



SEARCHERS



DEDICATED TO POLISH AMERICAN FAMILY RESEARCH.

"Preserving Our Past" Since 1988

No. 14 • Winter 1995

My Personal-Must Rules For Serious Genealogy

By Leo Majchrzak Sr.

Information on living persons is best received from that person or living relatives. Public records are seldom released to other than the individual or his legal guardian. Information on the deceased may not be released for many years, unless you are legally entitled to them in some way.

The best time to get genealogical information is to interview everyone you can think of who may have any idea or the slightest recollection of your subject. Remember that unlike a computer, once a person is departed the information is gone. I like to carry a micro-cassette recorder and converse with any elder I can and glean bits and pieces of information from the conversation.

Prime sources of information of my choice are the following:

Niagara and Erie county clerk offices-
For records of applications for citizenship. Here you might get date of birth, date of entry to U.S., country of origin, ship name and names of dependents. You may also find whether the person used a different name or a different spelling.

Mormon Library on Maple Rd-
For computer information for family, churches, towns, marital records and or military records. The volunteers will give assistance.

City and Town Halls-
For birth and death records, also to verify and compare found information with records for matching confirmation.

City Libraries-

May have newspapers on microfilm. This can take time but may be well worth it. Books may be there about your family, especially those with anglo-saxon names.

State Archives-

In Albany, may have copies that were lost locally.

Federal Archives-

In N.Y., Boston, Washington and elsewhere will have several ways to find ships, ports of embarkation, destinations and especially ship manifests and customs lists that have information on passengers and families coming to the U.S.

Most important of all, always be on the lookout for any little scrap of information and make sure you record it. *Never trust your memory!!*

Research the name you are looking at under any possible spelling errors, adding or dropping of prefixes or suffixes, look to adjacent countries for cross border movements due to war and migration or marriage changes. Watch for changes in language. An example, I found a Polish name which literally means Sugar, spelled Cukier in Polish, in German it was Zugehoer and in Lithuanian it became Culveiniki. Lo and behold, the birthdates matched, the spouses matched, the prog-

eny matched and took me back four generations, from where I thought that I was at a dead end.

A problem we researchers of Polish families have, most oth-

Continued On Page 3

Due to the large amount of mail received, please take note when writing us for assistance:

The PGSWNY will answer **ONLY** correspondence that includes a **self addressed, stamped reply envelope**. Direct all correspondence to:
POLISH GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY OF WESTERN NEW YORK, 299 Barnard Street, Buffalo, New York 14206.

If you wish to contact one of our committee's, please write the committee name on the front of the envelope.

Thank you.

For submission to the Searchers, deadlines are as follows:

Summer Edition- April 15 for June mailing; Winter Edition- October 15 for December mailing

For submission to the Bulletin: Deadlines are February 15 for March mailing and August 15 for September mailing.

Membership Dues... A reminder from the Treasurer:

Dues are \$15.00 (Canada/Overseas \$18.00) a year. This entitles you to 2 editions of the Searchers and 2 Bulletin updates. New members receive an information pkg. to help them get started. Annual membership dues are to be received in January. Thereafter, your expiration date will be listed on the upper right hand corner of the mailing label. Please refer to this date when paying dues the following year. Please notify us of any change of address.

Officers:	<i>President</i>	Richard Zielinski	<i>Secretary</i>	Laurel Bialoglowicz
	<i>Vice President</i>	Laurel Keough	<i>Founder</i>	Mike Drabik
	<i>Treasurer</i>	Jenny Wolski		
Directors:	Edward Prabucki	Brian Stanish	Lynn Mycek-Rzepecki	
	Edward Bialoglowicz	Dorthy Cook		

Committees:**Correspondence/Advertising**

Mike Drabik Replies for member & non-member inquiries/
 Advertising to media for special events

Bookstore

Frieda Petko All purchases must be made at meetings,
 Laurel Keough accepting ideas for items to be sold
 Helen Skarbek

Photocopy

Brian Stanish Intercommittee use only

Guest Speakers

Joan Serafini Submission of names for guest speakers

Surname Index

Leo Majchrzak To submit new membership listing in our index,
 Jim Glowney update of current membership surname index

New Membership

Brian Stanish Applications/New membership packets to
 help get started

Attendance/Roster

Leo Majchrzak Master lists/labels, address changes
 Jim Glowney

Library

Dorothy Cook Donations to library and general info on holdings,
 Daniel Kij welcome ideas for books and reference materials
 Richard Zielinski needed for purchase in our library
 Lynn Rzepecki

Travel/Tours

Dorothy Krantz Trip info, reservations and deposits, welcome ideas for
 Lynn Rzepecki travel and local tours.

Picnic

Rita Prabucki Sign up list/organization of our annual picnic
 Ted Myers

Searchers/Bulletin Update

Mike Drabik Deadline for Searchers: April 15 & October 15
 Lynn Rzepecki Deadline for Bulletin: February 15 & August 15
 William Radlinski Also accepting member and non-member surnames for
 publication; Letters to the Editor

Archives

Richard Zielinski PGSWNY - photos, letters, etc. to be saved in the name
 of the society

Christmas

Helen Skarbek Sign up list/organization of annual Christmas party

Villa Lawn Fete

Florence Witul Sign up list/organization of our participation in this
 annual event

NYSCOGO

Delegate, Jim Lyons PGSWNY Rep. to the New York State Council of
 Genealogical Organizations

Awards

Edward Prabucki Submit names for annual awards to membership for
 Ted Smardz outstanding participation. Deadline for submission
 September 01.

Register Tapes

Laurel Keough Accepting Tops register tapes for society

Fund Raising

Edward Bialoglowicz Monetary donations, gifts to and events for extra
 funding of the society

Oct. Workshop

Mike Drabik Sign up list/organization of committees of this annual
 event. All committees are encouraged to volunteer to
 participate. Initial meetings to take place in March.

MEETING REMINDER:

The PGSWNY meets the 2nd Thursday of each month in the Villa
 Maria College cafeteria, 240 Pine Ridge Rd., Cheektowaga, at 7 PM.

PGSWNY REFERENCE HOTLINE

Kazimierz Rymut (1935-), a professor at the Polish Language Institute of the Polish Academy of Sciences [PAN] in Krakow, has recently compiled a valuable, 10-volume work listing the total number and distribution among 49 provinces [województwa] of OVER 607,000 individual surnames currently used in Poland.

Based on a computer database at the State Information Center PESEL, these surnames reflect 36.5 million of Poland's 38.3 million citizens (as of December, 1990). Database information on the other 1.8 million persons in several provinces was unavailable for this monumental study.

Identified as ISBN 83-85579-25-7, *Slownik Nazwisk Wspolczesnie w Polsce Uzywanych* (Dictionary of Surnames Currently Used in Poland) was published between 1992 and 1994. A typical entry (Brzan, for example), lists the total number of citizens in Poland bearing that surname (7), followed by a breakdown by province of the surname's distribution in Poland (Katowice 3; Krakow 1; Wloclawek 1; Zielona Gora 2).

It is important to note that these listings are only by surname and by province, and not particular individuals or for specific parishes, villages, counties, towns or cities. If Antoni Brzan of the town of Morusy is my research project, possibly the most significant information available here is that there are 3 citizens named Brzan in wojewodztwo katowickie [Katowice province], where Morusy is located. Other sources must then be used to pinpoint the specific Antoni Brzan in Morusy.

Over the years, some surnames in Poland have died out and others have undergone some variations, but not as significantly as with their spelling and pronunciation changes in the United States. Locally, a well-known surname is often pronounced "ZO-lads". It's spelled Z-O-L-A-D-Z in America, but with proper diacritical markings—a dot over the first Z; a slash through the L; a hook under the A; an accent over the last Z—its Polish spelling, indexing, meaning ("an acorn"), and even pronunciation would be changed to the phonetic

approximation of "ZHO-wunj". For accuracy, it is extremely important to research the correct spelling of the surname!!

Most common in Poland currently (with over 220,000 persons bearing that surname, is NOWAK), with the surname KOWALSKI registered for over 131,000 Polish citizens. Patterns of surname movement and concentration within Poland may be established, and by means of this reference work.

I had the honor of videotaping a meeting in 1992 in Krakow with Prof. Rymut, an eminent scholar and president of the Polish Onomastic Society, during which he autographed the first volume of this series, "hot off the presses". Your Polish Genealogical Society of Western New York, now has the complete set of Prof. Rymut's compilation, and it is available for members research before and after monthly meetings of the PGSWNY. For further information and other assistance mail your request together with a SASE to the PGSWNY, by phone these inquiries will be received at (716) 822-5258, or by the Internet at TGHD67A@prodigy.com

Daniel J. Kij

PGSWNY Library Committee

RULES

Continued from page 1.

ers do not, is the names of localities. Where normally a town will grow or merge into a larger community, or be abandoned, usually the name will show up somewhere without too much search. In Poland we have the partitions of the 18th century with Prussian, Austrian and Russian community names being introduced and records being kept in Polish, German, Russian and Latin, in the different portions of Poland. Then came the end of W.W.I and the return of Polish names for the communities, not necessarily the original. Next comes W.W.II and the introduction of German names, an easy example being Auschwitz for Oswiecim. Come 1945 were at a full circle. To make matters more confusing, part of Poland remains in Russia and part of East Germany reverts back to Poland again.

The confusion in the surnames that I previously mentioned comes as a result of several hundred years of movement of borders and mass movement of foreign settlers with the resulting intermarriage and change of language.

I would advise a pocket dictionary in the language of the country that is the subject of your research. Modern road maps of the nation and turn of the century maps that show good local detail, they help by showing a possibility of relationship between people, because their villages are adjacent or very close to one another.

MEMBERSHIP 2nd NOTICE

DUE TO THE RISING COSTS OF POSTAGE AND PRODUCTION OF OUR NEWSLETTERS, IT WAS AGREED UPON BY SOCIETY MEMBERSHIP AT THE MARCH 1995 GENERAL MEETING THAT THERE WILL BE AN INCREASE IN DUES.

**THIS INCREASE WILL TAKE PLACE
STARTING IN JANUARY 1996.**

U.S.A. MEMBERSHIP WILL BE \$15.00 AND CANADA/OVERSEAS WILL BE \$18.00 ANNUALLY.

NAME

SEARCH

Member and non
member researchers wishing to
submit surnames for this page are asked to
send submissions to the Searchers Committee.

To submit listings for publication, please send
your name and address, the surnames your research-
ing and location if known.

Please keep limit to six surnames of research.
Non members please include \$3.00

Diane Connor
246 Greentree Road, Tonawanda, N.Y. 14150

Researching Surnames	Location
Debski	
Demski	
Kirszenstein	
Manuszewski	
Hyzy	

Bruno C. Syzdek
4625 Rip Van Winkle Lane, Las Vegas, Nevada 89102

Researching Surnames	Location
Syzdek	b. 1858, Jaslo Poland
Bielamowicz	
Kapchinski	b. 1851, Prussia Poland
Putz	
Powers, M.H.	b. Ohio- fought in Civil War
Andrews	b. 1855, Chester Co., PA.

Leo Majchrzak
4447 Mapleton Road, Lockport, NY 14094

Researching Surnames	Location
Majchrzak	Zduny/Krotoszyn Kruszyn, Wloclawek
Kazmierczak	Graudenz, West Preussen Kleine Pogorzalki Kalisz, Krosniewice
Czapla	Tuczempy, Konietom
Cukierski	Gora Ropczyca

Sharon Presutti
3202 Noble Road, Seneca Falls N.Y. 13148

Researching Surnames	Location
Kowalewski	Koziebody-Plock
Belkiewicz / Bilkiewicz	" "
Cholewinski	Silesia ?
Jaskolski / Jankolski	Silesia
Zaborny	Szadlowa / Rypin
Kasprowicz / Kacprowicz	Szadlowa / Rypin

POLISH BITS & PIECES

by W. A. Radlinski

MERRY CHRISTMAS IN POLISH

It was in the fourth century that the Catholic Church decided to celebrate the birth of Christ on December 25 (even though no one knew exactly when He was born) and that the mode of celebration would be a Mass. Christ's Mass evolved into "Christmas." Christmas cards originated in London in 1843 with the sentiment "Merry Christmas." At that time "merry" was a spiritual word meaning "blessed." [Source: *Extraordinary Origins of Everyday Things* by Charles Panati, 1987.]

In Polish, the words for this day are Boze Narodzenie meaning God's Birth. The appropriate "Merry Christmas" greeting for this day is "Wesolych Swiat Bozego Narodzenia," meaning literally Happy Holiday of God's Birth. If you want to add a "Happy New Year" in Polish, say "i Szczęśliwego Nowego Roku" (and a Happy New Year). English pronunciations are:

Wesolych Swiat Bozego Narodzenia --

ve-so-wich shvyownt bo-zhe-go na-ro-dze-nya.

i Szczęśliwego Nowego Roku --

ee shchen-shlee-ve-go no-ve-go rok-oo.

THE ROLE OF AMBER IN POLISH HISTORY

Amber played an important role in the history of Poland. It was treasured as a gem for making art objects, jewelry, and amulets for warding off evil spirits. At one time amber was so precious that it was available only to nobility. The best amber came from the Baltic coast, near Gdansk, where it could be found in abundance. By 200 B.C. an amber trade with Rome was well established. Supplies were moved along an "amber road" that originated in the amber region, followed up the Vistula (Wisla) River to the Moravian Gap (where former German Silesia, Poland, and Czechoslovakia met), through the Carpathian Mts. where it exited Polish territory and headed south to Rome. The demand for amber by the Romans became so great that Roman Emperor Nero (54-68 A.D.), not satisfied with dealing with the traders, sent an emissary in search of the actual source. He returned with about 13,000 pounds of amber as a gift to Nero from the German king then ruling the amber area.

WHAT IS AMBER?

Amber is a fossil resin exuded from now-extinct evergreen trees. As the resin flowed it entrapped insects and plant species have been found preserved in pieces of amber as was the case in the storyline of the recent hit movie Jurassic Park (an insect had supposedly bitten a dinosaur just before it became entrapped in amber, thus preserving the prehistoric animal's DNA). The best amber is transparent and yellow to yellow-brown in color. It has an agreeable pine odor when rubbed with a cloth or burned. Rubbing amber also charges it with static electricity. It is used in the arts and in the manufacture of jewelry, cigarette holders, and pipe stems. Amber has been called "the golden gem of the ages."

[Sources: "Poland A Historical Atlas" by I.C. Pogonowski, 1988; "Center Line", newsletter of the American Center Of Polish Culture, Oct. 1993; and the "Concise Columbia Encyclopedia", 1995.]

AWARDS

At the October meeting of the society, in celebration of Polish Heritage Month, the Awards Committee chairman, Mr. Edward Prabucki presented the following plaques.

Michael Drabik, for the October Workshops

Dorothy Krantz, for Travel Planning

Lynn Mycek Rzepecki, for the Searchers Newsletter

Richard Zielinski, for Administration

Edward Bialoglowicz, for Fundraising and Library

*Radlinski-Prusinowski Family News & Record***A POLISH CHRISTMAS POEM***(For translations of Polish words, see page 6.)*

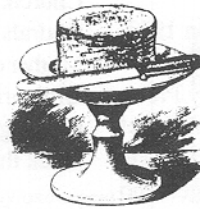
'Twas the day before Christmas, the house was astir
 Stefan just brought home a seven-foot fir.
 It filled the whole house with a forest-like scent,
 After setting it up, again off he went.
 From the kitchen there wafted the Christmasy smell
 That awakened nostalgia and made one's heart swell.
 Babcia cut up the noodles from the dough she'd prepared,
 And the gleam in her eye showed that she really cared.
 Dziadek, meanwhile, was cleaning the fish,
 Rinsing and putting them into a dish.
 The mushrooms had soaked and now could be cooked,
 The uszka would taste just as good as they looked.
 Mamusia's pierogi were now being made,
 Filled and pinched shut and gently laid.
 On a sideboard she placed them so that they might dry
 And began slicing onions, though they made her cry.
 These would go with the herring which she now
 Drenched with cream,
 And set about fixing the carp, pike, and bream.
 Teenage sister Krystyna was trimming the tree
 Behind a closed door so Janina couldn't see.
 She wanted to keep it a special surprise
 To see the excitement in her sister's eyes.

...

One by one they popped out of the house in a lurch
 To go to confession in the neighborhood church,
 For nothing today could be blemished or spoiled,
 Both body and soul must be cleansed and unsoiled.
 So as evening approached, they all bathed and dressed
 And chose from their wardrobes their holiday best.
 In the window stood Janka, her gaze fixed afar,
 Trying to spot the evenings's first star.
 She silently wondered there as she stood,
 Whether today she had been extra good.
 For Babcia had told her, "Janina, my dear,
 How you are today you will be the whole year!"

...

The table was set, what a sight to behold!
 That once-a-year ritual soon would unfold.
 It was strewn all about with handfuls of hay
 In memory of Jesus and the bed where he lay.
 This was topped with a tablecloth pure snowy white,
 The only kind used on this wondrous night.
 It was an old heirloom all trimmed with lace,
 And at the table there was one extra place
 For some lonely, poor traveler who might knock at the door,
 Hungry and weary, frozen and sore.
 On a plate on the table amid fir sprigs and hay
 A snowy-white wafer majestically lay.
 Dziadek took it and blessed it and broke it in two,
 Giving one piece to Babcia with feelings so true,
 "I wish you Marysia, all of the best,



With health and good fortune that you might be blessed!"
 Babcia wished him the same and the two of them then
 Repeated to all these best wishes again.
 All shared the oplatek, exchanged wishes and kissed,
 Taking care that nobody present be missed.
 During this moment so tender and dear
 In more than one eye there glistened a tear
 For the dearly departed and those who were far
 And could not break bread on the Feast of the Star.
 But soon on the table was a covered tureen
 Its savory fragrance betrayed the unseen.
 Within was the barszcz, ruby red and so clear
 With floating small dumplings, shaped like an ear.
 Next came the herring with crusty rye bread
 And boiled potatoes which some liked instead.
 There were three kinds of fish and kapusta with peas,
 Pierogi and sauerkraut, potatoes and cheese.
 Although this alone would be more than enough,
 In came the sweet things, such wonderful stuff!
 Poppyseed noodles, stewed raisins and prunes,
 All you could hear was the clatter of spoons.
 Then came makowiec, that fine Wilia cake
 So luscious and light as only Babcia can bake.

...

Then all of a sudden we heard a loud knock,
 It was Swiety Mikolaj, rattling the lock.
 His white beard was bushy, his cheeks oh so red,
 And a gold bishop's miter was gracing his head
 His long red robe swished coming in from the cold,
 "Niech bedzie pochwalony..." was his greeting of old.
 He passed out the presents as he sat by the tree,
 Filling the youngsters with rapture and glee.
 But soon he was gone and we heard a known chord
 On Dziadek's accordion, in praise of the Lord.
 "Wśród nocnej ciszy" and "Lulajże" too
 Were sung with great feeling, as Poles always do.
 Since "Dzisiaj w Betlejem" was the favorite of most,
 Dziadek played it again, an amiable host.
 By now it was late and Babcia said:
 "It's time for Pasterka, Janina to bed!"

...

All bundled we then marched through the cold
 To hear the nativity story retold.
 Pasterka was glorious and always has been,
 An event that awakens the goodness in men.
 And this more or less is the end of our poem,
 For after Pasterka, the family went home.

...

May the joy of Wigilia, so Polish and dear
 Be with you and your family throughout the New Year!
[By Robert Strybel, Warsaw, 1986.]

100 YEARS of FAITH & SERVICE: Part 2

by Michael Drabik

Continued From Spring 95 Searchers

The Rev. Jan Zenon Jasinski replaced Ks. Gawrychowski in 1927. Jasinski was elected Bishop for the Buffalo Diocese, within the year he was consecrated at St. Stanislaus Cathedral in Scranton by Prime Bishop Franciszek Hodur. It was under the capable leadership of Bishop Jasinski that the cathedral parish really began to flourish. He was a dedicated spiritual shepherd and astute financial manager who made wise investments. With his guidance, several parish societies were formed to serve the spiritual and social needs of the parish community. By the time of his death in 1951, he had reduced the parish debt by \$155,000.

A supreme council meeting was convened to fill the post left by the death of Bishop Jasinski. The council voted to appoint Bishop Lesniak to succeed him. Lesniak already in his later years, remained in Buffalo till his retirement in 1953. The Rev. Senior Tadeusz Zielinski was then appointed as administrator of the Cathedral parish that same year. At it's next Synod of Bishops, Zielinski was elected to fill the position of Bishop of the Buffalo-Pittsburgh Diocese, as it was thus named. Zielinski was a devote and sincere clergyman. He oversaw several improvements at the cathedral complex and was also responsible for translating the church's various prayer books and hymnals into English. The first English language mass at the Buffalo Cathedral was celebrated in 1961, prior to this all the liturgies were celebrated in the Polish language. With the death of the Prime Bishop, the head of the Polish National Church, Bishop Zielinski was elected to the post. The Rev. Czeslaw Lach was then appointed to the cathedral as administrator.

In February 1972, the Most Rev. Daniel Cyganowski was appointed Bishop of the Buffalo-Pittsburg Diocese. He continued the ecumenical movement started by his predecessor, Bishop Zielinski. Due to a conflict in the parish, Bishop Cyganowski decided to resign his post and in 1977, Rev. Senior Frederick Banas was sent to direct the parish.

Following Senior Banas, the new pastor of the cathedral parish was, Bishop elect, John Swantek. Upon his appointment to the diocese, Swantek was then installed as Bishop. It was under his leadership that the parish celebrated both its 85th and 90th anniversaries. In 1989, Prime Bishop Francis Rowinski retired from his post and the supreme council elected the Bishop from the Buffalo-Pittsburg Diocese to replace him. Bishop Swantek was now Prime Bishop, retired Prime Bishop Rowinski was then assigned to lead the Buffalo-Pittsburgh Diocese, but due to his failing health, it was a position he held for only 3 years before he was called from this life.

The next pastor of the cathedral parish was appointed, his name was Rev. Senior Thaddeus Peplowski, who had served as vicar of the parish several years earlier. Senior Peplowski was elected Bishop of his diocese at the next council meeting and installed at the Buffalo Cathedral in 1992. That same year, as a product of inter-church confer-

ences between the Roman Catholic Church and the Polish National Church, a series of healing services were held in Polish National Cathedrals across the country. One such service was held in the Holy Mother of the Rosary Cathedral in Buffalo and attended by both Bishop Ordinaries of the respective churches. The service was also attended by clergy of both churches as well as the faithful. This was a huge break through after 95 years of severed relations.

Over it's 95 years of existence the neighborhood in the immediate area of the cathedral complex had changed considerably. Once a predominately Polish neighborhood, it was transformed into a community in transition. Fewer and fewer parishioners now lived in the neighborhood around the church. Personal security was becoming a issue and several congregational meetings were held to discuss the problem facing the church. After listening to the concern of the parishioners, it was voted upon to leave the old neighborhood and build a new cathedral complex on land owned by the church in rural Lancaster, NY. This was a very hard decision to make and also a very costly venture to enter into. Unfortunately, all was not unanimous, causing some members of the congregation, to feel abandoned.

A temporary location was found for religious services in the vacant Annunciation old church building on Clinton Street in Elma, NY. The final mass in the Sobieski Street Cathedral was celebrated on October 10th, 1993 at 10:00 a.m. The construction of the new cathedral will commence in 1995. Some artifacts from the old cathedral will be used at the new location such as the stained glass windows, the pipe organ and the cathedral bells. In accordance with directives of the church's synod the parish can elect to exclude "Polish" in it's signage. The new cathedral will be named, "Holy Mother Of The Rosary National Catholic Church".

Barbica - grandma
barszcz - borsch, a beet soup
Dziadek - grandfather
Jania - Joanna
Janka - diminutive for Janina
kapusta - cabbage
makowiec - poppy-seed cake
Mamusia - mamma
"Niech będzie pochwalony (Jezus Chrystus)" -
"Praised be (Jesus Christ)"
oplatek - wafer, sacred bread
pierogi - stuffed noodles
Pasterka - Shepherd's Mass, Midnight Mass
Święty Mikołaj - Santa Claus
uszki - little ears, small filled noodles
Wigilia - Christmas Eve, Christmas Eve supper
Willa - synonymous with Wigilia
"Wśród nocnej ciszy," "Lujaże (Jezuniu)," -
"Dzisiaj w Betlejem" -
Christmas carols: "In the still of the night,"
"Lullaby (Sweet Jesus)," "Today in Bethlehem"

TRANSLATIONS OF POLISH WORDS
IN CHRISTMAS POEM ON PAGE 5

BOOK REVIEW

by Martin S. Nowak

Black Sheep And Kissing Cousins

by Elizabeth Stone

Times Books, New York 1988

We all know that the gathering of names and dates constitutes only one aspect of genealogy. As our research brings us into contact with distant cousins and great-aunts, one of the things we inevitably do is swap stories. These family yarns give life to those two dimensional names and dates. Even though we never knew him, great-grandpa becomes a real person with a real life.

In her book, Mrs. Stone evaluates the impact of family stories on individuals, and in the course of doing so makes the reader wonder how his own family's stories helped shape his life.

Family stories tend to define the family, to show how it is special or different from others, and even to instruct family members on what they ought to be like. Even the simplest stories purportedly tend to affect us. Who hasn't heard something like this: "You're stubborn like your Aunt Mary" or "Joe's the smart one, just like Grandpa Al."

As children, we take such comments to heart. We tend to become stubborn or study harder in order to live up to our assigned role as the next Aunt Mary or Grandpa Al. Even the most innocuous remark, about looks, for instance, can point toward our place in the family. Thus, "She has blue eyes like Grandma Nellie" subtly suggests to a child that she should be just like Grandma Nellie.

Reincarnation of a grandparent seems to be a common theme in the stories told here. The grandparent becomes a model to be emulated, or in some cases, one not to be emulated due to a bad trait.

Though this book features no families of Polish descent, it shows how ethnicity is often depicted, knowingly or not, in family stories. Not surprisingly, these tend to be positive tales, even if stereotypical. Thus, a Jewish family may feature a story which tells the lesson of survival, a Polish one the importance of hard work, and a Black one the courage of the underdog. These stories of ethnicity are meant to teach family members how to survive in the outside world.

Respect for the family is often taught through stories about an illustrious ancestor, even if that person is "merely" great-grandpa, who made it to the U.S. and provided for his family through thick and thin.

Much of this book deals with the psychological aspects of family tales and how they can inspire us or discourage us from choosing particular paths. At one point, the author uses certain family stories to attempt to show that women are discriminated against through those stories, by being assigned limited roles in life. But the reader can recognize those stories she uses as similar to ones which are commonly told about either sex in their own families, and so her argument seems to fall flat.

In summary, the author reminds us that in addition to revealing to us our history, family stories provide us with lessons about life. They assign us roles, tell us what is proper, and give us warnings. In many cases, they can affect us positively or negatively whether we realize it or not. With this book, we are invited to consider a further dimension of genealogy, that of the psychological impact of the family story.

WARSAW, N.Y. WHAT'S THE CONNECTION???

by Martin Nowak

In Wyoming County, New York, about 50 miles east of Buffalo, down Route 20A, lies the town and village of Warsaw. While the name Warsaw seems to indicate a strong connection to the capital city of Poland, with perhaps an established Polish American community, such is not the case.

The town of Warsaw was surveyed in the early 19th century as part of the Holland Land Company purchase that included what is now the city of Buffalo. The origin of the name Warsaw is unknown. The history books speculate that one of the surveyors probably named the place after the Polish city. Many towns and villages in New York State were named after European cities, apparently out of no connection to those places, but rather as a custom to identify a previously unnamed parcel of land. Just to cite three other examples, Rome and Syracuse, N.Y. are named after Italian cities and Geneva, N.Y. after the Swiss city.

The first settler in the Village of Warsaw was Elizur Webster in 1803, most likely of English descent. Warsaw has never had a discernible Polish American population. David M. Lane, President of the Warsaw Historical Society, confirms the mystery of the origin of the name and adds "We have a few Polish people living in the village, but hardly a Polish community."

WELCOME TO NEW MEMBERS...

WITAMY

JUDITH A. NOWICKI NEWMAN

ROCK HILLS, S.C.

JEANNE PRZEMIELEWSKI PALAMUSO

BUFFALO N.Y.

NANCY ADAMSKI MARTIN

LANCASTER, N.Y.

GERALDINE PENKE KALKANIS

CHEEKTOWAGA, N.Y.

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HAMBURG, NY

ELLIS ISLAND, MAY 1995

BY Edward Prabucki

Needless to say every trip, even if it's repeated to Ellis Island, has an extra tinge of excitement unfolding new and pleasant revelations. A trip to Ellis Island is not identified to any ethnic race, let alone any nation on this earth, for it transcends them all.

Within an hour after our check in at the Hotel Sheraton in East Rutherford, N.J., our well mannered and articulate guide, Mr. Richard Cichocki, led us to the Pilsudski Institute at 2nd and 12th Street. There we were recipients of the life and struggles of Marshall Jozef Pilsudski. In addition, a few of us received a history of the Polish military from the 13th century to the present.

For dinner, we dined at Christine's Restaurant located at 462 2nd and 26th Street. There the chefs were committed to please us, with the most sumptuous of Polish delicacies. As for me, the pierogis quenched my taste buds to the utmost. If this wasn't enough, the same evening we toured the Empire State Building, to enjoy a panoramic view of the skyline of New York City. Finally after a full day, our group returned to the hotel.

The following morning, our group ate breakfast together in the Classic Room of the hotel, by 9:00 a.m. we were met by our guide and again on our way. In downtown Manhattan, we moved through Canal St. and a bustling Chinatown before arriving at Ellis Island. Only to be met by aggressive hustlers offering an abundance of souvenirs with questionable values!! Arriving at Ellis Island we were on our own. Moving through the halls, I became enlightened from numerous detailed photos of Poland's yesteryears, many I overlooked from my last visit. I observed Polish youth being moved by train from all parts of Poland to Gdansk, from there to Bremen, Germany and finally by ship to America. I stood there to re-live the trip of our parents and grandparents, reading records with emotion that this was their, particular journey. I continued into another area of the complex, the Computer Room and with the assistance of my fellow members Helen Skarbek and Laurel Keough, sought my forefathers name on the Wall, unfortunately, it's still not engraved.

After our sojourn at Ellis Island, we were bussed through South Street towards Pier 17, an elaborate shop-

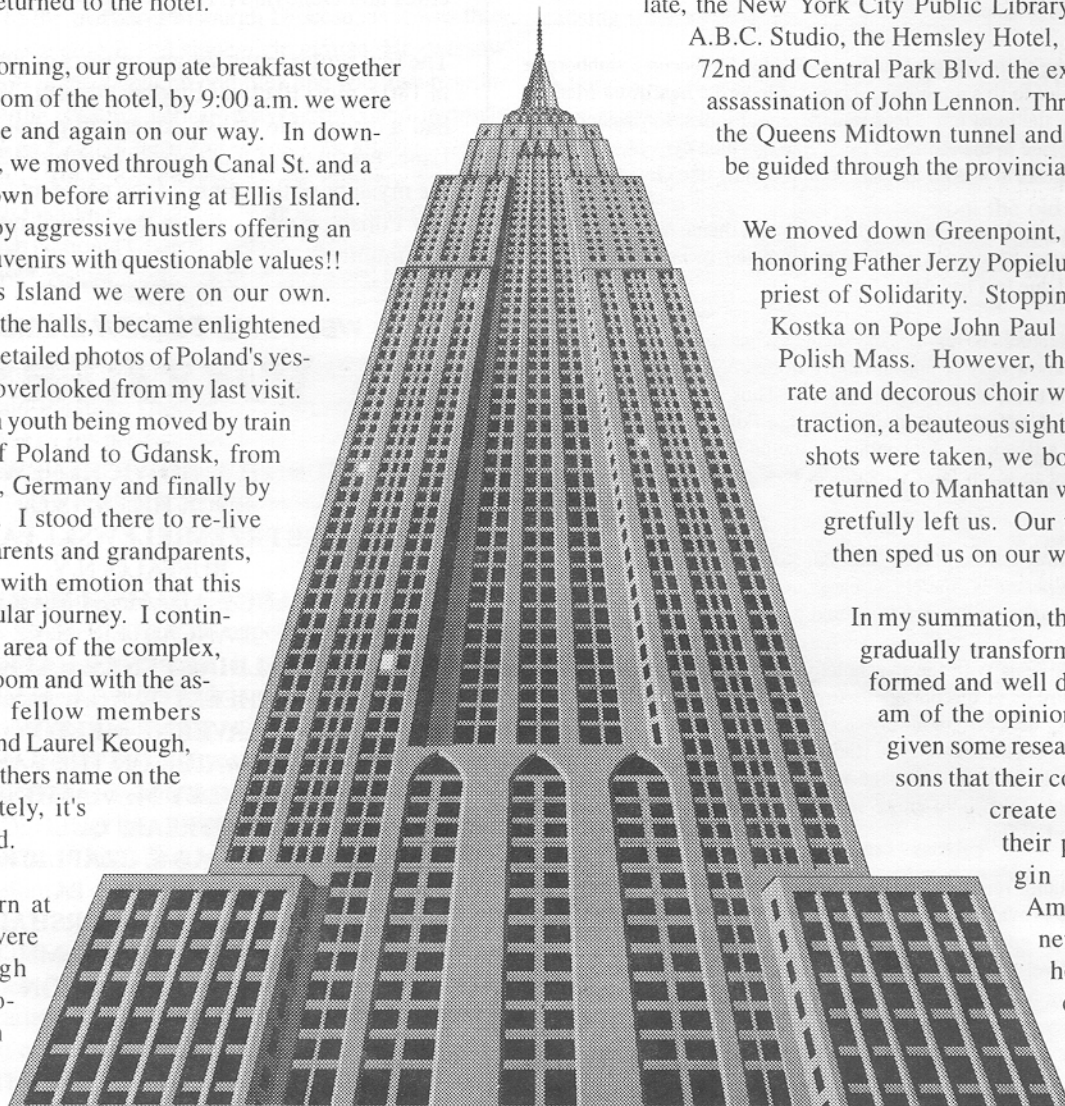
ping area satisfying the tastes of everyone, shopping there for about an hour. Boarding our bus again with our helpful guide, moving through, with careful forethought down 42nd St. and the United Nations Plaza, observing a huge demonstration of the Kurdish people against the atrocities and arbitrary rule of Iraq and Turkey. The residence of Katherine Hepburn was also pointed out along with St. Patrick's Cathedral, N.B.C. Studios, Times Square and finally Pier 84, the base of the U.S.S. Intrepid- aircraft carrier of W.W. II. From there to Pier 81 and 41st Street to board the World Yacht Princess and an evening dinner cruise and tour of the Hudson River, only to be catered with a sumptuous meal with accompanied music. At 11:00 p.m. we returned to the hotel Sheraton for a good nights rest.

Sunday and our final day, was not void of pleasures, beginning with a well prepared breakfast buffet at the hotel. At 9:00 a.m. we checked out of our hotel and joined by our tour guide. From 45th

Street the points of interest we documented, the Polish Consulate, the New York City Public Library, various theaters, A.B.C. Studio, the Hemsley Hotel, and a brief stop on 72nd and Central Park Blvd. the exact location of the assassination of John Lennon. Through Central Park, the Queens Midtown tunnel and onto Brooklyn, to be guided through the provincial Polish area.

We moved down Greenpoint, passing the statue honoring Father Jerzy Popieluszko, the martyred priest of Solidarity. Stopping at St. Stanislaus Kostka on Pope John Paul Square to attend a Polish Mass. However, the immense, elaborate and decorous choir was my personal attraction, a beauteous sight. After group snapshots were taken, we boarded the bus and returned to Manhattan where our guide regretfully left us. Our taciturn bus driver then sped us on our way.

In my summation, this pleasant trip had gradually transformed into a well informed and well documented one. I am of the opinion that this trip has given some researchers tangible reasons that their continued effort will create new meanings of their parents zeal to begin a new life in America, embracing a new interpretation of how they survived, even with all the hardships they had endured.



POTPOURRI

1995 OCTOBER PGSWNY WORKSHOP

This years presentations were by Heidi Bamford of the WNY Documentary Heritage Center, with an overview of Archives And Their Functions. Heidi's very informative lecture inspired several requests for further data on hard to find sources in our area, she will forward this information to those interested. Our second speaker Sophie Knab, gave a well documented slide presentation of old Galicja, The People And The Land. Zosia will be attending our December meeting, we hope her new book will be out by then.

A special thank you goes out to our helpful volunteers. A perfect job as usual !!!

BOOKS

The Jungle by Upton Sinclair, gives a good illustration of the tough working conditions that the immigrants experienced in the packing houses of Chicago. As far as the living conditions described by Mr. Sinclair, I think he was ill-informed. *The Poles Of Oklahoma* by R. Bernard, is another example of good reading material dealing with the early Polish settlers in a rural setting. Life was no picnic! *Recollections About The Lives Of The First Ukrainian Settlers In Canada* by William Czumel, an interesting book in regard to the hard and simple life of the first settlers of the Canadian prairie provinces. There also is an interesting discussion on the problems Ukrainians experienced with the church.

ADDRESSES OF INTEREST

Archdiocese Of Baltimore
320 Cathedral St., Baltimore MD 21201
Diocese Of Harrisburg
4800 Union Deposit Road, Harrisburg PA 17105
Diocese Of Altoona-Johnstown
126 Logan Blvd., Hollidaysburg PA 16648
Diocese Of Fall River, PO Box 2577, Fall River MA 02722
Diocese Of Peoria, 607 NE Madison Ave., Peoria IL 61655
Archdiocese Of Milwaukee
PO Box 07912, Milwaukee WI 53207-0912

DONATIONS TO OUR LIBRARY

Kwartalnik Gens 1993
Towarzystwa Genealogiczno Heraldycznego
Roman Catholic Parishes In The
Polish Peoples Republic In 1984
Polish Genealogical Society Of America, Chicago
Biuletyn Listopad 1994-
Instytut Jozefa Pilsudskiego w Ameryce
Dorothy Krantz

Polonica Buffalonensis, Drzewieniecki
American Constitution From A Polish Ethnic Perspective
Proceedings Of Seminars In 1989 & 1990
Buffalo Works: A Look At Labor,
1980 Exhibit Catalog B.E.C.H.S.
Adventure Series, Vol 5;
The Beginnings Of Bflo. Industry, B.E.C.H.S.
Polish Armed Forces In WWII,
1966 Exhibit Catalog B.E.C.H.S.
Nia. Frontier Series 1963, Vol.10 #2; Early Polish
Pioneers In Bflo., Immigration Of Ethnic Groups To Bflo.
St. Florian's 50th Anniversary Book
Lynn Mycek Rzepecki

ITALIAN RELATIONS

On Thursday, November 9th, seven members of the P.G.S.W.N.Y. were in attendance by invitation, at the meeting of the Italian Genealogical Society. This society's meetings are currently held at Sardinas Restaurant, in Kenmore, NY. PGSWNY member Mr. Daniel Kij, of whom most of us are familiar, gave an excellent presentation depicting the numerous political, military, religious and cultural connections that have brought Italians and Poles together during the past millennia. We wish to thank the Italian Gene. Soc. for the warmth and generosity shown us. The relaxed atmosphere was very conducive to the exchange of ideas and stories, we all enjoyed ourselves immensely. Some mention should be made of Mr. Sardinas buffett- WONDERFUL, WONDERFUL!!

PHOTOGRAPHIC REPRODUCTION SERVICES

Kieth Broadhurst and Sharon Kalstek specialize in high quality photographic reproductions and enhancements of vintage and antique photographs. Including such vintage forms of photography as Daguerrotypes, Ambrotypes, Tintypes, Carte-de-Visites and more. Each reproduction is processed individually by hand, ensuring maximum quality and archival permanence. Kieth is a native Kentuckian and has worked with members of several regional genealogical societies, including the S.Indiana Gene. Soc. He is relocated to Buffalo to pursue he MFA degree at U.B. Sharon Kalstek, a native of Buffalo, specializes in the hand coloring and toning of black and white photographs. She is an assistant teaching, The History of Photography at the University at Buffalo.

For more information, contact them at the following address:

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200 Cable Street, Buffalo, New York 14206
PH. 716-821-9891 or FAX 716-645-6970

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POTPOURRI

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MARK YOUR CALENDERS

The *P.G.S. of Connecticut* is sponsoring a trip to Poland in late May or early June 1996. Research will be done in the following areas of Bialystock, Galicia, Krakow, and Warsaw. Estimated price will be \$2000 - 2500.00. For more information contact, PGSCCT, c/o Jonathan Shea, 8 Lyle Road, New Britain, CT. 06053. The *5th conference of the United Polish Genealogical Societies*, will take place May 19th-21st in 1996. They will meet in Salt Lake City, Utah and will have nationally recognized guest speakers. For further info, please contact the following with a self addressed stamped envelope for a reply. Mrs. Clare Ann Gaouette, 7822 W. Wisconsin Avenue, Wauwatosa, WI. 53213-3420. The *1996 FEEFHS Convention* will be held in Minneapolis, Minnesota. This will take place June 9th-11th. The 1995 convention was held in nearby Cleveland, Ohio and featured speakers on a variety of topics including; the Slovaks, Poles, Lithuanians, Ukrainians and Jews, to mention a few. For more info on the 1996 convention, please contact: Ed Brandt, 13 27th Avenue S.E., Minneapolis, Mn. 55414.

GET WELL WISHES...

Go out to our advisor, *Sister Ellen Marie Kuznicka*, CSSF, who has been recuperating at Villa Maria Convent. Also to member, *Stephanie Gaiek* who is recovering from surgery.

We wish you both a speedy recovery.

GOOD ADVICE

A wise observation made from the Fall 1995 issue of the Polish Footprints periodical of the Texas Polish Genealogical Society, it states; Follow the 7 c's of correspondence given in the Handbook of Genealogical Correspondence - Clean in appearance, Correct in composition, Clear in expression, Courteous in manner, Considerate in time, Concise in wording, and Complete in thought. But please, always remember, the self addressed stamped envelope!!!

BAD WEATHER

Since Buffalo's weather is usually very mild during the winter months.....Hey, you never know!! Please stay tuned to the local radio stations for cancelations at Villa Maria College, in case of bad weather our general meetings will be canceled.

ADOPTED?

The adoptees Liberty Movement Association (ALMA) may be able to help adoptees, aged 18 and older, attempt to trace their family history. ALMA has an Adoption Reunion Registry with more than 700,000 names of adoptive parents and children who are seeking each other. For more information, contact: ALMA, P.O. Box 154, Washington Bridge Station, New York, NY 10033 or by phone at: 1-(212)-581-1568.

CAN YOU BELIEVE THIS ?

By Mike Drabik

This fall, I began a search for information on a priest who was the founder of a few Polish parishes in Western New York, the Rev. Piotr Szulca. He died in the spring of 1906, while pastor of the parish of St. Barbara's in Lackawanna, NY. Inquiring at the rectory I learned that, the early parish records were missing, lost or perhaps destroyed. Knowing about when Rev. Szulca died, a search of the Polish and English papers began. The "Polak w Ameryce", turned up a death notice for him on May 12th, and listed him as Ks. Dr. P. Szultza. The notice further stated that more details would be published in tomorrow's paper. Unfortunately, there was no tomorrow's paper on the microfilm, it skipped to four days later and no additional references were made after that.

The only reference to Rev. Szulca that could be found in English was in the diocesan paper, Catholic Union Times. Here he was listed as the Rev. Peter Schultze and listed his date of birth, ordination and other details of his life. The paper stated his funeral was to be held at Corpus Christi church in Buffalo. After consulting with Fr. Anthony Konieczny, at Corpus Christi, no record could be found under any of the spellings of Rev. Szulca in May of 1906, the year of his death. Fr. Anthony was puzzled why the pastor of a parish would not be buried from his own church.

Hoping to find more information, I stopped at the Lackawanna Town Hall, to check the death certificate. The helpful clerk informed me that unfortunately, she could not supply me with any information, because this was not public record, only if I was family. After explaining why I was looking for the material, she agreed to check. When I stated the date of death, she again regretted she could not help, as the City of Lackawanna was incorporated in 1909, and the earlier records would be in the possession of the West Seneca, Town Clerk. A call there, did reveal some valuable information. The clerk checked the spellings of Rev. Szulca's name but found nothing in the index. She further checked the register and did find a Rev. Peter Schulka, rector of the Polish church in West Seneca. The record gave his date of birth, parent's names and place of burial as St. Albert's and listed the name A. Tamila as the undertaker.

Since there is no St. Albert cemetery, it must have been a reference to the St. Adalbert's Polish cemetery in Cheektowaga. All the records for the Cheektowaga, St. Adalbert's cemetery have been moved to the new location on Broadway in Lancaster. I called and asked them if they could check the location of the grave, and gave them the several spellings of his name. After searching an index of early burials, a Piotr Szulga was found. Records prior to 1930 had been destroyed in a fire years ago, so all I was able to obtain was an approximate location of the grave. The burial place for Rev. Szulca was between a Dyttmir and Malakowski, near the main gate way. A trip to the cemetery proved interesting. About 9 rows in from the Dale Road gate, was a tall monument with a figure at the top. The stone read, "Ks. Schulz", (have you noticed this is the 6th different spelling) around it were 8 smaller stones, the largest being Ks. Dr. Piotr Szulca. Looking at the remaining 7, they were all spelled Schultz, how would you know if they were related or not? Here at the cemetery alone, 3 various spellings were found. The search goes on, but a valuable lesson can be learned from this experience. Determination is a deciding factor as to whether or not you can unravel a mystery. Secondly, don't overlook the various spelling of even a simple name, if you do, you can be missing a significant part of your family history.

WHY WE MUST DO, WHAT WE DO

BY E. PRABUCKI

Family research has to some become gradual, to others spontaneous. Regardless how it affects anyone, it is meaningful, it is emotional, it is our heritage. The pride of our heritage should be the primary if not the paramount mover of family research. As mine, so were all our ancestors, tireless in continuing their family link, convincing me to be an advocate of family research as it is also, for other reasons a pleasant hobby.

As indifference is the mother of inertia, then curiosity is the mother of family research. It takes many dedicated hours, but it is essential and a required step to seek one's ancestors past. As poets reveal their concepts and their emotions into poems, so should the researcher record the trials, their love of homeland into his family archives. As a carpenter is in need of the first board to nail into the construction of his home, so does a researcher in need of his parents and grandparents in forming his family history. In research, as I, so should others, be aware that two millennium back in time, our ancestors lived, if not existed in tribes. More often unhappy, under inhuman conditions rather than as peaceful humans, this alone is intensely bewildering since they survived it all. Unfortunately, they didn't possess the knowledge let alone the literacy talent to record their lives in contrast to the citizens of today.

We must do research to preserve our forefathers love for family, who were often plunged into despair by the power hungry, demonic neighbor nations of Poland. To me, it is incredible but much more inconceivable that some feel indifferent and ignore the history of their dedicated ancestors. They are unaware that their forefathers broke the chains that bound them for 123 years. My ancestors, through my research, were part of it. At first it became my pride, for I portrayed them with ostentation, associating my forefathers with nobility rather than for what they were, hard working, but certainly patriotic folks of Poland.

Poland the land of our ancestors, was engaged in struggles for its independence for 123 years. It was fated to be a panorama of unrelenting horror that created unspeakable

conditions for our people and in their holy land, contains our forefathers dust in its soil. For that alone, should be a very emotional reason to do research about them. Their dedication was very far reaching and with a strong feeling touches everyone, for without them to perpetuate the family line, none of us would enjoy life as we do today. The holy land of Poland preceded my ancestors and will continue to exist into infinity long after we pass into history. Some say I am a victim of my idealism, but I have deep respect for this moral idealism and it would be remiss on our part if we did not honor our forefathers, since they lived to exchange their lives, by offering it to us.

In my opinion, though some of each family's past is perplexing, it is part of our heritage, but by far its also, an exotic history. Though it is difficult to explain to some of our youth, what to them is inexplicable, we must relate to them repeatedly, that it is unreasonable for them to ignore our motives for this type of research. I agree as some do, that at times family research is fragmented over the whole, but if continued, the intense research was time well spent by my family and relatives. In the long run, we acquired an unchecked momentum and an irresistible affection of our researching skills, finally crediting my forefathers, a rebirth of their lives.

I feel that the honorable existence of my ancestors, if not all of the Polish ancestry, would not have survived to my generation, but for the unselfish dedicated love of their family, bordering on sacrifice and heroism in the most trying and turbulent times over the last three centuries. It had taken fortitude on their part to overcome what seemed insurmountable difficulties as well as constant, tyrannical resistance from the unwanted foreign monarchs, as they maintained complete passivity to the hardships of our ancestors through improvement of their economic life.

Some translated historical archives is considered legend, but behind the mist of legend the outline of truth can be discerned, as I believe it was so with my forefathers. Among many emotions, so evident in our family, one such was patriotism. In the last

four wars, Franciszek- W.W.I, Bernard- W.W.II, John- Korean War, Edward- Vietnam War, were no exception to their love of country. So it is not difficult to surmise that it was repeated by my ancestors in the land of their birth, centuries past. Many citizens of our generation do not relate let alone recall W.W.II as my mother did. My brother wrote a letter to my mother, though never mailed, a day before he was killed. As the Air Force returned his belongings, I found the letter. To the day my mother died, I never had the courage to let her see it. Our forefathers were the soul of Poland, needless to say had the intense desire to rid the autocratic foreign rule from their land by whatever means, this certainly had involved hundreds of thousands of Polish youth, directly as well as indirectly. My youthful ancestors were no exception as church archives revealed intermittently the death of my youthful ancestors during the partition of Poland where violence was a common end.

I had received moral strength when my parents imbued into me with Christian doctrine, thus I had always refused to allow the double standards on morality in my thoughts, therefore I consider the subjugation of Poles by the Czars and foreign Emperors as unconcealed evil. To submit Poles, the Czars claimed they were defenders of the Slavic race, their claims proved otherwise, as our ancestors lived in deprivation, many Polish youth were inducted into their army to serve in its imperialistic policy. As my father often repeated, "Polish citizens are not Russians, let alone to be governed by their Czars" To this I must add, to those that say that I must think twice before I become vindictive of foreign invaders of Poland, I say to them, let them only think once, of the deportation of Poles into Siberia, the Katyn Forest, Treblinka, Belzec, Auschwitz and many other deprivations. I feel anyone that has not lived under foreign barbarity will never be able to conceive it, let alone inclined to listen to the atrocities committed towards Poland.

We do not need to discuss whether our forefathers were oppressed and mentally persecuted, but how they survived that oppres-

CONTINUED NEXT PAGE

Why We Must Do What We Do *CONTINUED FROM PAGE 11*

sion and mental persecution. Also, it not be discussed in detail that life in Poland was unendurable, but to what extremes and severity that our ancestors were forced to endure it. The tragedy of Poles was omnipresent from the 16th to the 20th century and the solutions at times appeared insoluble. That is a strong reason to research our ancestors.

Many of our ancestors died in these uprisings or were deported to Siberia to be forevermore lost to history. We will never know the full price of blood that was shed by our forefathers in order to free Poland, and though our mothers felt the process of non existence and resignation to their fate, our forefathers felt it was the precise opposite, the process of survival depended on increased confrontations of which many of our forefathers were involved. So I say again and again, it is our sacred duty to research the archives and become aware of how they bore the unbearable.

Numerous stories came from my father's lips that is worth revealing, one was his pride in his grandfather, Mikolaj's commitment in the 1860's confrontations. As I heard it, I asked, "Did he not consider the wisdom of being an observer", the reply, "Your great grandfather as a youth, had witnessed wrongs perpetrated on Poland, and he felt he must do a small part to right these wrongs, since the world was deaf to Poland's suffering let alone it cared less". Among other ways Poles endured was through armed resistance, that was very evident in their plans. As father often said, his neighbors, Sobotka, Filipowicz and Gocatons overcame the impossibility of resisting foreign intrusions only at a cost of much bloodshed and deprivation. My great-grandfather, Mikolaj, paid dearly with his dedica-

tion by the loss of his relative, Roch, in the 1860s. Also as a recipient over many years, while my relatives Petyk, Losin and Filipowicz were alive, I received endless accounts of these confrontations. I find it with hindsight, the boldness of their personal involvement and fearless courage with the foreign intruders. With patriotism so committed, with heroism so normal, with a clear determination so firm, I felt, as should others, that it would be less than faithful on our part to our forefathers, if we did not record their turbulent lives to the written word. One phrase grandfather, Petyk, said for us to remember, "Czarina Catherine after seizing Poland, decided to repent on Polish citizens hard working backs".

Though all of us respect life, too few honor our dead, as we are all creatures of God, so were our ancestors. Thus on this podium of knowledge, I feel if all of us did a small amount of research into our heritage we would be better informed of our families past. So with this in mind, I conclude with the words of a compassionate sage.

1. Let us not ignore, let alone dismiss the saga of their Polish forefathers
2. Let us not forget that they lived, if for no other reason, than to perpetuate their lives, their emotions, their love into us.
3. Let us not forget that every one of our ancestors endured the unendurable for a century and a quarter under foreign domination.
4. Let us not forget that our forefathers who fought for the soul of Poland, are now covered by the Holy Soil of Poland, certainly it is an honor but much more pride to research their overburdened, demanding life and still surviving it all.

SEASON'S GREETINGS To All the Members and Friends of the
POLISH GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY of WNY From the Officers and Board of Directors...

"Wesolych i zdrowych swiat!"

POLISH GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY OF WESTERN NEW YORK

299 Barnard Street
Buffalo, New York 14206



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