



SEARCHERS



Number 51

POLISH GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY OF NEW YORK STATE

Issue 2, 2009

Preserving Our Past Since 1988

NEW PGSNYS WEBSITE

www.pgsnys.org

PGSNYS

Polish Genealogical Society of New York State

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A Warm Welcome

Welcome to our website! The Polish Genealogical Society of New York State (PGSNYS) is dedicated to the dissemination and sharing of information and assisting members as they research their Polish ancestors. Our Society also promotes research and publication of the history of Poles in New York State. Through public speaking engagements and civic functions, PGSNYS members educate others on Polish history and culture.

The Society was founded in September of 1988 by (the late) Michael Drabik to promote the study of Polish genealogy in the Western New York and Southern Ontario areas and beyond.

2008-2009 Officers

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FOR YOUR INFORMATION

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.

Annual dues are \$15 (\$18 Canada, \$25 other countries). Your membership entitles you to three editions of the Searchers and participation in the PGSNYS Yahoo Group. New members receive an information packet to help you get started. The expiration date of your membership is on the mailing label.

Please remit your membership by check or money order to:

PGSNYS
c/o Chuck Pyrak
12 Grant Road
Snyder, NY 14226



Please remember to send any changes to your postal or e-mail address to the above address or to cpyrak@roadrunner.com

Also if you are a member not receiving e-mail from the PGSNYS Mailing list, send an e-mail to cpyrak@roadrunner.com

For submission to the Searchers Newsletter, deadlines are as follows:

1st Edition - February 15th for April mailing

2nd Edition - June 15th for August mailing

3rd Edition - September 15th for November mailing

Submissions to the Searchers can be made by postal mail (**c/o Searcher Editor**) or via e-mail to

editor@pgsnys.org or niewczyk@verizon.net

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Potpourri

FOREST LAWN CEMETERY FILM PROJECT

The WNY Genealogical Society, Inc. recently announced the completion of their microfilming project at Forest Lawn Cemetery in Buffalo, NY.

Twenty-three rolls of film holding the cemetery records are available for public use in the Grosvenor Room of the Central branch of the Buffalo & Erie County Public Library.

Refer to the Microfilm Guide on top of the microfilm cabinet for instructions on how to use these films.

THE OLD PHOTO ALBUM

Thank you to all who so generously submitted their family wedding photos for inclusion in our Searchers newsletter. To our surprise and delight, we received over 40 photos; several with interesting background stories on the couples to be married.

Because of space restraints, we were able to use just a few of the pictures.

However, in the very near future we plan to include the remaining photos in an "Old Photo Album" feature on our new website.

WITAMY!

A warm welcome to the following members who have joined us since March 2009.

Irma Burns
Buffalo, NY

Rosemarie Kud
Grand Island, NY

Amy Harnett
Buffalo, NY

Andrea Reynolds
Houston, TX

Kathleen Cortes
Morganville, NJ

Linda Freeman
Appleton, NY

President's Message

This past June the PGSNYS Website at www.pgsny.org received a facelift. This was stage 1 of a series of changes that better serves our membership and the genealogical community.

PGSNYS Secretary Susan Malyszka took over as webmaster last year in 2008. The first goal was to redesign the look and feel of the current website and update

the available content. Susan has accomplished this and more. The next goal for improving the website involves public comment. We are asking for inputs from the membership and community. We are very interested in knowing what features would you like to see on the website. Is there some information that we're not providing? What are your concerns and thoughts. All inputs will be seriously considered, then prioritized and

implemented. Please don't hesitate to let us know your ideas. Send your website ideas to:

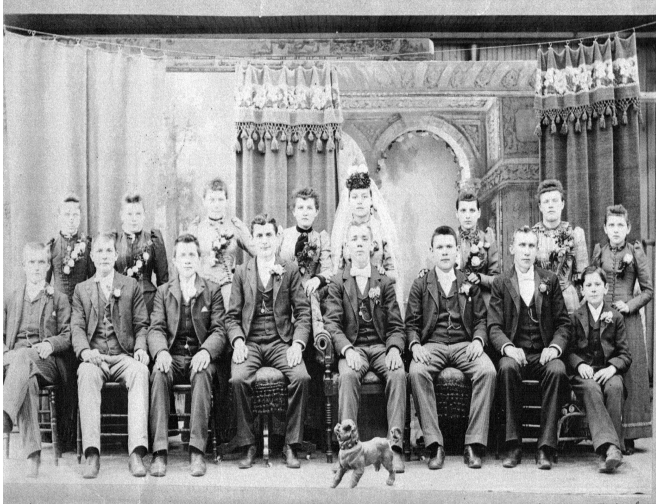
webmaster@pgsnys.org

or you can send a letter to the society at the following address:

Attn: Webmaster
c/o David Newman
12645 Rt 78
East Aurora, NY 14052

The Old Photo Album

Weddings in Western New York's Polonia



Martin Thrun & Julia Wilczewski

May 29, 1893

St. John Kanty Church, Buffalo, NY

One of our out of town members, Art Thrun, sent this photo of his grandparents wedding. They were married in the newly formed St. John Kanty parish in 1893 and this was the 18th wedding solemnized in the church. Art believes the cute little dog prancing at the feet of the groom is a statue and possibly a good luck charm?

Martin and Julia Thrun raised their family of nine children on Shepard St. in Buffalo's eastside Polonia.

Art would like to know if any of our readers recognize where this photo was taken; possibly an auditorium or hall with the various elaborate stage curtains and background scenery, or if anyone knows of an old Polish good luck custom involving the doggie?

The photo below was submitted by member Dolores Konopa of her mother's first marriage. Bronislawa (Bernice) Przybysz married Wojciech Walas on September 5, 1925. This was an arranged marriage as was the custom in the old country.



Wojciech Walas & Bronislawa Przybysz

September 5, 1925

Transfiguration Church, Buffalo, NY

Sitting next to the bride is her sister, Adeline Przybysz, and standing next to Wojciech, his brother, Michael Walas. The flowergirl was Michael's daughter, Stella Walas. The others in the picture are unidentified.

To have and to hold

With this ring I thee wed

The Old Photo Album - Continued



*Franciszek Wisniewski & Michalina Gorska
1899*

*Transfiguration Church Buffalo, New York
Grandparents of Esther Robaczynski Boruszewski*



*Michael Topolski & Zofia Bizon
November 13, 1907
Corpus Christi Church Buffalo, NY
Grandparents of Don Topolski*



*Frank Zydel & Rose Polewska
June 15, 1909
St. Stanislaus Church Buffalo, NY
Back row, 2nd man Joseph Polewski
4th man Valentine Zydel
Submitted by Ruth Madar*



*Vincent Mazurczyk & Agnes Piontkowska
September 1, 1934
Assumption Church Buffalo, NY
Attendants: Fred Mazurczyk
and Anne Lojewski
Parents of Rita Hider*

The Old Photo Album - Continued



Double Wedding

Joseph Poczciwinski & Cecelia Kwiatkowska on left;
Tekla Kwiatkowska & Jan Bubacz on right

October 8, 1909

St. Adalbert's Church Buffalo, NY

Joseph & Cecelia are Pauline Gebura's grandparents

Part tradition and part superstition decreed that the older sister must be married before her younger sibling. So when Tekla and Jan announced their desire to marry, her parents said "No, Teckla could not marry because Cecelia, the older of the two sisters, did not have a prospective husband."

As the family story goes, one evening, with friend, Joseph Poczciwinski, and family gathered around the Kwiatkowski's dinner table, Tekla again pleaded with her father, Adalbert, to let her marry Jan Bubacz, but to no avail. Someone then suggested that Joseph would make a good husband for Cecelia. She agreed to this arrangement as she knew him from his frequent visits to her home and his friendship with her brother. So with a shake of the hand between Joseph and Adalbert, the decision was made and a double wedding was in the making.

The witnesses at the wedding were Jan Marchlewski, Katarzyna Kozłowska, Leokadya Nowak, and Tomacz Paucki

Cecelia and Joseph were married for 30 years until he died in 1939 at age 54. They were the parents of nine children. Tekla and Jan were married for 32 years until his death in 1941. This union produced three children.

Joined together in holy matrimony



John Prabucki & Maryann Petyk
June 19, 1919

Corpus Christi Church, Buffalo, NY
Parents of Edward Prabucki

The Old Photo Album - Continued

World War II interrupted the courtship of Floyd Zgoda and Adele Kotecki when Floyd was called in the first draft. They agreed if either one found someone else while he was away that would be OK.

Floyd, a Sergeant in the US Army, was assigned as a Morse Code Radio Operator on Air Force transportation planes and was serving his duty in Italy and Africa.

His proposal to Adele was unique. Unable to find anything else suitable to write on, he composed his proposal on toilet paper and mailed it to Adele. She said yes!



Floyd Zgoda & Adele Kotecki
June 9, 1945

St. Andrews Church – Sloan, NY

Submitted by Barbara Golibersuch, niece of Adele

Floyd came home on May 30, 1945 and the happy couple went ring shopping. They invited their wedding guests in person and the ceremony took place nine days later.

The festivities included a three meal reception that cost a total of \$88.00. Several thoughtful guests gave rationing stamps as gifts.

From this day forward ...

I promise ...



Edward Smiegiel & Arleen Tomczak
June 15, 1949
Buffalo, New York

Left to right in photo: Florence & Matt Berlinski, Millie Kotecki, & Stanley Tomczak Jr., the Bride & Groom, next couple unidentified, flower girl, Elaine Zima, John & Dorothy Molenda, and Floyd & Adele Zgoda.

Submitted by Don & Barbara Golibersuch

The Old Photo Album - Continued



***Leonard E. Amborski & Irene Kazmierczak
October 3, 1944
Holy Name of Jesus Church – Buffalo, NY***

A family connection brought Leonard and Irene together when they met after his brother and her sister started dating.

Irene was Leonard's date through his four years at Canisius College.

During World War II, Leonard taught Army Air Corp students and after the war worked for the Dupont Corp. for forty-four years.

Congratulations to the Amborski's on the celebration of their 65th anniversary in October 2009.

Love Honor Cherish



***John Cyna & Anna Baich
November 20, 1948
Buffalo, NY
Parents of John Cyna***

This unveiling ceremony (Oczepiny) took place at the bride's home. The bride's veil is removed and replaced with the cap (czepek) to signify the transition from maiden to wife. The groom also wears a party hat covered in funny items to ensure the marriage is filled with happiness and laughter.

Also in the photo are Mary Cyna Mandt & Carl Mandt & Helen Harisimowics Cyna & Blance Steppian Cena.

The Old Photo Album - Continued



Daniel J. Kij & Alicya Lasota
July 17, 1954
Precious Blood Church Buffalo, NY

This photo depicts the Parental Blessing or *Rodzicielskie Błogosławieństwo*. On the morning of the wedding at the home of the bride, the couple kneels as both of their parents ask for God's blessing on their children and wish them health, happiness and children in their marriage.

In turn, the couple expresses their thanks for all the love and care received from their parents over the years and also asks forgiveness for any misdeeds they have committed.

With this ring I thee wed

The celebration of Daniel and Alicya's wedding was on a grand scale. The ceremony included a Nuptial Mass concelebrated by five officiating priests at Precious Blood Church in Buffalo, NY.

As was the Polish custom, visits were made to their godparents and other respected guests to personally invite them to the wedding. Formal invitations, in both Polish and English, were also mailed to the other guests.

Państwo Franciszek Lasota
 ma zaszczyt prosić szanownych
 państwa na ślub swej córki
 Alicji
 z Panem Danielem J. Kij
 w Sobotę dnia 17-go Lipca, 1954 r
 o godzinie 10-ej rano
 w Kościele Przenajdroższej Krwi
 Lewis i Wyman ul.
 Buffalo, New York

600 friends and relatives attended the festive wedding reception at the Adam Plewacki American Legion Post in Buffalo.

Alicya was a teacher of Polish Folk Dancing, and to the delight of the wedding guests, they were entertained by an ensemble of folk dancers that included students and fellow instructors from Alliance College in Cambridge Springs, PA.

Joined together in holy matrimony

My Dedication to Ancestral Research

-by Edward Prabucki

In the past twenty years or so, what I attempted – as many thousands have also done – was to do Ancestral Family Research, so that I could be in the know about that which, for too long, was unknown. I obtained what I felt was unobtainable – that is, information and statistics about my ancestors from centuries past. I continued to research more facts on my ancestors, but I was disappointed, as some of it was not to be found.

Many thanks to those assisting me in my research. Their dedication and their effort certainly was credible – in fact I felt it was incredible – therefore I thought there could be an end to this research, though that end was never to be.

My ancestors were too burdened – too busy to survive – to record their daily activities, certainly to them very trivial to their useful future needs; while I see it differently as very meaningful to my present inquisitive needs in my research.

May I add that without the Polish Genealogical Society of New York State's effort and their infinite information, I would never have recovered what I thought was unrecoverable – the statistics of ten generations of my family.

Initiating my research with my –

1-Father-(1)-Jan Prabucki-b.1892

2-Grandfather-(2)-Piotr Prabucki-1864

3-Great Grandfather-(3)-Michal Prabucki-1836

4-2nd Great Grandfather-(4)-Roch Prabucki-1804

5-3rd Great Grandfather-(5)-Jozef Prabucki-1764

6-4th Great Grandfather-(6)-Kazimierz Prabucki-1730

7-5th Great Grandfather-(7)-Andrzej Prabucki-1705

8-6th Great Grandfather-(8)-Tomasz Prabucki-1674

9-7th Great Grandfather-(9)-Gregorz Prabucki-1645

10-8th Great Grandfather-(10)-Albertous Prabucki-1620

Needless to say, I regret that further effort to complete my family research was thwarted by the lack of church and civil records.

Pol ish American Wedding memories

By Laurel Myszker Keough

Sturdy wood and wicker trunks carried our immigrant ancestor's belongings as they crossed the ocean to America. More important were memories of cherished customs and traditions that they carried in their hearts and integrated into their new lives.

Arranged Marriages

In the early years of America's Polonia many marriages were arranged in the local community and also with their relatives still living in Poland. Family members, having befriended an immigrant neighbor, co-worker, or boarder, would arrange for their sisters, nieces, or cousins to travel to America to marry the eligible suitor. While this was the accepted custom of the day, we can only imagine the apprehension these young women felt as they journeyed to a new life and a prospective husband they had never met.

A Dark or White Wedding Dress

Wedding attire and style also followed the immigrant bride and groom from the old country to the new. In Poland the new style of an all white wedding dress, popularized by Queen Victoria, was quickly adopted among the upper class and gentry, but the brides living on country farms and in small villages clung to the old traditions. In certain areas Polish folk dress was a popular choice for the bride and groom, but many brides were married in their very best dress. This hand-crafted dress could then be worn for years to come for all church holy days and holidays.

Wedding photos handed down from earlier generations show brides dressed in black or dark color dresses until about 1900 when the American brides and the Polish brides chose white dresses for their wedding ceremony. In the picture below, the bridal veil is decorated with a wreath of myrtle and sprigs of myrtle are pinned to the bodice of her dress and his jacket.



*Maximilian Myszker & Stanislaw Golka
August 3 1893
St. John Kanty Church Buffalo, NY*

In the summer of 1958, an article appeared in the *Niagara Frontier*, a publication of the Buffalo Historical Society. This essay, written by Dorothy Niedzwieca, included not only her personal memories of earlier local Polish American weddings but also a quote from the *Polak w Ameryce* in 1887. This is what she wrote:

Horsedrawn Trolleys

“Common sights in this section (Buffalo’s eastside Polonia) were horse-drawn trolleys. It is said that when a trolley came to a hill, all the passengers got out and pushed it up the incline. These trolleys were also used as carriages for married couples. In 1887, *Polak w Ameryce* reported, “After the church ceremony, the whole wedding party got into the trolley and the more noise and the more cigar smoke, the merrier and more successful the wedding.”

The biggest event in the life of a Pole was a wedding and it was heralded by young and old alike for weeks before the event. On the date of the wedding, a large crowd would gather at the bride’s house and wait for the wedding party to come home from the church. As they approached, a band hired for the event came to the front of the house to play traditional songs while the guests sang. The celebration would then begin in the morning and last until the next morning.

Preparing the Home for the Wedding

Prior to the wedding the bride’s home was cleared of almost all of its furniture and it was usually stored at the home of a neighbor. Even the bedrooms were stripped of furniture because the houses were small and the space was needed. The musicians played in one of the bedrooms while another was used as a

makeshift bar. Dancing took place in the living room, and when it was time to eat, tables were set up there. The cooking was done by the bride’s parents and relatives in the kitchen. The cooking and baking started about a week before the event.

The Unveiling or *Oczepiny*

After supper it was a custom to have what is known as “oczepiny” where the bride’s veil is removed while the guests sing appropriate songs. Most of the songs were of ten to twenty stanzas but most of the guests knew every word of the song.

The Money Dance

Then the floor was cleared and the men sought public approval by giving additional gifts to the bride and groom. The best man sat in the middle of the room with a stack of dinner plates in his arms. Then each man in the crowd took a spin around the room with the maid of honor, and for this privilege he paid a slight token. With the money that he gave he was supposed to crack some of the plates. If he gave the couple a silver dollar he could invariably crack a plate with the heavy coin, and the crowd would applaud. A dime or a nickel could not do it, so these were jeered at.

Then the crowd would resume dancing, and the festivities usually lasted until it was time to go to work the next day, for years ago weddings did not take place on Saturday as they do today, but commonly on Monday, Tuesday, or Wednesday. The wedding sometimes did not end with the day, for the guests would keep coming back for a few days to eat and drink up what was left. This custom is known as “poprawiny.”

As a little girl I can remember going to weddings of this kind, for they did not entirely disappear until about fifteen years ago (early 1940's). When we were not invited I can remember standing outside the home and looking in through the windows. In fact it was not unusual that one could get some food while standing outside. Some of the uninvited would even dance to the music outdoors.

Today there are no weddings that last two or three days, for with the second and third generations this custom has disappeared. A wedding today is still a big affair, but differs greatly from the early weddings.

The wedding breakfast is usually a dinner directly after the church ceremony, a light supper at about five in the afternoon, and another dinner at ten in the evening. The dancing begins about seven o'clock and the wedding party does not disperse until about three or four A.M.

Poprawiny

Some people still carry on the custom of the "poprawiny", the bride's mother inviting guests over the next day to eat up the leftovers. Some Poles follow the American custom of a wedding breakfast with no further celebration. A very small percentage of the weddings follow this form, however, because the majority celebrates the event with a large wedding in a hired hall. With succeeding generations the songs are still popular, but fewer people know the words. It does not seem likely that this custom will ever entirely disappear.

Many changes have taken place on the East Side of Buffalo but the character of the Polish people has been firmly stamped on the area."

Fifty years have passed since Dorothy Niedzwiecka shared her memories with us. Her words are to be treasured as most of our family members who would remember these weddings have already passed away.

Are these treasured traditions still being observed? When my daughter was married in 1987, we included the unveiling or *oczepiny* in the festivities. Sunday morning found us all together again for the *poprawiny*. My daughter and son-in-law wished to please his parents who were first generation Polish Americans with these traditions.



Ken Hejna & Karen Keough - Oczepiny 1987

It is important for all of us to encourage our descendants to honor their Polish heritage by incorporating these rituals into their modern weddings. I highly recommend Sophie Hodorowicz Knab's excellent book, *Polish Wedding Customs & Traditions* as a detailed source of ideas that can add special meaning to today's wedding celebrations.

A Fine Brick House

Jadwiga Domino

I enjoyed reading the Issue 1, 2009 edition of the Searchers that was mailed to my home in April. I enjoyed the "Our Little Poland" article that was originally published in the *Buffalo Illustrated Express* on Sunday, June 28, 1891 and was researched by Denise Oliansky.

One section of the article mentioned the wealthy Poles of Buffalo and in particular F. Gorski who had "a fine brick house on Townsend Street." As I read this article, I realized that this was the house in which I grew up, since my house was the only brick house on Townsend Street. My husband and I looked at the Title Search for this property and sure enough, A. Frank Gorski was the owner of that house in the 1890's.

The Title Search for 88 Townsend Street was a fascinating document to research. It began on December 11, 1816 when the property, a part of a large farm, was sold by Wilhelm Willink to Charles Townsend and George Coit. Willink was a wealthy Amsterdam merchant who was one of the investors in the Holland Land Company. On March 1, 1873, the property was sold by Charles Townsend to Joseph Bork. Bork was responsible for building hundreds of two story homes in the area around Saint Stanislaus Church. The Title Search does not indicate when the brick house was built. It could have been on the property when Bork purchased it, or the house could have been built by Bork. After passing through a number of owners, it was sold to A. Frank Gorski in the 1890's. There was a debtor judgment against Gorski in 1898 and he lost his property to the Citizens Bank of Buffalo. Sadly, one hundred years later people are still losing their homes to banks.

In June 1958 my parents, Joseph and Natalie Lewandowski, together with my brother Thaddeus (7 years old), my sister Mary (5 years old), and me (6 years old) immigrated to the United States. We were sponsored by my mother's aunt and uncle, Stella and Peter Pecyna, who lived on Detroit Street which is one block away from Townsend Street. Our family lived with my aunt and uncle until my parents bought

the brick house on 88 Townsend Street in August. My parents chose that house because it was very close to St. Stanislaus Church and School and within a very short walking distance from the Broadway Market. We lived in the Townsend Street house until the summer of 1971. My parents continued owning that house until 1996.

I remember that house very well. The "fine brick house" was different than other houses in our neighborhood; not only because it was a red brick house, but also because it had a flat roof. There was no porch, just two cement steps that led to the front door. There was no basement. Also, there was no green space in the yard; the yard was one large concrete driveway. Our family lived in the upstairs flat and rented the downstairs. The upstairs flat consisted of a kitchen, bathroom, dining room, living room, and two bedrooms. My sister and I shared one bedroom and my parents and brother shared the second bedroom. There was no central heating. The kitchen stove served two purposes – cooking and heating. We had a space heater in the living room that was used to heat the rest of the house. The brick house was surprising cool in the summer and extremely cold in the winter. I remember wearing boots in the house in winter for warmth and sleeping with a hot water bottle wrapped in an old towel at my feet. The pieżyna (down featherbed) that my mother made for each of us also kept me toasty warm on cold winter nights.

The house had ten foot ceilings and tall windows that provided much light in the upstairs flat. My mother was especially fond of rubber tree plants (*Ficus elastica*) which grew in huge pots that stood in a row by the windows in the dining room. When the plants got too tall, my mother would cut off the tops and put them in water in old glass milk bottles to re-root. Whenever a visitor to our house admired my mother's plants, he or she would go home with one of the rooted cuttings!

To me, the best part of the house was the attic. It was adjacent to our living quarters and was a great place in which to play on rainy summer days. My mother would also hang our laundry there year round to dry. The downstairs flat was laid out similar to the upstairs, except that instead of an attic there was a garage. That garage at one time served as a stable. The horse stalls were still present in the rear of the garage. When we first moved into the house, there were three woodsheds which stood in a row in the yard across from the downstairs flat. I am sure that they must have held coal at one time. My father together with a friend dismantled these woodsheds a few years after he bought the house.

The flat roof caused problems for my parents since it was prone to leaking. Every two years or so, my parents would buy five-gallon cans of tar, warm them up at the kitchen stove, and carry them up an old ladder in the attic through an opening to the roof. There they would spread the tar with old brooms to prevent leaks which would mostly be in the kitchen. I was afraid of that old ladder and I never went on the roof. My sister, however, loved going up on the roof in the summer to read and soak up the sun's rays.

I might have been afraid of the old ladder going up to the roof, but I loved the staircase that went from the front door up to our living quarters. There were 18 stairs in all. Many times I would run down the stairs so fast that I had the feeling that I was flying.

Today "the fine brick house" no longer exists. The property is just a city lot like so many others on the East Side of Buffalo. Fortunately, I saved one red brick as a remembrance of my childhood home.

How Can We Improve the Searchers?

The Searchers Committee is looking for feedback and suggestions for our newsletter. What type of articles would you like to see more of? What do you think of our new feature "The Old Photo Album"? We need your ideas and involvement to improve the *Searchers*. Email us at: editor@pgsnsys.org.



Natalie & Joseph Lewandowski with daughter Mary in front of their "fine brick house" at 88 Townsend St. in Buffalo, New York. The occasion was Mary's Eighth Grade Graduation in June 1967.

OCTOBER SPEAKER

At our upcoming PGSNYS Meeting, our guest speaker, Lee Chamberlin, will present a program on "The New Generation of Genealogy: DNA"

This program will take place at 7:30 PM on Thursday, October 8th, at Villa Maria College Cafeteria, 240 Pine Ridge Road, Cheektowaga.

It is free and the public is welcome.

After Lee retired as an engineer from General Motors, he became interested in tracing his family tree.

After hitting a "brick wall" in his family genealogy, Lee participated in a DNA study. He will be sharing what he learned through his personal experience about the use of DNA and genealogy.

Chicago Street Name Changes

by Denise Oliansky

I came across another useful database the other day as I was trying to find some property information for my grandfather's brother who lived in Chicago in the early 1900s. On numerous documents, such as the 1900 census, his WWI draft registration, and my grandfather's ship manifest, the street where he lived was listed as Fisk Street. However, when I tried to find the property in the current Chicago tax assessor and property databases, it came up as not found. So I delved a bit deeper and came up with a database provided by Ancestry.com into which you can type the old street name and find out if the name was changed to something else over the years. For example, Fisk Street, since 1936, is now Carpenter Street, as can be seen in the example provided below. All I typed in the database was the street name since I did not have the other information requested, and it still worked. So, if you have ancestors from Chicago and cannot figure out where their street went to, check for a name change at the following url:

<http://www.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~itappnc/pipcnstreet.htm>

StreetName	StreetType	Coordinate	NSEorW	Range	Pre1910Range	NewNameAKA	YearChanged	RangeChanged
FISK	St.	1032	W			CARPENTER ST.	1936	15th-Cermak

SEARCHERS NEWSLETTER

POLISH GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY OF NEW YORK STATE
12645 Route 78
East Aurora, New York 14052

RETURN REQUESTED

PLEASE CHECK YOUR EXPIRATION DATE

NOTIFY US OF ANY CHANGE OF ADDRESS