, the parish purchased 15 acres of land along the lake just outside the city limits for their cemetery. It was purchased for \$1,375.00 from a parishioner, Mr. Stanislaw Malkowiak. In October of 1902, The Bishop of Buffalo, Rev. James Quigley, officially blessed the cemetery grounds. The first burial was that of a young lad, Franciszek Nowak.

An impressive metal gate, with a header was donated by Rev. Swinko. The header read "St. Hyacinth's" and can still be seen on the cemetery ground, now located near the white wooden chapel. The chapel was built about 1910 and is still in use, under-going remodeling as needed. Rev. Swinko also donated several willow trees, to enhance the appearance of the cemetery. Up to that time, the parish already had spent \$2,000.00 to develop the property.

Nearly 1,950 bodies are interred at St. Hyacinth's including some of the priests that served at the parish: Reverends: Michal Helminiak, Jozef Lipczynski, Wladyslaw Malinski, Wincenty Dudek, Francis Kasprzak, Jan Sajdak and Hyacinth Malkowiak. Political figures from the area include: Supreme Court Justice Francis Stegelski; Dunkirk City Court Judge Raymond Bartkowiak and City Attorney Thomas Nowicki. Medical personalities that are buried here are: Dr. Bronislaw Olszewski, Dr. Francis Sobkowski and Dr. Ralph Bartkowiak.



Also laid to rest on this sacred ground is a young Felician nun, Sr. Leontina Kubicka, who died in Dunkirk, shortly after professing her final vows. One of the last cigar makers in the area, Mr. Lawrence Stefaniak, is also buried here.

The neatly maintained cemetery of St. Hedwig's (Sw. Jadwiga) is located on Bennett Road (Route 60) in Dunkirk, New York. The parish was founded in August 1902, by the Rev. Piotr Szulc, and is the daughter parish of St. Hyacinth's (Sw. Jacek). The primary reason for the formation of this parish was that many parishioners lived further distances from the already established church of St. Hyacinth's. These people that lived on the "Gorka" or "Hill" area, were separated from their church by a series of railroad tracks, making it very dangerous for the children walking to the parish school. Upon further research one factor that was noticed is that the members of "Jackowo St. Hyacinth's" were immigrants mainly from Prussia-Poland, while the parishioners from "Jadwigowo St. Hedwig's" emigrated from Galicia or Austria-Poland.

It was in 1908, when the parishioners of St. Hedwig's met to discuss the matter of establishing their own cemetery. A motion made by Mr. Jan Nowak was seconded by Mr. F. Graminski to proceed. This project was investigated further by the pastor, Rev. Dr. Tomasz Stabenau. He found that the original two properties that were proposed were found to be inadequate. Thus, the cemetery project was dormant until 1913, when a tract of land was purchased in June, from Delia Hubbard of Youngstown, Ohio, for the sum of \$1,600.00. Rev. Piotr Letocha is credited with being the founder of the parish cemetery. Fr. Letocha served as pastor from 1911 until his transfer to the pastorate of Holy Trinity parish in Niagara Falls, New York in 1923.

Shortly after the land purchase, the first burial took place on June 19, 1923, for the interment of Franciszek Boldt. Slowly the land was developed into a proper resting place. The permanent care of the cemetery was not finally addressed until the pastorate of Rev. Jan Klimek. Rev. Klimek was appointed pastor of St. Hedwig's in 1930, and was the initiator of the stone chapel located at the center of the cemetery, and was responsible for parceling the grounds into numbered plots and graves. A generous gift from Mr. Antoni Nastaly caused the stone chapel to be erected.

A special committee called "Przyjacio' Cmentarza" or "Friends of the Cemetery" was formed in 1934. The main function was to assist the pastor in the up-keep of the grounds. The committee's task resulted in the construction of a brick building at the rear of the property.

This building stored the basic equipment and maintenance supplies used by the cemetery employees. The committee also assisted in the installation of water and sewer lines within the grounds, and also volunteered for "weed control" duty. During the 35th Jubilee year (1937) the cemetery road was paved, to improve the over-all appearance of the grounds. This culminated several years of hard work.

Over 500 bodies are buried at St. Hedwig's including three of its early pastors, Rev. Piotr Letocha (1928); Rev. Jan Slazyk (1930); and long time pastor, Rev. Jan Klimek (1958).

#### ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS:

##### Sources for St. Hyacinth's:

Sister Mary Conceptia, CSSF, Master's Thesis

Msgr. Casimir Zak, Pastor of St. Hyacinth's

James Lyons, Dunkirk, N. Y. resident and member of PGSWNY

##### Sources for St. Hedwig's:

35th Anniversary Book (1937) St. Hedwig's Parish, - Parish Library

50th Anniversary Book (1952) St. Hedwig's Parish, - Parish Library

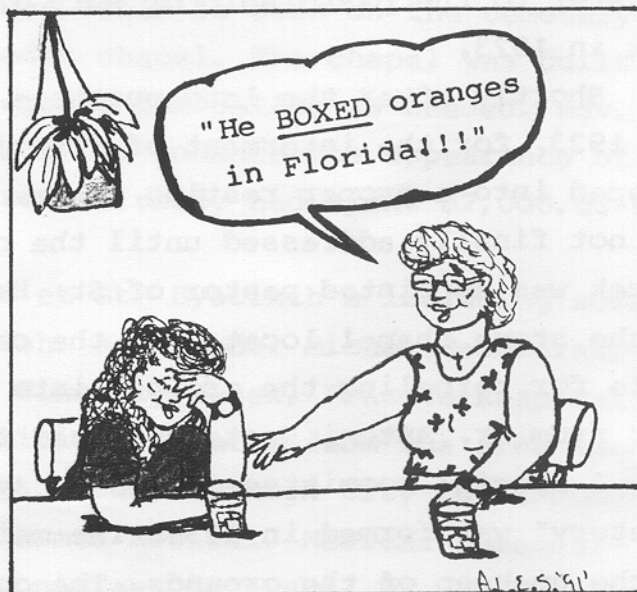
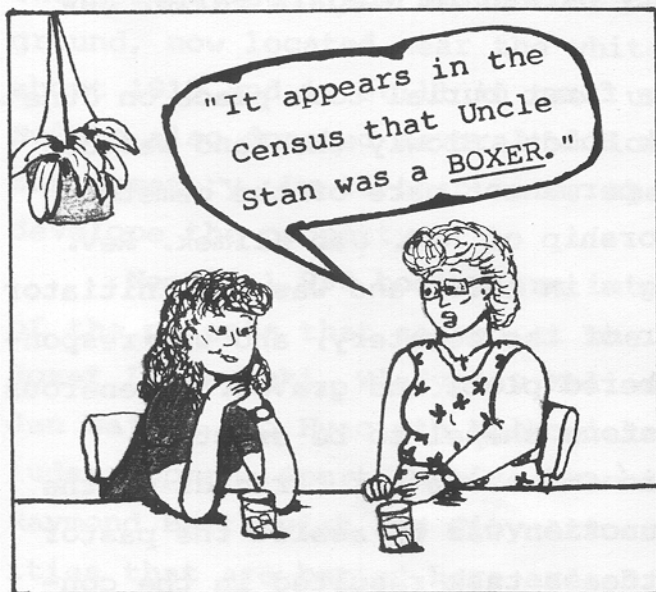
Parish Cemetery, search and survey, - Parish Library

Rev. Thomas Crane, Pastor of St. Hedwig's, Interview of Jan. 15, 1991  
in Dunkirk, New York

James Lyons, Dunkirk, N. Y. resident and member of PGSWNY

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## PUTTING ON HEIRS <sup>by</sup> AMY SMARDZ





## GUIDE TO BEGINNING RESEARCH

1. BASIC CONCEPT      Begin with yourself. Work with known facts towards the unknown.
2. KEY FACTS      There are four points of identification in genealogical research: names, dates, places and relationships.
3. MAJOR SOURCES
  - HOME: Family records, old letters, family bibles, journals, scrapbooks, diaries, biographies, photographs, birth, marriage and death records, newspaper clippings, school records, passports.
  - RELATIVES: Interview and correspondence (same as above), newspaper obituaries and other clippings, military records, announcements, family histories, diplomas, certificates.
  - LOCAL DEPOSITORIES:
    - Public Libraries: Family histories, biographies, town histories and county histories, source books.
    - School or University Libraries: many have donated collections.
    - Historical Societies: Various record sources
    - Schools: Records of admission, attendance, etc.
    - Churches: Birth, marriage and death records.
  - TOWN RECORDS:
    - Town Clerk: Vital statistics, tax lists, meeting minutes, land records, (in some cases) court records. (New England primarily)
    - Sextons: Reports
    - Probate Court: Estate records, wills.
  - STATE RECORDS:
    - Department of Health: Vital statistics.
    - Libraries and archives: Military, land, state census, vast holdings.
  - FEDERAL RECORDS: (National Archives and Federal Records Centers)
    - Military records (service and Pension)
    - Census records 1790-1900      Ship and Passenger Lists
    - Land records      Naturalization Records



# WHERE IN POLAND ??

To assist our members in locating their ancestral towns, villages, and cities, the local LDS Family History Library, on Maple Road, in Amherst New York, has the following information on film and fiche on indefinite loan from the main Mormon Church Library in Salt Lake City, Utah.

16 rolls of microfilm entitled "Geographical Gazetteer of the Kingdom of Poland and other Slavic countries.

<u>Volume #</u>	<u>Entries</u>	<u>Year</u>	<u>Film #</u>
1.	Aa - Derenec	1880	920,957
2.	Derenec - Gzack	1881	920,958
3.	Haag - Kepy	1882	920,959
4.	Kes - Kutno	1883	920,960
5.	Kutowa Wola - Malczyce	1884	920,961
6.	Malczyce - Netreba	1885	920,962
7.	Ntereba - Perepiat	1886	920,963
8.	Perepiatycha - Pozajscie	1887	920,964
9.	Pozajscie - Ruksze	1888	920,965
10.	Rukszenice - Sochaczew	1889	920,966
11.	Sochaczew - Szlubowska Wola	1890	920,967
12.	Szlurpkiszki - Warynka	1892	920,968
13.	Warmbrun - Worowo	1893	920,969
14.	Worowo - Zyzyn	1895	920,970
15. (1)	Abablewo - Januszowa	1900	920,971
15. (11)	Januszipol - Sniatyn	1902	920,972

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Skorowicz Miejscowości Rzeczypospolitej Polskiej  
("Index of Place-names in the Republic of Poland")

LDS Film # 1343868 Printed in 1933 this film shows listings of small towns, villages, and cities with a breakdown of the nearest railroad station, post office, telegraph office, courts, province, county, group of villages, and parish jurisdiction.

NOTE: This film will have to be ordered from Salt Lake because of the above 16 films at the local library. Storage space is at a premium until the future expansion is completed.

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Spis Miejscowości Polskiej Rzeczypospolitej Ludowej  
(Listing of Placenames in the People's Republic of Poland)

15 Fiche # 6000369 to 6000383 compliments the above 16 rolls of film.

# INTERNATIONAL COUPONS

## WHAT ARE INTERNATIONAL COUPONS ?

See below for example.

## WHAT ARE THEY USED FOR ?

Usually placed inside envelope when corresponding with persons overseas.  
The person will exchange the coupons for stamps when you are seeking a reply.

## WHERE CAN THEY BE PURCHASED ?

At the local Post Office or its branches.

### FRONT VIEW

	UNION POSTALE UNIVERSELLE	COUPON-RÉPONSE INTERNATIONAL	C 22
Ce coupon est échangeable dans tous les pays de l'Union postale universelle contre un ou plusieurs timbres-poste représentant l'affranchissement minimal d'une lettre ordinaire, expédiée à l'étranger par voie de surface.			
	Prix de vente (indication facultative)	Timbre du bureau qui effectue l'échange	
	95 cents		

### REAR VIEW

Dieser Schein wird in allen Ländern des Weltpostvereins gegen ein oder mehrere Postwertzeichen im Gesamtwert der Mindestgebühr für einen gewöhnlichen, auf dem Land- und Seeweg beförderten Auslandsbrief umgetauscht.

This coupon is exchangeable in any country of the Universal Postal Union for one or more postage stamps representing the minimum postage for an unregistered letter sent by surface to a foreign country.

هذه التسيمة قابلة للاستبدال في جميع بلاد الاتحاد البريدي العالمي مقابل طابع بريدي أو عدة طوابع برية تمثل قيمة التحصيل الدنيا على رسالة عادية مرسلة للخارج بالطريق السطحي.

此券可在万国邮政联盟各国兑换等于寄往国外一封水陆路平信起重资费的邮票

Este cupón podrá canjearse en todos los países de la Unión Postal Universal por uno o varios sellos postales que representen el franqueo mínimo de una carta ordinaria, expedida al extranjero por vía de superficie.

Этот купон обменивается во всех странах Всемирного почтового союза на одну или несколько почтовых марок, представляющих минимальную стоимость оплаты простого письма, отправляемого за границу наземным путем.



## Information About Maps

[ ] (M 1) **Germany Circa 1760.** Originally published in 1768, to accompany John Blair's **Tables of Chronology**, this map of Germany engraved by Thomas Kitchen is one of the most remarkably detailed representations of the area we have ever seen. Depicting Germany circa 1760, as well as most of Poland, Switzerland, Austria and the Netherlands, our full size reprint is ready for research or display. If your roots go back to this part of Europe, you will surely want to own a copy of this large, detailed reproduction showing more than 3500 place names. \$5.95

[ ] (M 19) **The Kingdom of Bohemia, with Silesia, Moravia and Lusatia.** Because of the difference in time and cartographic style, this Laurie and Whittle map is a nice companion piece for (M 8) below. Small principalities, towns, villages, boundaries and post roads are identified. \$5.95

[ ] (M 8) **The East-Central Provinces: Bohemia, Moravia and Silesia.** Issued by Adolph Stieler in 1844. This map shows the areas to the east of modern day Bavaria and Saxony and to the west of the city of Cracow. The mountain ranges, roads, internal boundaries and railways of the region are detailed as well as a multitude of small towns and villages. This map is especially useful for locating places that have undergone significant name changes in the last hundred years. \$5.95

[ ] (M 21) **The Austrian Empire.** First issued by Blackie & Son about 1875, our reprint of Edward Weiler's map of **The Austrian Empire** encompasses the area from Tyrol on the Swiss border east to Transylvania and as far south as the province of Sclavonia. Provinces, major towns and railroad lines are identified. \$5.95

[ ] (X 10) **Russia in Europe: 1845 (2 sheets).** A pleasing example of German cartography, this 2-sheet map encompasses all of 19th century European Russia. Provinces are identified, as well as many small towns and villages. First issued by Adolph Stieler, this is one of the most useful 19th century maps of the area that we've seen. The set: **\$10.75**

[ ] (M 5) **Northeast Germany: 1843.** Adolph Stieler's map of the area that includes Brandenburg, Mecklenburg, Prussia, and Pomerania will be useful to those whose research leads them to the vast kingdom of Prussia. Centered upon Berlin, this map details the area east of Hamburg and west of Danzig south as far as the Kingdom of Saxony. In addition to the many towns and villages, the roads, railways, and political boundaries are shown. \$5.95

[ ] (M 6) **The Prussian Provinces: East Prussia and Posen.** Originally issued by Adolph Stieler in 1833 and later revised in 1845, this finely detailed map portrays East Prussia as well as the province of Posen. Hundreds of localities are shown. There are also three insets on the map: one outlines the areas in Europe under Prussian control, while the other two are maps of the Danzig and Koenigsberg areas. A very helpful map for those whose roots are in this region. \$5.95

[X 5] Two Views of Germany (2 maps). A fascinating pair of maps reproduced from the original 18th century engravings. The original of the earlier map was made about 1766 by the English engraver Bennet, and shows major cities and towns. Both the internal and external borders of Germany are well-defined. The second map, by the French cartographer Bonne, is an example of 18th century "scientific" mapmaking. Rich in detail, our reproduction captures the spirit of Bonne's 1780 original.

Each map is 11" x 17" overall and is printed on high quality cream-colored paper. The pair: \$6.95

[ ] (M 7) **The Baltic States: 1845.** This 1845 Adolph Stieler map focuses on the area that is now Poland, Latvia, Estonia, Lithuania and western Russia. The territories covered by this map extend from Danzig and Moscow in the north to Crakow and Kiev in the south. Provincial boundaries, towns, villages and roads are shown. In addition there is a small inset map of St. Petersburg that adds interest to this map of the *Ostsee Lander*. \$5.95

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Emily	18	F	150	45	Red	Blue	Fair	White	Small	Thin	Small	Medium	Small	Pink	None	None
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David	35	M	185	90	Black	Brown	Dark	White	Large	Thick	Large	Large	Large	Black	Gold	None
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Jennifer	26	F	162	58	Blonde	Blue	Fair	White	Small	Thin	Small	Medium	Small	Pink	None	None
Christopher	29	M	172	68	Black	Green	Fair	White	Small	Thin	Small	Medium	Small	Blue	None	None
Amanda	21	F	158	52	Red	Blue	Fair	White	Small	Thin	Small	Medium	Small	Pink	None	None
Matthew	31	M	182	85	Black	Brown	Dark	White	Large	Thick	Large	Large	Large	Black	Gold	None
Karen	23	F	160	55	Blonde	Green	Fair	White	Small	Thin	Small	Medium	Small	Pink	None	None
Anthony	27	M	175	70	Black	Blue	Fair	White	Small	Thin	Small	Medium	Small	Blue	None	None
Michelle	19	F	152	48	Red	Green	Fair	White	Small	Thin	Small	Medium	Small	Pink	None	None
Gregory	33	M	180	80	Black	Brown	Dark	White	Large	Thick	Large	Large	Large	Black	Gold	None
Stephanie	25	F	162	58	Blonde	Blue	Fair	White	Small	Thin	Small	Medium	Small	Pink	None	None
Benjamin	28	M	172	68	Black	Green	Fair	White	Small	Thin	Small	Medium	Small	Blue	None	None
Nicole	22	F	158	52	Red	Blue	Fair	White	Small	Thin	Small	Medium	Small	Pink	None	None
Kevin	30	M	178	75	Black	Brown	Dark	White	Large	Thick	Large	Large	Large	Black	Gold	None
Heather	24	F	160	55	Blonde	Green	Fair	White	Small	Thin	Small	Medium	Small	Pink	None	None
Timothy	26	M	175	70	Black	Blue	Fair	White	Small	Thin	Small	Medium	Small	Blue	None	None
Christina	20	F	155	50	Red	Green	Fair	White	Small	Thin	Small	Medium	Small	Pink	None	None
Jonathan	32	M	182	85	Black	Brown	Dark	White	Large	Thick	Large	Large	Large	Black	Gold	None
Kimberly	23	F	160	55	Blonde	Blue	Fair	White	Small	Thin	Small	Medium	Small	Pink	None	None
Andrew	27	M	175	70	Black	Green	Fair	White	Small	Thin	Small	Medium	Small	Blue	None	None
Angela	19	F	152	48	Red	Blue	Fair	White	Small	Thin	Small	Medium	Small	Pink	None	None
Eric	33	M	180	80	Black	Brown	Dark	White	Large	Thick	Large	Large	Large	Black	Gold	None
Victoria	25	F	162	58	Blonde	Green	Fair	White	Small	Thin	Small	Medium	Small	Pink	None	None
Christopher	28	M	172	68	Black	Blue										

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