



Polish Lithographic Art on e-Bay

by David Newman

While researching General Hallar's Blue Army, I decided to conduct a search on the well-known auction web site E-Bay for anything I could on this historic World War I Polish Army. I could not believe my eyes when the search results came back with 3 exceptionally colorful 15" x 20" lithographic prints.

The first shows a likeness of the Battle of the Vistula River, August 15th, 1920 (Feastday of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary), when the army and people of a restored Poland repelled the Bolsheviks in the first calamitous defeat of the Leninist Communist forces. Generals Piłsudski and Haller were part of the Polish Army, and a Catholic priest Reverend Ignacy Jan Skorupka, is depicted as holding aloft a cross and leading the charge. After this Cud Nad Wiśłą (Miracle at the Vistula), legend has it that the Virgin Mary appeared.

The second lithograph is a picture of Józef Piłsudski and his wife on horseback in the Belvedier Castle Garden in

France.



Battle of the Vistula River

The third depicts King Jan Sobieski and his Army on horseback after the Battle in Vienna in 1683. These lithographs were being auctioned off by R.W. Galleries in Palisade Minnesota.

Each lithograph had a small picture to show what it looked like. I was amazed at the great condition of each lithograph. I placed a bid for each of these lithographs. In two days I received an e-mail informing me that I had won the auctions and instructions were written on where to send payment for the three artworks. I mailed a check for \$84.50 and four days later received the lithographs. You never know what's available on the Internet till you try.

For more information about E-Bay see
[Http://www.ebay.com](http://www.ebay.com)

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FOR YOUR INFORMATION

Meetings:

The PGSNYS meets the second Thursday of each month in the Villa Maria College cafeteria, 240 Pine Ridge Road, Cheektowaga, New York, at 7:00 p.m.

All meeting cancellations due to bad weather will be announced on News Radio 930, AM WBEN.

Membership Dues... A reminder from the Treasurer:

Dues are \$15.00 for the year. This entitles you to 3 editions of the Searchers. New members receive an information package to help get them started. Annual membership dues are to be received by your expiration date which will be listed in 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.**

Article Submissions:

Submission deadlines for articles to the Searchers Newsletter are as follows:

Contact: James P. Harlos, Editor articles@pgsnys.org

Spring Edition - April 15th for June mailing

Summer Edition - June 15th for August mailing

Winter Edition - October 15th for December mailing

Mail

Please note when writing us for assistance, that due to the large amount of mail received, the PGSNYS will answer ONLY correspondence that includes a self-addressed, stamped reply envelope. All correspondence should be directed to:

**The Polish Genealogical Society of New York State
12645 Rt. 78
East Aurora, New York 14052**

If you wish to contact one of our committees, please write the committee name on the front of the envelope. The committees are General Correspondence, Searcher Editor, and Membership Chairman.

Please visit The Polish Genealogical Society of New York State's Web Site:

www.pgsnys.org

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Figure 2—Józef Piłsudski and his wife on horseback in the Belvedier Castle Garden



Figure 3—King Jan Sobieski and his Army

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

Fellow Searchers -

As we continue in the year 2002, the society has experienced some very interesting and educational guest speakers. I'd like to thank all members who have suggested these presenters and hope the suggestions don't stop.

Before our September 12th meeting, a couple out-of-state members, e-mailed me and asked if the speaker had notes or a book and if the meeting was recorded. They were extremely interested in the subject matter of Dr. Martin Ederer, which was on Polish parishes of Erie and Niagara County.

For this meeting I used the Karioki machine that was donated earlier this year to tape the meeting. I will bring up this matter at the next board meeting and discuss options of providing out-of-state members access to our meetings. I encourage all members to submit suggestion to me either by e-mail or written correspondence. I look forward to hearing from you.

On another topic, I'd like to thank all members for bringing in and/or mailing in copies of their funeral/prayer cards. We've collected an estimated 500 thus far. As this project evolves and after a database is created, we plan making this database available to the membership. Suggestions are welcomed as well as copies of your funeral/prayer cards.

Sincerely,

David E. Newman, President
PGSNYS

Our Next Meeting

Erie County Clerk Hon. David J. Swarts will be the guest speaker at next meeting of the Polish Genealogical Society. He will discuss recent changes in access to Erie County records and efforts to preserve them. The clerk's office is custodian to naturalization records, land deeds, probate, wills, and more.

The meeting will be held Thursday October 10th, 2002 at Villa Maria College, 240 Pine Ridge Road, Cheektowaga, NY. 7:00 PM in the cafeteria. Genealogists, historians and public is invited to attend free of charge. Refreshments provided. For more information contact David Newman 652-9120

Our November Meeting

On November 14th we will have Mort Weed as our guest speaker. Mr. Weed has written a book about the History of the Buffalo Schools and will give us a presentation about the Buffalo Schools. Please mark your calendars.

Finding Ancestors in the Most Interesting Places

by Sue Cerri

e-mail: cmichfam@juno.com

I have been researching the relatives on the maternal and paternal side of my father's family for several years. I learned that I had a great uncle, on the maternal side of the family, who came to the Polish Seminary in Detroit to become a priest in the late 1890's. Since I now live 20 minutes away from the seminary, I decided to go to see what information they may have about his life. I was directed to the Archives, a 2 story brick building with old squeaky wood floors and pictures on the walls that are 100 years old. The "Ark" itself is one room on the second floor. There a very old, kind nun began to show me the different books that were available to me. When I mentioned that his family was originally from Buffalo she pulled out a small hard covered book for me to look at. It was written in Polish. It was a book of biographies with no index, just a picture with a name under it to identify the person. As I looked through the book, I came upon the picture you see. I didn't recognize the picture, but I could read the name. It was my great grandfather!

My search for information about my uncle the priest stopped immediately as I photocopied the picture and the pages that were written about my great grandfather. The nun sent me to a secretary in the building who could easily translate the article. It told where he was from in Poland, when he arrived in the US, and how he built homes in the Buffalo area until he settled at 1073

Broadway where he had a shoe business on the ground level and his home for his wife and 7 children on the second level.

The final paragraph describes who he is standing next to in the picture. Jan Duszynski describes the happy reunion with his brother, Michael. He had not seen him for 35 years and didn't know that he was in America. Jan had no news of Michael from the family back in Poland for the last 12 years. By chance, Michael's stepson, from South Bend, Indiana, found an advertisement for John Duszynski of Buffalo and immediately established correspondence. John went to South Bend and described the experience as indescribable! This photo shows Michael sitting and John standing.

This was the first time I had ever seen a picture of my great grandfather and to also see a brother of his was an added bonus. As I began to research Michael, I discovered there was an entire group of Duszynskis that lived in South Bend at the time. In fact there is a family member today that has their genealogy. We have not been able to find a connection between the families but they were thrilled to hear from me because they had tried for years to "figure out" how my Michael Duszynski fit into their family tree.



Jan and Michael Duszynski

(Buffalo Przewodnik Handlowy)

Michael knew that his brother was in America. He came to South Bend and found a Jan Duszynski, a man who was 1 year older than his brother, who owned a business (a tavern) and had so many similarities to my Jan Duszynski it was uncanny. But once he arrived and discovered this was not his brother, he ended up staying in South Bend. He had his wife and step children come over 5 months later. They all lived on the same street as the "South Bend

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Potpourri



Dear Members:

At our August 8th, 2002 meeting I approached the society about starting a Funeral "Holy" Card Project. The project goal, is to create and maintain a searchable database of the information supplied from funeral "holy" cards. You know those cards everyone picks up at a wake and throws them in a drawer.

Every genealogist I know has some of these cards as part of their source material.

Any member interested in participating in this project is highly encouraged to either bring copies of their cards to a PGSNYS meeting or for members who can't make it out to a meeting, send them to:

Attn: Funeral "Holy" Card Project
PGSNYS
c/o 12645 Rt 78
East Aurora, NY 14052

As this project grows to maturity, a better way of adding to and searching the database will be made available via our web site.

Suggestions are welcomed at the following address:
akdave@pgsnys.org

Thank you for your time and attention and ideas.

Sincerely,

David Newman, President
PGSNYS

Polish Terms found as Causes of Death
in 18th and 19th Century Records

| | | | |
|-------------|------------|------------------------|----------------|
| Agaric | diarrhea | Grużlica | tuberculosis |
| Apopleksja | apoplexy | Grypa | grippe |
| Błonica | diphtheria | Jad | virus |
| Brak danych | unknown | Kaszel | cough |
| Choroba | disease | Koklusz | whooping cough |
| Ciąża | pregnant | Kolka | colic |
| Feba | fever | Konwulsje | convulsions |
| Gościec | gout | (Continued on page 16) | |

Some Useful Web Addresses

Parishes OnLine— US Directory of the Catholic Church
<http://www.parishesonline.com/scripts/default.asp>

Polish/English and English/Polish Translation Page
<Http://www.ectaco.com/online/diction.php3?lang=7>

Our Last Meeting

The meeting on Thursday September 12th at 7 PM in Villa Maria College cafeteria, included a very interesting guest speaker, Dr. Martin F. Ederer.

Dr. Ederer is a history lecturer at Buffalo State College and has a Ph.D. in history. Dr Ederer will talk about the various Polish churches in Buffalo, Lackawanna, Niagara Falls, North Tonawanda, Cheektowaga, and Depew. Including circumstances of the founding of each parish, why the parishes were formed, and will show slides of the exterior and interior of each church. Additionally he will included the origins of the Polish community, where it worshipped before St. Stanislaus' was founded, some of the controversies faced by Catholic Polonia in the late nineteenth century and early twentieth century and why some Catholics in Buffalo left the church to go to one of the National Catholic churches.

This presentation contained part of Martin's research and historical work on the parishes of Buffalo. As he pointed out, this is history that is rapidly being lost to the community, due to the declining resources and enrollment in Buffalo parishes. He is hoping to find a publisher for this work and we wish him success.

Thanks to member Al Karney for finding this interesting speaker.

We should point out that the PGSNYS website also has information about the parishes of Polonia with photographs of the churches and descriptions written by the late Mike Drabik. I would recommend any members wishing information about these parishes look at the site.

In the same vein the editor is currently researching an article about Father Antoni Klawiter, the first pastor of St. Adalbert's and the priest directly concerned with the Polish National/Roman-Catholic split. If anyone knows of a picture of Father Klawiter, I would appreciate hearing about it

The "Słownik Nazwisk" is Online

by William F. "Fred" Hoffman

If you've ever read anything I've written on the subject of Polish surnames, you've surely seen me refer to the **Słownik nazwisk wspolczesnie w Polsce uzywanych**, literally Dictionary of Surnames Currently Used in Poland. This work, edited by Professor Kazimierz Rymut, is of great value for those deeply interested in Polish names, because it was the first comprehensive compilation of surnames used by citizens of Poland. It was compiled from a 1990 database maintained by a Polish government agency, with data on about 94% of the population of Poland as of that year. It gave a total of all Poles by each name, along with a breakdown of where they lived by province.

So if you want to know what names were borne by Poles, and where those names were most common, this 10-volume set tells you. It runs over 6,000 pages and covers over 800,000 surnames (a huge number of which, however, were either misspelled versions of other names, or extremely rare; so the actual number of "real" names is considerably smaller). This is not exactly light reading -- but for someone seriously interested in Polish research, it definitely has its uses.

When I cite data from this work, people often ask "Where can I get hold of this book?" They usually lost interest once I told them it was 10 volumes, in Polish, cost \$200, and could only be bought from the publisher in Poland, the Instytut Języka Polskiego PAN in Krakow. Still, some organizations, and some intrepid individuals, shelled out the money and bought copies.

Well, this 10-volume set has recently been put online as a searchable database by the Dom Polonii in Pultusk. If you want to consult this source for yourself, go to this page:

<http://www.herby.com.pl/herby/indexslo.html>

I'll say more about using this site in a moment. Let me just say right now that you might think those of us who paid \$200 for the physical books would be ticked off that the data is now free for anyone who wants it. But the truth is, I, at least, am not at all upset. I've had the use of the books for years now, so I got my money's worth. Besides, as many people have already learned, having access to this data, and making good use of it, are two entirely different matters! I think those of us who had the actual books had an advantage that persists to this day.

Uh, OK, I've Got It -- What Is It?

When I learned that this searchable database was online, I chuckled as I thought, "Oh, boy, wait till people start trying to use this!" It didn't take long -- soon the Polish mailing lists were full of people saying "How do I use this?" and "What do all these numbers mean?" and "How can I get addresses for the people with this name?"

These are all legitimate questions, and I'm going to talk a little about each of them. I want people to use this site -- it means they won't be bothering me.

It's like any other source of potentially useful info. If you want to find a prince, you've gotta kiss a lot of frogs; and if you want to find your roots, you've gotta dig a lot of holes.

But please have just a little bit of patience. Some folks seem convinced all they have to do is type in the right URL, and a little Polish elf will jump out of their computer and tell them everything they need to know. Folks, it's not going to happen! With this site, as with anything worth doing, you're going to have to invest a little time and effort. Not a lot, mind you, and the results can be worth it. But magic it ain't.

How Do I Use This?

You can go directly to the Surname Dictionary page at the address given above; if you want to do that, skip on down below to where it says "Let's Search for a Surname!" But if you're patient and aren't terrified by the thought of navigating through a little Polish, I recommend starting at the home page of the Center that provides this service:

<http://www.herby.com.pl/herby/>

First off, the top of the page reads "Osrodek Dokumentacji Wychodztwa Polskiego przy Domu Polonii w Pultusku" -- "Polish Emigration Documentation Center at the Dom Polonii in Pultusk." This is the official name of the center that's putting these materials online. It's headquartered at the Dom Polonii [The Polonia House] in the town of Pultusk, north of Warsaw. This is a splendid complex that includes a wonderful hotel, restaurants, archive, etc. PolishRoots' Vice President Paul S. Valasek, D.D.S., has visited there and describes it in glowing terms. [For more information on the Dom Polonii

itself, see its Website: <http://www.dompolonii.pultusk.pl/>.

Just below that is a line that reads "Serwis heraldyczny-genealogiczny," which is, of course, "Heraldic/genealogical service." (Who says Polish is hard?) Next comes a line for choosing the different pages available:

- Strona glowna -- Main Page
- Genealogia, czyli jak szukac -- Genealogy, or how to search
- Zasady heraldyczne, czyli z czego sklada sie herb --The Basics of Heraldry, or What a Coat of Arms Consists Of
- Wyszukiwarka herbow -- Coat of Arms Search
- Słownik nazwisk -- Surname Dictionary

At the moment we are mainly concerned with the last option. When you have a little time, though, you might want to take a look at the others. They're all in Polish, of course, but if you're patient and don't mind wandering about a Website, you just might find a thing or two that will interest you. Those who'd like to know more about Polish heraldry and coats of arms, for instance, certainly ought to take a look at options 3 and 4. At the worst, you lose a few minutes. At the best, you might find Ultimate Truth! (Well, probably not. But you never know!).

From the main page, click on "Słownik nazwisk" and you'll end up at the same place as if you had gone directly to the first address I gave (<http://www.herby.com.pl/herby/indexslo.html>). It's the page where you can search the surname database.

Let's Search for a Surname!

Look at the box below where it says "Proszę wprowadzić nazwisko." That's where you enter the name you're looking for.

Now, here's where you need a little instruction. Finding names isn't as easy as you might think. THIS DATABASE USES PROPER POLISH SPELLING. If the proper spelling of a Polish name includes one of those characters used in Polish but not in English, you must include that character. Thus a search for GORZYNSKI will not find GORZYN~SKI. (The standard spelling of virtually all Polish names ending in -inski and -ynski requires the accented N, not the plain one).

(Oh, and by the way, don't bother using the tilde: this N~ business we use does not work for Poles at all. Always remember, when you see me or someone else write N~, you have to replace that with the real character, the accented Ń. Ł~ must be replaced by the Ł, and so on. These tildes are just a clumsy work-around we use online until software developers finally pull their heads out of their butts and implement full use of Unicode. Only then will we be able to use foreign

characters without any of this nonsense.)

Are you out of luck if you don't know how to use the Polish characters? Not at all! You can, for instance, use the wild card characters * and ?. The symbol * substitutes for any letters and any number of letters; the ? substitutes for any one letter. So a search for GORZY* will bring up all names beginning Gorzy-. Or a search for ZIELI?SKI will bring up Zieliński (as well as Zieliński and Zieliński, as well as Zielinski without the accent -- probably all misspellings made when clerks keyed in the original data).

I personally recommend sidestepping the Polish characters by using the wild cards * and ? -- it's just easier. But if you prefer, you can find the appropriate letter in the rest of the text on that page, highlight it, and paste it into the search box. For the accented n or accented z, however you may have to search around on other pages at the site -- I don't see them on the database search page.

If you know how to use Multilanguage support in Windows to input Polish characters, you can do that, too. That's what I do. The point is, there's more than one way to skin this cat!

What Do All These Numbers Mean?

The data that comes up gives the total number of Polish citizens bearing the name in question as of 1990, followed by a breakdown of where they lived by province (under "Rozmieszczenie"). Abbreviations are used for the provinces.

Let me stress: the database from which this material was compiled was NOT comprehensive. It covered about 94% of the population of Poland as of 1990. Complete data was unavailable for some areas; here are the provinces in question and an estimate of how many people were not included. 94% is a lot better than nothing, but do keep in mind that a sizable chunk of the population was not included.

| | | | |
|----------------|---------|-----------|---------|
| Białystok: | 66,300 | Opole: | 220,800 |
| Bielsko-Biała: | 99,400 | Piotrków: | 303,100 |
| Ciechanów: | 30,600 | Przemyśl: | 102,600 |
| Katowice: | 703,000 | Rzeszów: | 283,300 |
| Kraków: | 27,200 | Siedlce: | 141,500 |
| Krosno: | 254,600 | Sieradz: | 46,900 |
| Lomża: | 31,200 | Suwałki: | 48,500 |
| Nowy Sącz: | 325,300 | Szczecin: | 76,800 |

Now, back to the abbreviations for the provinces. To see what they stand for, from the search page, click on the place below the search box that says "Tutaj znajdują się wyjaśnienia skrótów." It brings up a little box with the abbreviations. It includes the instruction "Zobacz mapę," which means "See the map." Clicking on that will bring up a map of Poland with the abbreviations. (Clicking on "Zamknij mapę" closes the map.)

In case you have trouble using the box that gives the province

abbreviations, you might want to save this list somewhere you can find it easily:

(In this list I indicated diacriticals in the abbreviations, but

| | |
|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| Wa: Warsaw | Ol: Olsztyn |
| BP: Biala Podlaska | Op: Opole |
| Bs: Bialystok | Os: Ostroleka |
| BB: Bielsko-Biala | Pl: Pila |
| By: Bydgoszcz | Pt: Piotrkow Trybunalski |
| Ch: Chelm | Pl: Plock |
| Ci: Ciechanow | Po: Poznan |
| Cz: Czestochowa | Pr: Przemysl |
| El: Elblag | Ra: Radom |
| Gd: Gdansk | Rz: Rzeszow |
| Go: Gorzow Wielkopolski | Sd: Siedlce |
| JG: Jelenia Gora | Sr: Sieradz |
| Kl: Kalisz | Sk: Skierniewice |
| Ka: Katowice | Sl: Slupsk |
| Ki: Kielce | Su: Suwalki |
| Kn: Konin | Sz: Szczecin |
| Ko: Koszalin | Tb: Tarnobrzeg |
| Kr: Krakow | Ta: Tarnow |
| Ks: Krosno | To: Torun |
| Lg: Legnica | Wb: Walbrzych |
| Ls: Leszno | Wl: Wloclawek |
| Lu: Lublin | Wr: Wroclaw |
| Ło: Lomza | Za: Zamosc |
| Łd: Lodz | ZG: Zielona Gora |
| NS: Nowy Sacz | |

didn't bother with them in the town names. That's because those are all well-known place names; you should have no trouble finding the correct spellings.).

Note that in the breakdown by province, the number for Wa, Warsaw, always comes first -- unless no one by the particular surname in question lived in Warsaw province. Any province with no citizens by the name in question is simply omitted.

Note also that except for Wa, Warsaw, the abbreviations are in alphabetical order as figured by the NAMES OF THE TOWNS: Lu, Lublin, should come before Ło, Łomża, because plain L precedes Ł. In turn, Ło, Łomża, should come before Łd, Łódź, because plain o precedes ó. Similarly, Tb, Tarnobrzeg, should come before Ta, Tarnów (again, plain o before ó).

Often you can ignore the diacritical marks, but they are crucial in distinguishing Pl, Pila, from Pl, Plock. The same is also true of Łomża and Łódź, as I just indicated.

A Sample Name: Jaworski

So, let's say you key in JAWORSKI, and you click on "Szukaj," Search. You get this:

Jaworski: 44104. Wa:4814, BP:217, Bs:171, BB:826, By:1276, Ch:290, Ci:699, Cz:622, El:767, Gd:1220, Go:652, JG:917, Kl:548, Ka:2709, Ki:1847, Kn:818, Ko:634, Kr:1232, Ks:278, Lg:737, Ls:198, Lu:1228, Ło:71, Łd:1543, S:228, Ol:779, Op:697, Os:479, Pl:707, Pt:336, Pl:839, Po:1090, Pr:138, Ra:2267, Rz:400, Sd:818, Sr:611, Sk:748, Sl:461, Su:173, Sz:1196, Tb:838, Ta:482, To:1587, Wb:832, Wl:853, Wr:1867, Za:470, ZG:894

This means there were a total of 44,104 Polish citizens named Jaworski as of 1990 (but since 6% of the population was not included, there were surely more). The data after that is a breakdown of where those Jaworskis lived by province. What more is there to say?

Well, from my experience, there are a few comments in order. For one thing, you may ask -- you SHOULD ask -- what do the numbers mean, and where did they come from?

They indicate the number of Polish citizens who bore that particular surname as of 1990, according to the database maintained by the PESEL Government Information Center PESEL is a Polish government agency that assigns every

citizen an identification number -- in practical terms, it's a lot like the Social Security number for U. S. citizens. I know every citizen in permanent residence in Poland must get a PESEL number, but I'm not sure at what age. Thus I'm not positive the numbers include children. (If anyone can enlighten me on this, I'd welcome the information!). But it does include virtually all adults.

OK, so does this mean 4,814 Poles named Jaworski lived in Warsaw? NO!!!! It means that many Jaworskis lived in the PROVINCE of Warsaw. People often miss this point. The figures for provinces include all the towns and villages in that province, not just the main city which served as its administrative center. We have no access to data on who lived in what town or village -- just a total for the province in question.

Also, the provinces given were the ones in force when the data was collected in 1990 -- the 49 provinces that existed under the setup from 1975 to 1998. Beginning in 1999, all that changed. If you want to figure out how those provinces correspond to the current ones, you need to visit one of the sites online that compare them. Here are two good ones:

http://www.polishroots.com/geo_maps.htm

<http://www.rootsweb.com/~polwgv/49provs.html>

Another point: do the numbers for Jaworski include Jaworska? Yes, they do.. For surnames ending in -ski/-ska, -cki/-cka, and -zki/-zka, you can safely assume that the figure for the standard masculine form includes the feminine form as well. Thus Grabowski includes Grabowska, Zawadzki includes Zawadzka, Nowacki includes Nowacka, and so on.

(But I think they dropped the ball on some of the less common adjectival names, such as those ending in -y and -a. For instance, they list Gumienna borne by 756 Poles, and Gumienny by 865. It seems to me they should have combined them into one entry, since Gumienna is just the feminine form of Gumienny. With names ending in -y and -a, therefore, keep your eyes open!)

How Can I Get Addresses?

OK, so now you know what you've got. Now the big question: how do you get addresses?

The short answer is, you don't. The long answer is, you get them the same way you would have if this database had never been put online: by research. Polish privacy laws do a pretty good job of keeping names and addresses, well, private.

In most cases, the question doesn't arise anyway. One of the things you quickly learn from looking at this data is that the vast majority of Polish surnames are not concentrated in any one place. Getting this data usually doesn't tell you a thing about where your family came from. Surnames developed centuries ago, and with all that's happened since then, there's

been plenty of time for people to move around. Even surnames that clearly refer to a specific, unique place name usually turn out to be diffused over much of the country.

And besides, if your name is Jaworski and you think your ancestors came from Warsaw, what good does it do you? You've got 4,814 Jaworskis in Warsaw province as of 1990. Even if you had their addresses, are you going to write them all? I don't think so.

Still, having said all this, I must admit sometimes this data DOES indicate a concentration in one area. In such a case it would be great to have some way of getting an address. The hard way -- the way you'll usually have to do it -- is to dig and dig till you trace your ancestors back to a specific area, then try to make contact with a priest or other person in that area who'll help you get addresses.

Is there ever a short cut? Sometimes. If you find a name is highly concentrated in one area, or you know the exact area they came from, you have a better shot at getting addresses than if you just say, "Duh, my ancestors came from Poland." One source that might be worth a look was mentioned in the July 2000 issue of the *_Polish-American Journal_*. In that issue the PAJ Answerman suggested one can find individuals or families "by contacting the one office in Poland that has on file the addresses of all people currently living in Poland: Centralne Biuro Adresowe, ul. Kazimierzowska 60, 02-543 Warsaw, POLAND."

Now I have no idea whether this works or not, and it's of no help if a name is scattered all over the country. But in instances where a name is highly concentrated in one area, I like

to pass this info along. If this Central Address Office does provide you with addresses for folks with your ancestral name in your ancestral area, chances are decent those addresses belong to relatives. It's worth a try.

Also possibly worth a try is the Polish telephone directory online at this site:

http://tel.portal.pl/asp/szukaj_a.asp

The problem with this is, you have to specify a surname and a location. So it's not much good for fishing around if you have just a name or a place, but not both. Please notice, that this site also demands correct spellings with Polish letters. And it won't let you use wildcards.

So we're back to how you input Polish letters -- and that's a whole other subject in itself! I can't tackle that in this issue. Besides, I already discussed it a previous issue of *_Gen Dobry!_*, Volume II, number 6, "Why Can't I Key In Polish Letters?" If you want to read it go here:

http://polishroots.org/gendobry/GenDobry_vol2_no6.htm.

Conclusion

If you happen to have a copy of my book on Polish surnames (the 2nd edition, not the first), you can read more about this in Chapter XI, which is devoted to discussing the Surname Dictionary.

To sum up, it's good news that this data is now available online, but you should temper your enthusiasm: you may find it's not as easy to use as you'd think. And even if you find what you're looking for, it may not tell you what you hoped it would.

It's like any other source of potentially useful info. If you want to find a prince, you've gotta kiss a lot of frogs; and if you want to find your roots, you've gotta dig a lot of holes. This online database is one more place to dig where you MIGHT hit paydirt. Or you may just end up kissing a frog. Pucker up and try to enjoy it! ③

Written by William F. "Fred" Hoffman,
<WFHoffman@prodigy.net>. Previously published by *_Gen Dobry!_*, Vol. III, No. 8, 31 August 2002. PolishRoots™:
<http://PolishRoots.org/>.

Edmund F. Kiedrowski

With the death of Edmund F. Kiedrowski (88) of Cowlesville, N.Y. on Sunday, August 25, 2002, Western New York's Polonia has lost one of its finest old gentlemen.

Edmund was born in Buffalo, N.Y. on October 14, 1914 to Paul Kiedrowski of Osusznica, Poland and Marianna Grzenia of Koscierzyna, Poland. Edmund's father and grandfather immigrated to Buffalo in 1881.

He married Alice Stanczewska in 1942 in Buffalo. The couple celebrated 60 years of marriage this past January. They had two children, Peter of Cowlesville and Mary Busch of Attica, N.Y. Edmund is also survived by a sister, Irene Gardner, and three grandchildren.

He was a veteran of WWII serving in the 209th Coast Artillery. Later he was employed as a toll collector for the Thruway Authority from which he retired in 1980.

In 1959 an article appeared in the Buffalo Evening News with a picture of Edmund interviewed for his opinion on voting. A certain Martin von Kiedrowski of Port Colborne, Ontario saw the article and wrote Edmund to inquire about his roots. This led to Edmund taking an interest in his family tree, along with his ethnicity, which lasted for the rest of his life. He soon started researching his genealogy at the Rochester, N.Y. Family History Center (the closest LDS [Mormon] center at that time). Edmund eventually moved his pedigree back to the year 1787 to his great-great-grandparents and discovered his descent from the noble Lew-Kiedrowskis, ultimately from the village of Kiedrowice near Bytow in Kashubia. This led to several trips to Poland and friendships in the Kashubian community with noted activists and writers such as Bronek Socha-Borzestowski of London, England; Pawel Brzeski of Toronto, Ontario and brothers Jerzy & Wojciech Kiedrowski of the Kashubian - Pomeranian Association in Gdansk.

Edmund was a member of the Polish Genealogical Society of New York State (PGSNYS), the Polish Arts Club (of which he was a past president), the St. John Kanty Drum Corps and the Cowlesville Fire Company (a member of the latter for over 50 years). He was a past recipient of the Heritage Award from the Am-Pol Eagle. He was also involved with the Boy Scouts of America of which he became a scoutmaster in 1934 and was his troop's first Eagle Scout.

His funeral was held on Friday, August 30, 2002 from Sacred Heart Church in Bennington, N.Y. Burial was also in Bennington.

To our new members

Witamy

| | |
|----------------------------|------------------------|
| Patricia J. Hupkowicz | Orchard Park, NY |
| Elizabeth A. Wisz | Williamsville, NY |
| Kristine M. Wilhelm | Yale, MI |
| Patricia Neuland | Alden, NY |
| Karen Wolniakowski | Hayward, WI |
| Pierre La Joie | West Seneca, NY |
| Sophie Hodorowicz-Knab | Grand Island, NY |
| Karen Lawson | Ames, IA |
| Buz Kuzan | Wrightsville Beach, NC |
| Lisa Lopez | Mcdonough, GA |
| Lawrence Szczepanski | Cheektowaga, NY |
| Gerald & Diane Dubiel | Grand Island, NY |
| Camille A. Lawless | Williamsville, NY |
| Wendy Murray | Darien Ctr, NY |
| Christine Abrams | Lakewood, NJ |
| Patricia Ceranski | Delanson, NY |
| Grace M. Smokowski | Lackawanna, NY |
| Alice Drabik | Hollywood FL |
| Dr Kathy and Dennis Dibona | Hollywood FL |
| Ruth Jarmusz | Redlands, CA |
| Thomas Sztaba | Derby, NY |
| Sandy & Bill Gworek Sr | Grand Island, NY |
| Jon Klaybor | Amherst, NY |
| Dan & Kathy Filipski | Cheektowaga, NY |
| Marian T. Szeliga | Cheektowaga, NY |
| Irene Wilkinson | Pindeale, CA |
| Donna Nowak | West Seneca, NY |

New members are listed in order of joining PGSNYS.

Publishing your Family History

by Sandra Maciejewski Porter
North Kingstown, RI

Several years ago, I self-published a family history of the *Descendants of Martin and Anna Szczepanski*, six generations descended from my immigrant great-grandparents. The book (228+xvi pages) turned out well and we were all extremely pleased.

There were an amazing number of design and financial decisions to make along the way. I opted for:

- cloth hardcover fan-glued binding
- acid-free paper
- text pages commercially photocopied from camera ready pages
- photographs scanned, then pages printed on LED (similar to laser) printer and inserted into text.

Getting Started

I began researching my family history in 1991, starting with my immediate family and branching outward. With the help of my parents and other relatives, I was able to go back to the 1880s, when my father's maternal grandparents immigrated to Buffalo. By the turn of the century, they had bought land in Bennington and were farmers. The family was prolific, and by the mid-1990s we had identified more than three hundred direct descendants. My father died in 1995, and in 1997 I put the book together in his memory.

Organizing and Formatting

I used a genealogical program called Brother's Keeper to organize the material, and used BK charts in the book. For the text I exported a modified register report in WordPerfect rich text format (.rtf) with footnotes and generated a list of places to use as a concordance file. (A concordance file contains words and phrases that you want to identify by page numbers in a document.) I opened the document in WordPerfect for Windows and added margins, headers, footers, and chapter head-

ings.

Indexing

Although Brother's Keeper had marked names for indexing, I wanted to also index places and women's married names, as well as charts and pictures. I used the concordance to mark places, and manually went through the text inserted indexing entries for charts, pictures, and women's names, using the husband's last name as the heading and her own (maiden) name as the subheading. We have one couple in our family in which the wife is one of five sisters (no brothers) and the husband had no strong affinity to the last name given to him by adoption, so the couple both adopted her family name when they married. He was indexed with both names.

Contacting Relatives

Although the family history was in good shape, I was not yet satisfied. I was also unsure if enough people would be interested in a book to make it worth the effort it would require, so I sent out a mailing. I created a master list of all the living

adult descendants of my father's maternal grandparents, and wrote to all the families (about 160 people). I introduced myself (I live in Rhode Island, while most of my relatives live in western New York), explained I was thinking of putting together a book of our family history, and asked if they were interested. I included family group sheets and self-addressed stamped postcards with a place for them to check if they were interested and willing to share in expenses, some lines for corrections/additions and a line to indicate a date if they would be sending more information. I asked relatives whose addresses I knew to pass on letters to those for whom I did not have addresses. I heard from a bunch of people who were

interested in a book, so I decided to go ahead.

Asking to Share Expenses

I entered the additional information and created a second

*Wow! Even though I knew
this was a vanity-press effort, I
was still bowled over when I
held my first book in my hands.
All that work had paid off!*

mailing. For this one I printed out modified register sheets for every family (so they could see how their immediate family's information would look in print) and again asked for changes. I estimated the cost of each book at \$20 and asked people to send \$10 in advance. (I told those who had helped to gather the original information not to send money but some did, and I thanked them.) This turned out to be important, as I was between jobs, and I could not afford to foot the entire bill myself. I also asked for stories and pictures to include in the book.

Adding Material

They came through! Several people sent stories about themselves and visiting relatives, pictures of weddings and family gatherings, as well as a few informal snapshots. My father had his grandfather's naturalization certificate, so including a copy of it and the court entries for the first and final papers created a section about how our ancestors became citizens. The best addition was a portrait of my great-grandmother and great-grandfather, which was put on the first page.

Additional Chapters

I used Brother's Keeper to create a list of birthdays and anniversaries, and created a list of important days for our family, month by month. Since many family names had ethnic origins and descendants are mostly English speaking, I also created a chapter about the origins and meanings of family names.

Putting It Together

After a flurry of corrections and additions, by mail and telephone, I was finally ready to begin the book. I've already told you about creating chapters with the Brother's Keeper output, and additional material which was added. Index entries were revised or recreated. I then developed a Table of Contents, a List of Descendant Charts, a List of Photographs and Illustrations, and an Introduction. Each generation became a separate chapter, with other chapters explaining family relationships, memories, special days, and some notes about names. Since this was a family history, and many of the most interested family members were older, I chose 12-point type for the body of the text. Several relatives later thanked me for making the print easier to read.

Widows and Orphans

I then went through the chapters gathering widows and orphans. (In printing, a widow is part of a line carried over to a new page or column, while an orphan is a single line at the bottom of a page with the rest of the text on a new page or column.) I used WordPerfect to mark text to keep together. For example, if a family had four children listed on four lines, I would group them in pairs, so that two children were on each page. If it were the last family in a chapter, I'd opt to put all four children together on the last page.

Creating the Index

After the pages were satisfactorily laid out with pages for

charts and pictures marked for indexing, I was ready to generate the index. Here is where all my previous work paid off. Every page was already marked with headings and subheadings. In a matter of minutes, WordPerfect went through the document, sorted the headings and subheadings, and created an index in the back of the book.

Proofreading

Of course there were mistakes. My goal was to find them before the copy went to the printer. I was grouchy. I talked incessantly about "the book." I made my teenage daughters read it. Each time I rearranged something, I had to change the index manually or generate a new index. I have great respect for people who index books for a living. Even with computers, it's hard work putting a good index together.

Decisions

Meanwhile, I was visiting printers and bookbinderies and weighing options for the final output. I had to ask and answer questions about the size of the pages, the type of paper to use, whether to print or copy, and how to bind the book. My original thought was to create a small saddle-stitched book by folding 8.5x11 sheets of paper in half and stapling in the fold. One of the bookbinders I visited demonstrated the grain of paper, and showed me how the pages move better when the grain is laid correctly. It really makes a difference! Although paper with a crosswise grain can be purchased, it is more expensive, and negates the cost savings of putting 4 pages on one sheet. Anyway, I already had too many pages to use this binding method and the number increased when I opted for photos and a larger font size.

Other Options

The commercial vanity presses offered a variety of services, but the prices were commensurate. One bookbinder I consulted specialized in leather-bound books in presentation cases, but this was much too expensive. Most "real" books are Smyth-sewn. The pages are printed in groups, called signatures. The signatures are folded in a particular way and then sewn into the binding of a book. Much of the cost of creating a book this way is in the setup charges. For a small run, the price is prohibitive. A copyshop offered a plastic spine binding, but I wanted something better. A printshop I visited offered to typeset the text, and put on a paperback cover with a glue binding. It would have been an adequate solution, but the price was a little high, even without the photographs, which would have brought the cost much higher. I kept looking.

Paper and Printing

Here I split the difference. At the urging of several professionals, I chose heavier-weight (24 lb., 25% cotton), acid free paper, since I expect the book to last a long time. Since the output was camera ready, I chose photocopying instead of printing, for the text pages at least. Although we tried various settings on different copiers, photocopying did not work well

for the photographs.

Photographs

The charge for reproducing photographs was high. But given the collection of pictures I had been lent, I really wanted to include copies of photographs in the book. I finally chose an intermediate path between the cheap option of no pictures, and the expensive option of having them professionally cropped, sized and reproduced. I purchased a scanner (in 1997 they still cost several hundred dollars, with not nearly as much capacity as even a year later) and an LED printer. It uses a light emitting diode instead of a laser, but the output is near laser quality. I copied and cropped the pages myself and printed the pages manually. I then inserted the pages into the already copied text pages. The photograph pages are not as good as I would have liked, but they are in there, and the cost was reasonable.

Binding

After much searching, I found a bindery that had the machinery to create a fan glued binding at a reasonable cost. The pages would not be printed and sewn, nor would they be inserted individually into a glue base. The pages were glued to each other in a fanlike fashion, and then bound into a hard cover. I chose a maroon cloth with the title stamped on the cover and the spine. The bindery used gold paint without additional charge, since they already had it set up for the holiday season.

Missing Christmas

I had hoped to get the books out by the week before Christmas, but they came back from the copy shop without enough time to get them bound and mailed in time. I told the bindery I'd pick them up after the holidays. In my Christmas cards, I included a note explaining and apologizing for the delay, with a little "It's coming" message they could share with a loved one if the book was to have been a Christmas present. I was buoyed by the fact that the printed pages looked good.

WebPages

Since I wanted to share the information I had gathered as soon as possible, I created a web page including information only about relatives who were deceased. Although it does not receive many hits, several people have contacted me through the web page and have found it informative.

Picking Up the Books

Wow! Even though I knew this was a vanity-press effort, I was still bowled over when I held my first book in my hands. All that work had paid off! I had picked it up at lunchtime, and floated back to the office. I still use it to give me a boost when I'm feeling discouraged. Perseverance pays.

Sending Out the Books


I sent them first to my immediate family and people who had helped me, followed by everyone else who had sent money. Each of the small decisions I had made for better paper, larger

print, photographs, and hard cover had added a few dollars more to the cost of each book. The original estimate was \$20, but the actual expenses were almost \$30 per book. Whatever people sent was fine with me, and help reimburse my out-of-pocket outlay. A few people were very generous. For privacy reasons, the books only went out to family members. A few books have been set aside and labeled for donation to libraries and historical societies after a suitable period of time.

Reaction

My immediate family was the funniest. After hearing me talk about "the book" for months on end, their reaction was, "It's a book!" They liked it though, as did everyone else. I received many nice notes and letters, and have corresponded with several relatives. It was a very good experience.

Repeat?

Five years later, I'm thinking of doing it again with my maternal ancestors and their families. I'm currently researching Kapuscinski, Kiec, Kwiatek, Mastykarz, Niestatek, Rzepka, Solowski, Skrok, Szczepanski, Witon, and related families and their descendants, mostly in Western New York. If you also have an interest in these families or have information to share, please contact me at maciejewskiporter@cox.net. 

Jeszcze się nie urodził,
Coby wszystkim dogodził

Polish Proverb

The man has not yet been born,
who can please everyone.

Andy Golebiowski

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FROM POLONIA TO POLAND GENEALOGY TAKE 2

by David E. Newman

(e-mail: akdave@pgsnys.org)

This is Part Two of a three-part article about my first trip of Poland which was September 9th to September 23rd, 2001. Look for Part One "From Polonia to Poland: Genealogy Take 1 in the Searchers Spring 2002 Edition Number 31.

September 12th, 2002: Keith's Day

While leaving our hotel in Wieruszów, a part of me wanted to go back to my mother's birth place in Sokolniki and stay with my reunited Werbicki family and forget the rest of the planned trip. There I felt like I was in genealogical heaven. Prior to this trip, I had little information about my mother's ancestors. In Sokolniki I could probably fill in at least 3 generations in my family database. But another part of me said there were more discoveries waiting in Poznań regarding my father's family.

The goal of the day was to reach the city of Poznań and find a hotel to stay in. As planned, we traveled to all of Keith Kaszubik's ancestral villages; Wałków, Stara Odra and Galew. My trusty digital camera came in handy for taking pictures of each village sign, parish and cemetery. In Galew, we met a distant a very nice lady and distant cousin of Keith's. I again was amazed at the dedication of our translators, Agnieszka and Darek Pieróg who questioned the locals in each area to aid in our research.

During our travels we had plenty of time for conversation. In efforts to learn a little Polish, Keith asked Darek and Agnieszka to translate the slang word "boonies meaning country side". We were informed that there was also a slang term used in Polish "za dupie" meaning "beyond the butt". When told this we all had a good laugh. Keith and I started using the Polish slang "za dupie" whenever we could.

We arrived in Poznań about 10:30 P.M. and started looking for a hotel. We learned that Poznań was a major business city and it just so happened that this weekend there was a big trade convention in town using up all the hotels. So, we drove for hours attempting to locate a hotel. One such attempt took us to a Bordelo (hotel of the night). We didn't know it was a Bordelo till we were right on top of it. We were tired but not that tired. We drove for another hour until we found a hotel which was 60 miles outside of Poznań in Osieczka near the city of Konin. I remember going to bed around 2 A.M.

September 13th, 2002: Keith's Day Again

We all slept till 11:00 A.M. After brunch, we visited Keith's

ancestral villages of Szydłowiec, Wylatkowo and Witkowo. In Witkowo, an interesting story unraveled. Keith told us that his relatives were Lutheran and the parish they attended was destroyed. With this assistance of our cunning translators we spoke with a couple of locals to find out where this church stood. We were successful in finding a village coffee shop, which had a photograph of the former Lutheran parish. Also they had a book about the history of Witkowo which Keith looked over. We were told where the parish was and walked a couple of blocks to find it. The only thing left from the parish that was still visible was an old water pump.

Since we got off to a late start we all decided to get back to the hotel, eat dinner and turn in early.

September 14th, 2002: The Niewczyk's Musical Repair Shop

In the morning, Keith and I decided to split control of this day.

I wanted to visit with some Niewczyks, the main surname on my father's side. According to the Słownik nazwisk there are only 36 people who bear the surname Niewczyk. I figure all Niewczyks are related somehow. So I asked Agnieszka to take me to the Niewczyk's Musical Repair Shop. Agnieszka thought that this was a good idea. She called the number of the shop I gave her that I got off of the Internet several months ago. After she finished with her conversation she said that the Niewczyks would be very interested in meeting me and that their shop is located in the Old City of Poznań.

Keith also had some more villages he wanted to check out, so we left the hotel as soon as we could.

We first visited Kostrzyn, birthplace of Keith's great-grandmother Anastasia Waligóra. What's interesting about traveling in Poland is these cities, towns and villages we were in have been around for more than 300 years. Kostrzyn was celebrating it's 750th birthday. I was given 40 US dollars on the first day in Warszawa from a member of our tour to give to a small parish during my travels and the parish in Kostrzyn was the parish I decided to give the money to.

Our next stops were Swarzędz, Tulce, and more villages for Keith's genealogy.

Prior to the trip, PGNYS Vice President Ed Kornowski asked me to give his friend Wiesław Małyszka in Poznań some of the new US Statehood quarters. We met Wiesław at a gas station near his residence. Wiesław was kind enough to lead us in his samachód (car) to the two villages of Sławie. According to my great-great Grandfather's naturalization record, he was from Sławie, Poznań. Searching the cemeteries in both Sławie wasn't eventful. We thanked Wiesław for this time and started on our way to the Old City of Poznań.

As we approach the Old City doors, my heart started beating



fast with anticipation. Walking down a side street, not too far from the Old Square on the left-hand side was a little shop with a sign that had Stefan and Benedykt Niewczyk written on it. I couldn't believe my eyes. We all carefully walked into the shop. I was awestruck at all the woodwind instruments and harps on display. We introduced ourselves and learned that the two very tall gentlemen were Stefan and Benedykt Niewczyk. I couldn't believe I was speechless at this time. My brain turned to Jell-O. All I could do is ask if I could take pictures of their magnificent looking shop of musical instruments. Once given permission, I took pictures of



David Newman, Benedykt Niewczyk, Stephen Niewczyk

everything in sight: Many certificates and medals carpeted the walls, an old photograph of their shop in 1906, and 1885 incorporation sign of the shop.

After talking briefly with both gentlemen, we learned that the musical repair shop has been in the Niewczyk family since 1885 in Lvów (Polish) Lviv (Ukrainian). In 1906 the shop moved to Poznań. Stefan Niewczyk is in his 80's which is my grandfathers age and Benedykt is in his mid 40s. Agnieszka

asked some more questions about their family. We then learned that the surname Niewczyk used to be spelled Niwczyk. Before this trip, Keith sent a message to Fred Hoffman of the Polish Genealogical Society of America and foremost authority in the U.S.A. on Polish surnames, about my ancestral surname Niewczyk. Keith believed that the German diphthong "ie" has the same pronunciation as the Polish "i." Mr. Hoffman graciously replied with several possible origins and meanings. One of which was "I can find that it might come from is *_niwa_*, 'soil, field,' so that it might mean 'the son of the farmer.'" The suffix *-czyk* 'son of, assistant' could be added to *Niw-*, and 'farmer's son' or 'farmer's helper' is at least plausible. We do see many names beginning *Niw-* with variants in *Niew-*, so I think it likely these are variant forms." Both Keith's and Mr. Hoffman's hypothesizes were correct.

I was also informed that there are some Niewczyks' buried in Lvów. Also the Niewczyk family settled in the Polish towns of Miejska Górka, Słupia and Pakosław in the Rawicz powiat (county). Although we talked to these gentlemen for 2 hours, it seemed to be an eternity.

Darek took pictures of the Niewczyks and me. We then parted our way, thanking them for their time and attention. After which, we ate at an Italian Pizzeria only a couple of doors down from the Niewczyk's Shop. After pizza, we left Poznań in route to Chojnice, Kashubia.

In Chojnice, we got a hotel and took a walk down the streets of the small city. While walking we noticed candles in the windows of all the homes. Later we discovered the display of candles was for the September 11th Attack in New York City.

September 15th, 2002: End of our Genealogical Adventure

Details of this day are found in *Searchers* Winter Edition Number 30 article "My Day in Kashubia, Poland" by Keith Kaszubik.

In the evening we arrived in Gdańsk and the Posejdon Hotel which was where we were to meet back up with our tour. We arrived before the rest of the tour so we took a drive to the Old City of Gdańsk where I took some money out of a Bankomat (ATM Machine) and checked my e-mail at a nearby Internet-Café.

When we got back to the hotel the rest of our touring companions arrived and were checking in. Many had stories to tell of their adventures.

That evening Darek, Agnieszka, Keith and I stayed up at the hotel bar talking and watching a wedding reception take place (which always scares Keith!). Interestingly we saw no *oczypiny* being performed. Agnieszka told me that the traditional Polish weddings in general are being replaced with western culture.

(Continued on page 16)

(Continued from page 4)
 Duszynskis”.

Today I am the family genealogist, living in Detroit, where I find quite a bit of information about the maternal relatives. . I eventually found more information about the great uncle that was a priest that I was first looking for. My older brother ended up getting a job that brought him to South Bend, Indiana. Yet, this is always a great family story to pass down about how excited I was when I found a story and picture of a relative, just like my great grandfather was about finding his. ③

(Continued from page 5)

| | | | |
|----------------|---------------|-----------|--------------|
| Krzywica | rickets | Rak | cancer |
| Marazm | malnutrition | Słabość | debility |
| Nerka | kidney | Storość | senility |
| Odra | rubeola | Suchoty | consumption |
| Ospa | smallpox | Wietrzna | chicken pox |
| Ospa dziecięca | | Wól, wole | goiter |
| | chicken pox | Wrzód | ulcer |
| Płonica | scarlet fever | Zapalenie | inflammation |
| Połogowy | puerperal | mózgu | encephalitis |
| Poronienie | miscarriage | nerek | nephritis |
| | | opłucnej | pleurisy |

Lepszy łut szczęścia niż funt złota.

Polish Proverb

**Better an ounce of luck
 than a pound of gold.**

(Continued from page 15)

September 16th, 20002: Saying good-bye to Darek and Agnieszka.

In the morning we said farewell and thanks to Darek and Agnieszka for their time and talents. They told us to contact them when we arrived back in Warszawa. They were interested in knowing how the rest of our trip in Poland turned out. We told them we would call them first thing. As our bus was leaving the parking lot of the hotel, I could see Darek and Agnieszka from a window waving "do widzenia".

In the 3rd and final part of this article I will detail the rest of the tour in Poland with our 35 touring friends from the United States. Stay tuned.



Saying good-bye to Darek and Agnieszka Pierogi in Gdańsk.