

Stanley (Stanislaw) & Julia (Adamowicz) Kasperowicz

(may their grandchildren and their progeny enjoy a brief story of their life)

Their progeny and relatives

During the years 1850-60, in the village of Anoszki, lived **Barbara Kasperowicz (widow)** and her children....Antoni, **Franciszek**, Marek, Praxida and Anna.



Franciszek and Magdalena

Franciszek Kasperowicz and **Magdalena** (Jaroszewicz) Kasperowicz
Photo taken in 1924, one year before **their son Kazimierz emigrates** to join grandson Nikodem in the United States



Kazimierz and Grasylda

The son of Franciszek is **Kazimierz** born in 1869.
On June 26, 1888 at age 20, **Grasilda** from the family of Kanczanin became the wife of Kazimierz.

Daughter
Barbara married
Karol Sawicki

Antoni

Marek

Praxida

Barbara Kasperowicz widow five children

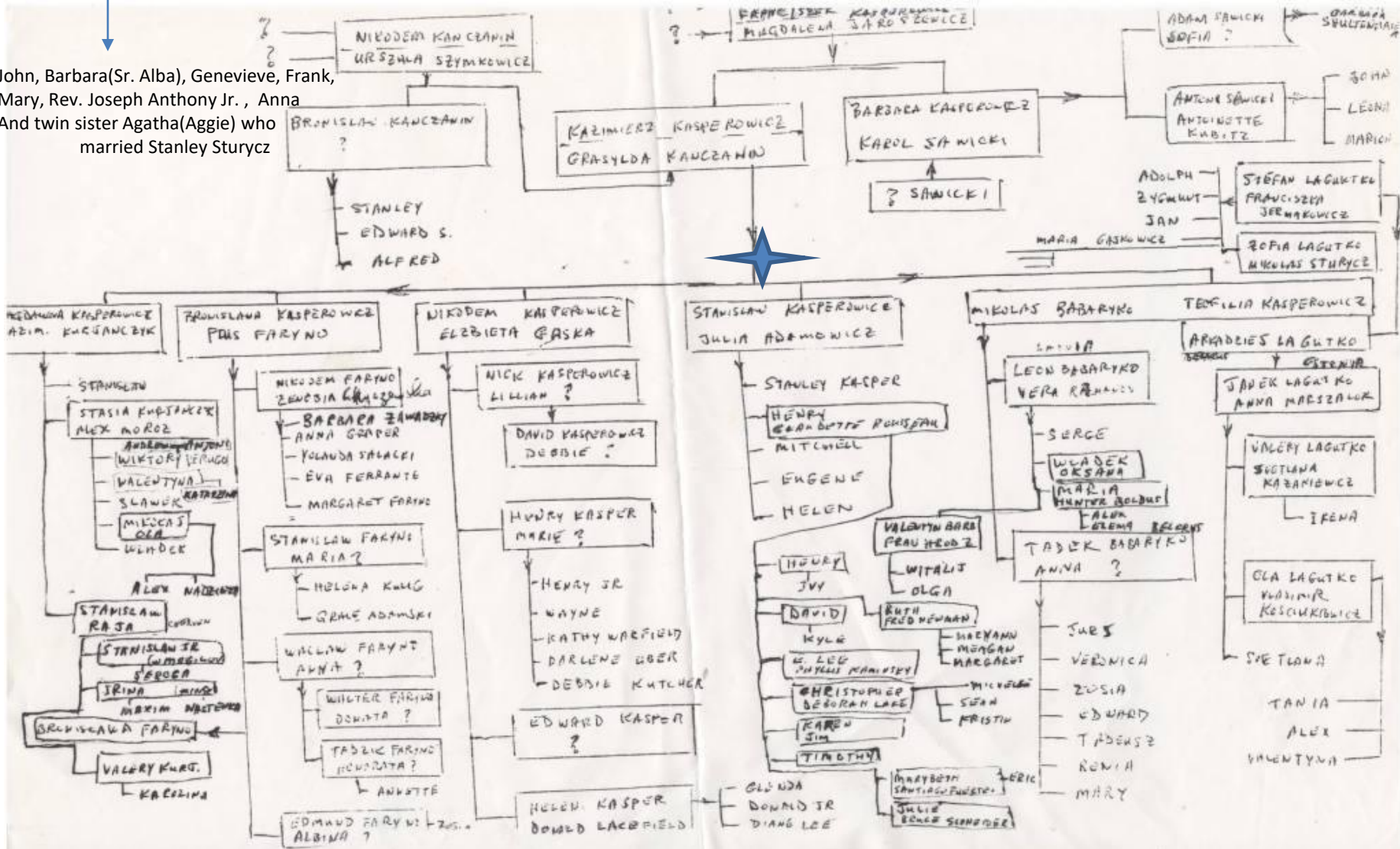
Franciszek

Anna

Piotr & Joseph Kasperowicz (Peter) b.1870 married Anna Zyzniewska

Eight children

John, Barbara(Sr. Alba), Genevieve, Frank, Mary, Rev. Joseph Anthony Jr. , Anna And twin sister Agatha(Aggie) who married Stanley Sturycz





Grasylda and Kazimierz Kasperowicz. They and their ancestors lived under Russian rule from 1795 until 1918 when the area was restored as part of the Eastern Polish frontier

Kasperowicz Home at Onoshki



Grasylda Kanczanin Kazimierz Kasperowicz

Nikodem
1891-1945

Bronislawa
1893 - 1992

Magdalena
1895-1942

Teofila
1898-1967

Stanislaw
1907-1983





Our family's ancestral farmsteads in the small neighboring farming villages of Anoszki, Zalazowie, Nowosiolki and Skoroda, near Dolginovo

DOLGINOVO



Built in 1853

The small town was and still is the center for cultural and commercial activities. The Temple and Churches are the centers for ethical and spiritual growth They provide hope, especially during times of hardship, to eliminate. despair. They served as social community centers as well. Many of our ancestral records can be found here.

Photo of St. Stanislaw Church (above)

The town of Dolginovo in the Vileyka district of Minsk region is famous throughout Belarus . The large village contains small shops, a Jewish Temple, an Orthodox and Catholic Church, St Stanislaw Catholic Church. The Church is a unique architectural monument, included in a list of state historical heritage sites. Dolginovo is surrounded by many small farming villages and serves as their cultural and commercial center.

The Catholic church was **built in 1553**. During the Russo-Polish war in 1654-1667, **this wooden church burned**. Some time later, Duke Drutsky-Sokolinsky built a wooden church in Dolginovo, and 50 years later it was necessary to build another church in the same place. The wooden church was named in honor of St. Stanislaw.

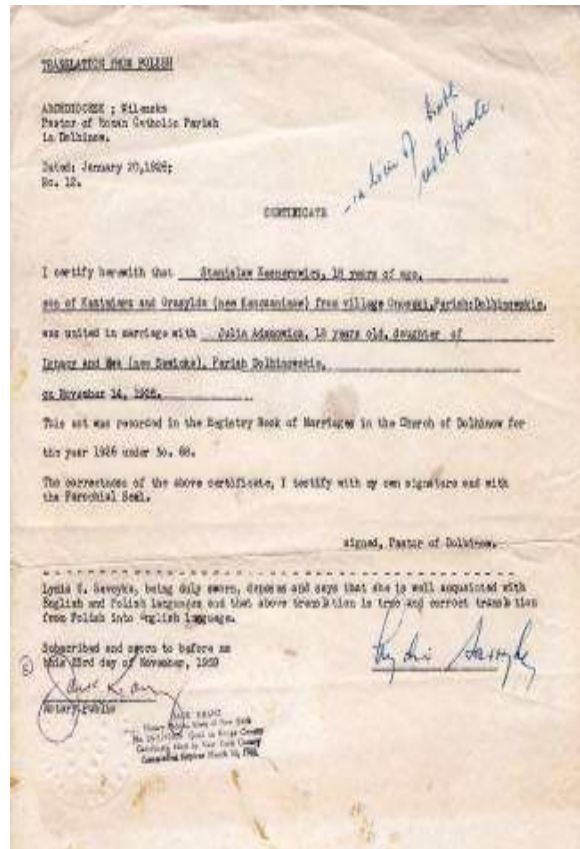
Unfortunately, the wooden building at the beginning of the XIX century was destroyed by fire; there was no money for reconstruction and a small chapel fulfilled the function of a church. **The building, as we see today, was built in 1853** by the local people. **Kasperowicz families** lived in surrounding villages.

During the Second World War, thanks to the courage of Casimir Doroshkevich, many Jews were able to hide from the Nazis in this church and were also hidden by other church members including the Kasperowicz families.

In 1965, Casimir was killed by bandits, and the church left without a patron. Local residents saved the church from closing despite the ruling communists displeasure: residents gathered in the church and prayed without a priest. At the end of the XX century, **with permission**, the church services **with clergy** were renewed.



Stanley age 17 1924



Marriage certificates Stanley and Julia (nee Adamowicz) Kasperowicz dated November 14, 1926



1927 Julia and sister in-law Theophilia, photo taken in Poland



Dolginovo (a), formerly in Poland, now in Belarus

This is where Stanley and Julia (Adamowicz) Kasperowicz were married November 14, 1926. Stanley worked as an apprentice and became a master tailor.



1920's



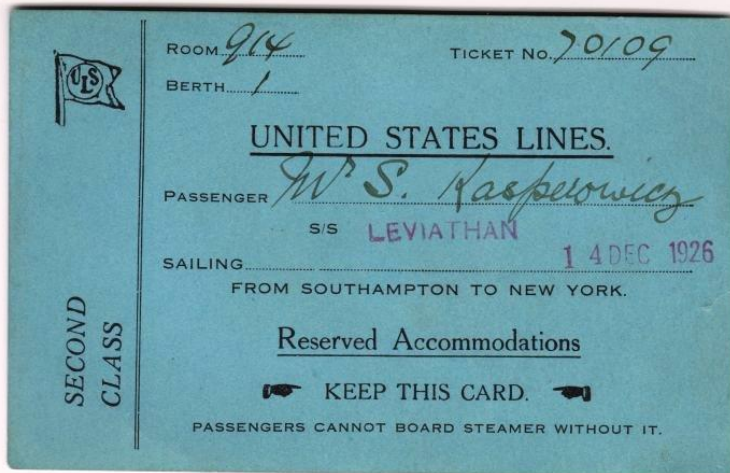
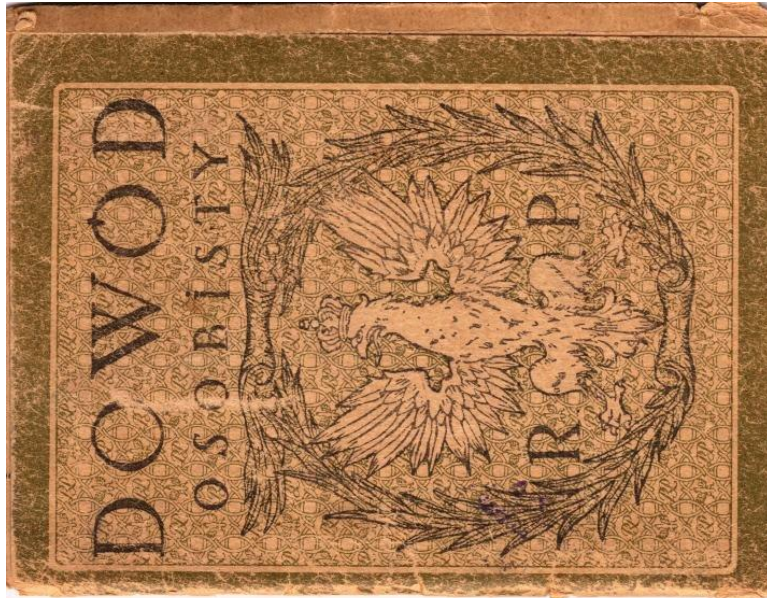
Our relatives living in adjacent villages are enjoying leisure time in Nowosiolki, with song and music, some home distilled drinks and the outdoors. “The simple pleasures of the village.” from r. to l. Julia’s brother Kaziuk , a neighbor providing music, Kaziuk’s wife Hedi, Julia’s sister Genefa and her husband Josef.

In the mid 1990's, Rev. Eugene, Mitchell and Carolyn experienced a similar get together with relatives in Kamien, Belarus down by a nearby river.

Just North West of Minsk, Stanley begins his journey west (blue star on map) from **Onoszki Poland to Gdansk(Danzig) Poland in December 1926**, then continues to England. His transatlantic crossing from England continues to New York. He is followed by Julia in 1927. They both traveled from Gdansk (formerly Danzig) Poland to England and then made the transatlantic steamship crossing 2nd class and not steerage as most of the non sponsored immigrants traveled. Julia being a young unaccompanied female needed a chaperone companion and was assigned one, whom she admired. “she was a lovely Jewish lady who spoke Polish.”



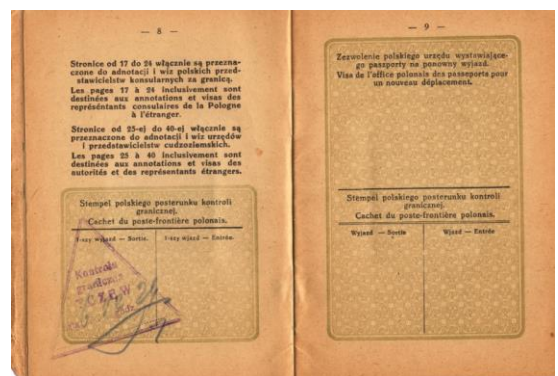
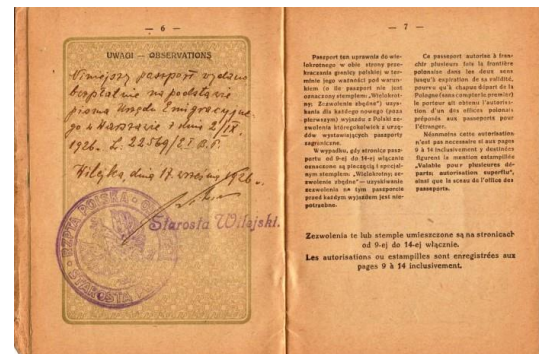
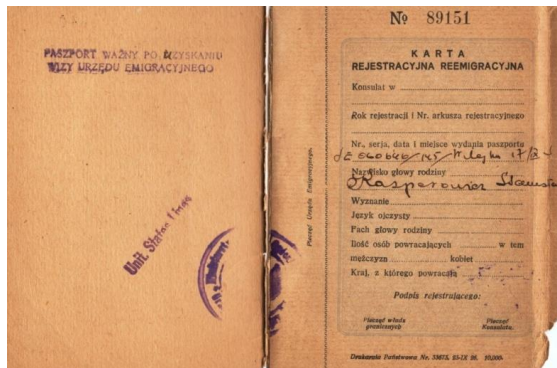
Stanislaw Kasperowicz and wife Julia passports, and Stanley's steamship ticket immigrating to the United States. They followed Stanley's older brother Nikodem who left 12 yrs. earlier in 1914, at the beginning of the 1st World War and Kazimierz with wife Grasylda who immigrated in 1925. Left behind, were the brothers' three sibling sisters.



Stanley's Passport

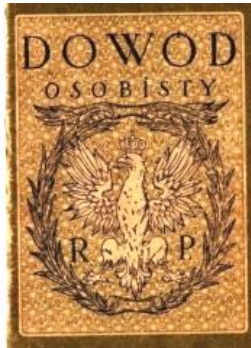


Stanley's occupation listed as farmer



Stanley had family sponsorship for immigration . He was listed as a farmer on his immigration documents. Guaranteed support by his family, presenting proof of his pending employment as a tailor, he and Julia were granted immigration status. He bought his steamship passage to the United States prior to his marriage. Stanley left Europe to come to the United States, one month after his wedding.

Stanley and wife Julia who followed him, did not go through the Ellis Island immigration process. Their immigration processing was completed by the United States immigration government officials in the port of Gdansk , before leaving Poland. However, to record their life changing event, immigrating to the United States, their son Rev. Eugene Kasper listed them on the Ellis Island memorial roster of Polish immigrants on the dates of their respective arrivals.



Julia's Passport – occupation listed as farm girl



**URZĄD EMIGRACYJNY PRZY MIN. PRACY I OPIEKI SPOŁECZNEJ
WARSZAWA, — KROLEWSKA 23.**

OSTROŻNIE PRZED ZŁODZIEJAMI

Urząd Emigracyjny ostrzega emigrantów, aby mieli się na baczności przed złodziejami i oszustami, którzy kręcą się w pobliżu urzędów, konsulatów, biur okrętowych i na dworcach kolejowych, ofiarując swe usługi w znalezieniu mieszkania, wskazaniu potrzebnego urzędu, kupnie karty okrętowej i starając się wyłudzić pieniądze od łatwowiernych wyrobowaci szlachani, na które ludzie niedowiadli często złapać się dają.

Emigranci nie powinni rozmawiać z osobami nieznanymi w wagonach i na stacjach kolejowych, w tramwajach, na ulicach i t. p.

Po informację należy się zwracać tylko do policjantów (na ulicy) i do konduktorów (w wagonach i tramwajach).

W celu ostrzeżenia emigrantów podaje się poniższy opis sposobów, najczęściej używanych przez złodziei:

Emigranci bywają okradani:

1) Na tak zwane „gubnie”: do upatrzonego emigranta podchodzi na ulicy jeden ze złodziei, będących w znowiu i nawiązując z nim rozmowę. Drugi złodziej, jego współnik, idący przed nim, umyślnie gubi woreczek lub paczkę. Podnosi ją złodziej idący z emigrantem i proponuje podzielić jej zawartość. Po chwili zwraca się do nich drugi złodziej i zapytuje, czy nie znaleźli „zgubionej” paczki. Złodziej pierwszy oczywiście zaprzecza, milczy również emigrant. Wywiązuje się spór, w czasie którego złodziej, który „zgubił” paczkę, żąda otrzymania posiadanych pieniędzy. Wspólnik jego cicho podaje się rewiąż, emigrant również pokazuje swoje pieniądze. Złodziej zwraca mu je po obejrzeniu, zawiązując w papier, przyczem zrzecnie WYJMUJE PIENIĄDZE, A NA ICH MIEJSCE WKŁADA KAWAŁKI GAZET.

2) Na „sekreterza”: jeden ze złodziei zawiera znajomość z upatrzonym emigrantem, twierdząc, że i on również wyjeżdża i właśnie idzie po wizę i że ma znajomego sekretarza konsula, który płatwi mu formalności i przyspieszy wydanie wizy. W tym celu wprowadza emigranta do jakiegokolwiek domu (gdzie uprzednio wszedł jego współnik), tam na ławce schodowej zszepia tego współnika, tytułując go „panem sekretarzem” lub konsulem i prosząc o pomoc przy wyrobieniu wizy. Wspólnik, zwany sekretarzem, przegląda papiery i pieniądze potrzebne do zapłacenia wizy, widać je w kopertce i oddaje temu, który przyszedł emigranta, z zapewnieniem, że za chwilę wróci i wizę wyda. To samo robi z emigrantem na słuch prośby swego współnika. **LECZ PIENIĄDZE NIEOSTRZEŻENIE WYJMUJE**, oddając zaskojoną kopertę z dokumentami, poczem jedąc jak drugi znikają.

3) Na „brylanty”: po zawarciu znajomości z upatrzonym emigrantem złodziej zatrzymuje jest przez drugiego złodzieja, ubranego biednie i odległego przewoźna zbliżać z Rosją, który proponuje pierwszemu kupić złotą diamentową broszkę za bardzo niską cenę. Mówi, że broszka jest bardzo cenna, obecny przy tej transakcji emigrant często sam zapytuje, czy i jemu nie sprzedadoby takich monet. Wówczas, zbieg z Rosji! oświadcza, że ma bardzo cenne brylanty do sprzedania, tanto i pokazuje je emigrantowi. Zachęczonego do kupna prowadzi do „jublera” dla sprawdzenia wartości brylantów. Przed najbliższym sklepem jubilerskim oczekuje trzech współniko-złodziei, zwykle bez kapelusza, co pozornie tak wygląda, jak gdyby stał przed własnym sklepem. Do niego zwracają się współnicy złodziei, on ocenia brylanty, czywiście bardzo wysoko. Po tej manipulacji ociężały podstępny emigrant kupuje często za wszystkie posiadane pieniądze lub nawet własne kosztowności. **ZWYKLE SZKIELKA SZLIPOWANE.**

Druk. Państw. 53081 8-5-27, 10000.

Above a two sided Warning notice issued in 1927 in Warsaw to the large number of naive immigrants from isolated villages, warning that they are targets of thieves and scams

Julia

Passport photo

Note crown on the Eagle Stamp. When the socialists (communists) took control of Poland, the Crown was removed.

With the end of communism, the crown had been restored.





Jadwiga(Hedwig/Hedi) and husband kaziuk Adamowicz (Julia's brother).
On left are Walter and older brother Roman



Julia's mother Eva (Sawicka) Adamowicz died in the 1950s. Pictured are left to right Julia's sister Genevieve, husband Joseph Dubaniewicz, Kaziuk Adamowicz his wife Hedi and Julia's sister's daughters Mary and stasia

1966 Kaziuk Adamowicz, Julia's brother working his small farm in the small village **Skoroda, Belarus**. **This is where Julia lived before marrying Stanley.**

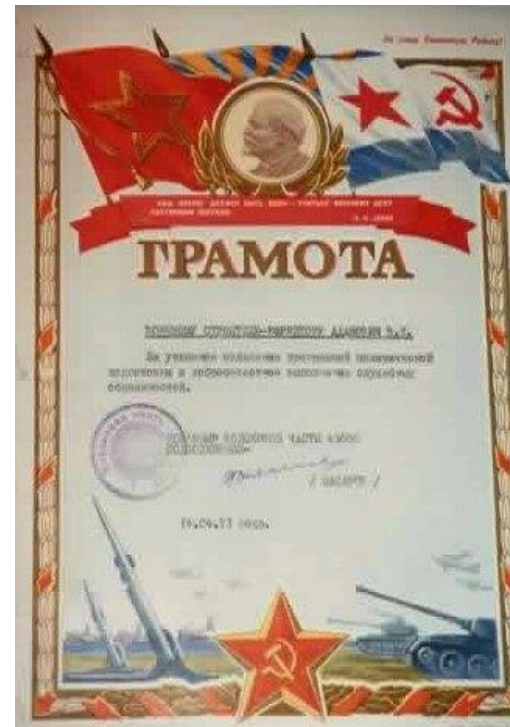


A large red star is affixed to the front of his farm house. Inside hanging on the wall is this certificate,

certificate of merit “грамота”

a home guard service award
WWII

About $\frac{3}{4}$ mi. across the field is the village of **Zalazowie** where Julia's sister **Genewefa** and **Joseph Dubaniewicz's** family lived. (see below)



1966 village of Zalazowie Belarus



Julia Kasper (hidden on left), **brother in-law Josef Dubaniewicz** milking his cow and watching him is his grand daughter Irene

Stanley, Julia and her sister Genewefa, husband Joseph and his grand daughter Irene



Stanley and Julia left this bucolic landscape behind and came to America

A new life in the United

States



He used his tailoring skill after emigrating to the United States to gain immediate employment



The Algonquin Hotel in 2017

The Algonquin Hotel in 1927

Above is where in 1927 after arriving in the United States, Stanley got his first job, as a tailor in **Manhattan**. He lived with Julia's relatives in the Bronx. Language was not a problem, since many tailors were Jewish immigrants from the same region of Europe and could speak some English as well as their Polish native tongue. Stanley would communicate with them in Polish or Russian or Belarusian. He worked serving a very demanding and notable clientele. In New York City and began learning English. Imagine the road he needed to travel as an immigrant to become acculturated!

The Algonquin opened on Nov. 22, 1902. It has a Renaissance limestone and red brick facade, is 12 stories tall, and has 174 guestrooms. The Hippodrome, the most massive theater Broadway ever saw, sat across the street until it was demolished in 1939. It has more connections to literature and the arts than any other hotel in the city. For more than 100 years, it has played host to writers, editors, actors, producers and industry types. Even today, in the Algonquin lobby, day or night, there may be some deals being struck, proposals being pitched, and hand shaking across the little tables

Stanley and Julia's family flourished. They were blessed with 5 children and eighteen Grandchildren.

Stanley and Julia's children:

Helena born 1929 and died an infant less than two months later. She was a victim of the Spanish flu epidemic. The Spanish flu epidemic started in 1928, especially deadly for the elderly and young. It affected one fifth of the world's known population and killed more people than died during the first world war.

Stanley b. March 4, 1930 Henry b. April 17, 1931 Eugene b. Sept. 28, 1933
ordained May 23, 1959 d. Oct 27, 2008 Mitchell b. 1935



Julia and Stanley Kasper

Helena b. 1/23/29
d. 3/12/29

Stanley b. 3/4/30

Henry b. 4/17/31

Eugene b. 9/12/33
d. 10/27/08

Mitchell b. 4/2/35





The memorial stone reads, “Here rests in sacred memory Helena Kasperowicz (Julia’s first born interred in New York)

Born on the 23rd of January 1929 and died 12th of March”. She died at the tail end of the flu epidemic. Three yr old Henry and four yr old Stanley with their mother at gravesite.

Stanley moved from New York and settled in Garfield, NJ. There, he opened a custom tailoring business. He rented a four room apartment, located above his tailor shop which was located on Monroe Street adjacent to a corner restaurant. The entryway to the apartment was on River Road adjacent to the corner restaurant. It opened to a stairwell going up to the two apartments located above the restaurant and Stanley's tailor shop.

For a period of time, the four rooms and one bathroom housed the eight of us. We had a coal Stove in the kitchen / dining area that provided the only heating for all the rooms.



Tailor shop where Kazimierz worked with son Stanley



1936 Stanley in Garfield, NJ with the Mayor



Tailor shop where Kazimierz worked with son Stanley



1930 Kazimierz Kasperowicz, Grasylda, Julia holding Stanley Jr. and Stanley Sr.

The household included grandma, grandpa, Stanley, Julia and the four sons. In Spite of the great depression in 1929 and bad economic times, Stanley not only provided for his own family but helped others as well. Julia, who was very religious and a living saint, would say that in spite of shortcomings, her husband Stanley was a good provider. I think all the children would agree. She was the heart and soul of the family.

Stanley, during his early life, like many immigrants, was at times a harsh “old school European” socialist, having a different world view. He would faithfully listen to the “radio socialist priest” Father Charles Coughlin and repeat his mantra, “first for use and then for profit.” He would use corporal punishment with little provocation. As he aged, he mellowed. He became a totally different person due in large measure to his travels and first hand witness of abject poverty in Central and Eastern Europe. He saw the failure of communism/socialism and the harsh life he avoided by immigrating. He truly became acculturated.

St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Church Passaic, NJ (about .7 mi. from our home)

The Church served many Polish immigrants who worshiped in their own language. The community played a valuable role in life's times of joy and those requiring spiritual solace.

The Parish Primary School served the parishioners' children in their temporal and Spiritual growth. and helped maintain cherished European traditions and values. Here, the Polish language was taught and was spoken. The parish auditorium hosted activities and celebrations, carrying on ancestral Christian Polish traditions in a new land of opportunity.

While maintaining ancient traditions, Parish life also acted as a segue to participate in the American dream

It was opportunity To participate in social and cultural activities nationally in neighboring states and the local community. It served as a true mechanism for acculturation. **This faith community experience, was a formative treasured gift for the Kasper family. The family values, appreciate and owes an endless debt of gratitude to the dedicated Nuns, Priests, volunteer leaders and members of the Parish.**





RRPictureArchives.NET Image Contributed by John Durant

The **view from our windows**, two in the shared boys room and two in the living/bedroom where our grandparents slept on a convertible sofa bed, while they were alive. We had window screens and shared the aroma from the **open factory windows (less than 150ft.) across the street**, Monroe St. with RR tracks in the center of the road. **This allowed us to breathe the industrial chemical vapor polluted air** especially during the hot summer months. There were periodic explosions and aromas of formaldehyde, benzene, winter green, etc. **The factory has been razed and the empty space declared a “toxic superfund site.”** The locomotive is heading for the RR bridge adjacent across the street by the white structure

Train coming across the polluted Passaic river RR bridge into Garfield. After crossing, it would be serviced at the toxic “super fund” site Heyden chemical factory located across the street from where we lived. On the right of the photo is the Monroe St. bridge. Stanley and Henry would swim in the river jumping off both bridges. We ate fish caught in the river which was polluted by adjacent factory spills.



RRPictureArchives.NET Image Copyright Mark Merker



Polish Peoples Home 1-3 Monroe St., Passaic, NJ built in 1909



About a ¼ of a mile from our home (across the Monroe Street bridge in Passaic) is the Polish Peoples Home. It is adjacent to Pulaski Park where as children, the Kasper brothers played baseball, etc.

The “Home”, not connected to any of the Polish churches, was a center for the ethnic social activities of Polish immigrant families. Its construction was funded by immigrant bond holders. It has meeting rooms, banquet facilities as well an auditorium for performing arts.

It has been a meeting place for various clubs and fraternal organizations: the Association of the Sons of Poland, the Society of White Eagle, the Society of Polish Workers, the Polish Falcons, the Maritime League, the Polish War Veterans Post, the Ladies Club of the Polish Peoples' Home, the Chopin Choir and the Tatra Mountaineers.

The Kasper boys attended scout and music classes directed by Frank Sennert, where they learned the discipline of close order drills and an appreciation of Polish songs.

Stanley and Julia

With baby Stanley and Henry.

The adjacent corner restaurant window is to the extreme right of Stanley.

Below the tailor shop window is an open cellar door. A coal delivery truck with its' shoot would funnel coal down to the basement for future use as fuel for our living quarters' coal stove in the kitchen. It was also used for the tailor shop heat and pressing machine steam boiler stove.

The steam boiler stove made the tailor shop extremely hot in the summer.

We carried coal from the cellar to the store and to the apartment above the store in a 6 gallon coal bucket.



Our living
Quarters' entrance
was just around this
corner



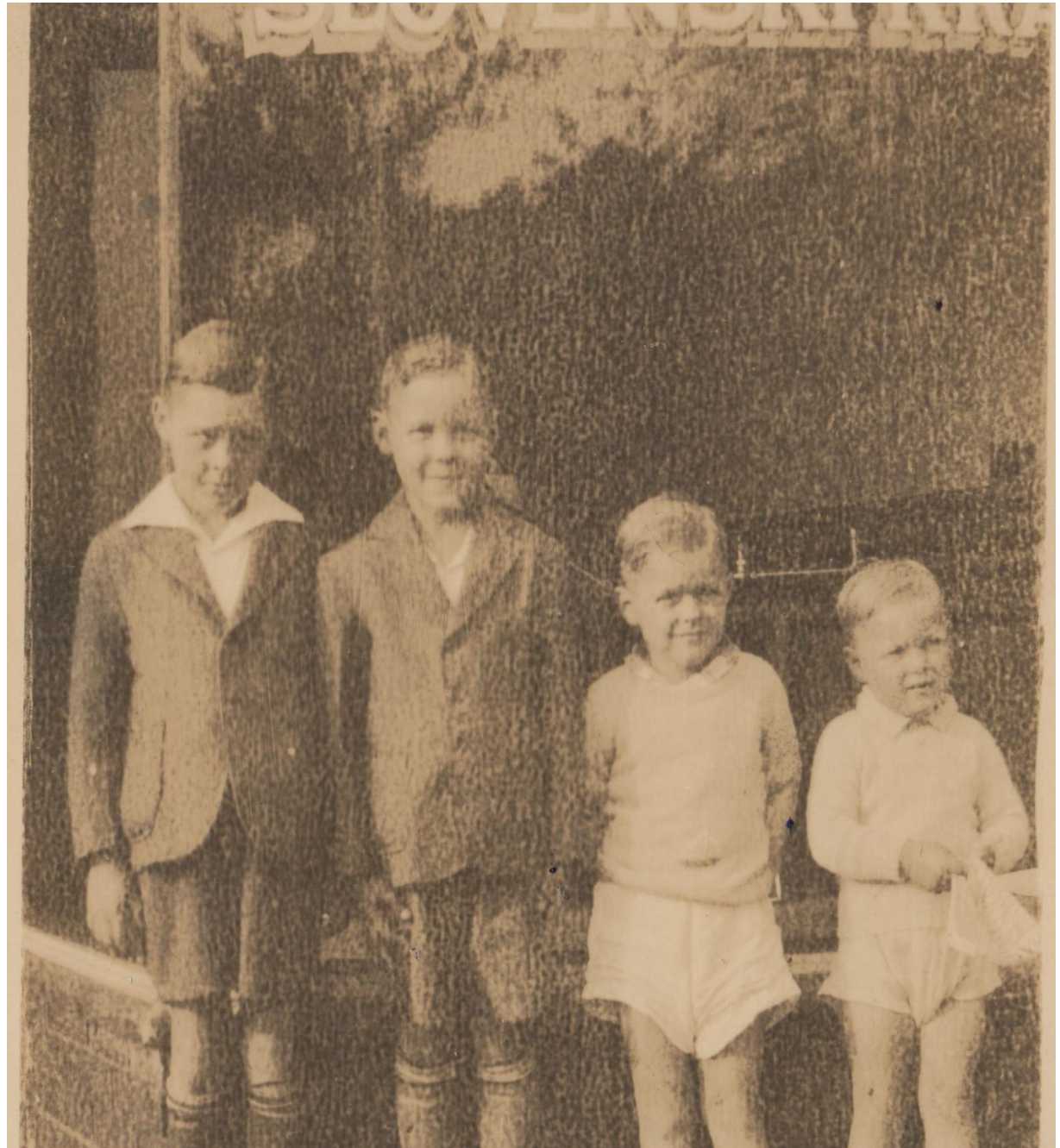
1932 Henry and Stanley Jr. on his tricycle in front of the tailor shop with the open cellar door



1933 Grasylda and Kazimierz with Henry and Stanley Jr. pose on **River Road**. Behind them is the corner restaurant and the entrance to the stairwell for our “cold flat” apartment above the tailor shop located around the corner adjacent to the restaurant, on **Monroe Street , Garfield**

Kasper Children

In front of the tailor shop. From short pants and knee socks, when you got older, you got to wear “knickers” and then “long pants” (trousers).



Stanley and Sons

In front of the tailor shop. The window letters (top line not visible) RUSKI, the next line SLOVENSKI KRAVEC was an ethnic cover all phrase which translated is "Russian Slavonic Tailor."





1938 Stanley Sr. with sons Stanley, Henry, Eugene and Mitchell

Mitchell

On pony.



THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

ORIGINAL
TO BE GIVEN TO
THE PERSON NATURALIZED

No. 5064383

CERTIFICATE OF



NATURALIZATION

Petition No. 25658

Personal description of holder as of date of naturalization: Age 32 years, sex male, color white, complexion fair, color of eyes blue-brown, color of hair brown, height 5 feet 5 inches, weight 148 pounds, visible distinctive marks none, Marital status married, former nationalities Poland

I certify that the description above given is true, and that the photograph affixed hereto is a likeness of me.



Stanley Kasper



Stanley Kasper
(Complete and true signature of holder)

State of New Jersey }
County of Bergen } ss:

Be it known that Stanley Kasper then residing at 320 River Road, Garfield, N.J., having petitioned to be admitted a citizen of the United States of America, and at a term of the Common Pleas Court of Bergen County Hackensack, New Jersey on November 25th 1941

held pursuant to law at the court having found that the petitioner intends to reside permanently in the United States, had in all respects complied with the naturalization laws of the United States, in such case applicable, and was entitled to be so admitted, the court thereupon ordered that the petitioner be admitted as a citizen of the United States of America.

In testimony whereof the seal of the court is hereunto affixed this 20th day of January in the year of our Lord, nineteen hundred and forty-two and of our Independence the one hundred and sixty-fifth.

Jimmie W. Mear
Clerk of the Common Pleas Court.
By Robert Langford Deputy Clerk.

"This is a personal document and it is a breach of the U.S. Code (and punishable as such) to copy, print, photograph or otherwise illegally use it."
See other side

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Stanley became a United States citizen in 1941. He was deferred from military service due to family size and employment as a tailor in a manufacturing factory making military garments.

Name changed by decree of Court from Stanislaw Kasperowicz as part
of the naturalization.

Dated..... Nov. 25, 1941

J. W. Moore
.....
County Clerk
W. J. Angore
.....
Special Deputy County Clerk

PENALTIES

(PARAPHRASED FROM U. S. CODE)

WHOEVER SHALL FALSELY MAKE, FORGE OR COUNTERFEIT ANY CERTIFICATE OF CITIZENSHIP, OR BE A PARTY TO ANY SUCH ACTS WITH INTENT TO USE SUCH DOCUMENT, OR THAT THE SAME MAY BE USED BY OTHERS, IS SUBJECT TO A FINE OF NOT MORE THAN \$10,000, OR IMPRISONMENT FOR NOT MORE THAN 10 YEARS, OR BOTH.

WHOEVER SHALL PRINT, PHOTOGRAPH, OR CAUSE TO BE PRINTED, PHOTOGRAPHED, MADE OR EXECUTED, ANY CERTIFICATE OF CITIZENSHIP, OR ANY PRINT OR IMPRESSION IN THE LIKENESS OF ANY SUCH CERTIFICATE, OR ANY PART THEREOF, OR SHALL SELL ANY SUCH CERTIFICATE IS SUBJECT TO A FINE OF NOT MORE THAN \$10,000, OR IMPRISONMENT FOR NOT MORE THAN 10 YEARS, OR BOTH.

WHOEVER SHALL USE, ATTEMPT TO USE, AID, ASSIST, OR PARTICIPATE IN THE USE OF ANY CERTIFICATE OF CITIZENSHIP, KNOWING THE SAME TO HAVE BEEN PROCURED BY FRAUD OR OTHERWISE UNLAWFULLY OBTAINED, IS SUBJECT TO A FINE OF NOT MORE THAN \$1,000, OR IMPRISONMENT FOR NOT MORE THAN 5 YEARS, OR BOTH.

WHOEVER IN ANY MANNER USES FOR THE PURPOSE OF REGISTERING AS A VOTER, OR AS EVIDENCE OF A RIGHT TO VOTE, OR OTHERWISE UNLAWFULLY, ANY CERTIFICATE OF CITIZENSHIP, KNOWING SUCH CERTIFICATE HAS BEEN UNLAWFULLY ISSUED OR MADE, OR WHOEVER UNLAWFULLY USES OR ATTEMPTS TO USE ANY SUCH CERTIFICATE ISSUED TO OR IN THE NAME OF ANY OTHER PERSON, OR IN A FICTITIOUS NAME, OR THE NAME OF A DECEASED PERSON, IS SUBJECT TO A FINE OF NOT MORE THAN \$1,000, OR IMPRISONMENT FOR NOT MORE THAN 5 YEARS, OR BOTH.

WHOEVER KNOWINGLY USES ANY CERTIFICATE OF NATURALIZATION GRANTED BY ANY COURT WHICH HAS BEEN PROCURED THROUGH FRAUD OR FALSE EVIDENCE, OR WHICH HAS BEEN ISSUED BY THE CLERK OR OTHER OFFICER OF THE COURT WITHOUT APPEARANCE AND HEARING OF THE APPLICANT IN COURT AND WITHOUT LAWFUL AUTHORITY, OR WHOEVER, FOR A FRAUDULENT PURPOSE, FALSELY REPRESENTS HIMSELF TO BE A CITIZEN OF THE UNITED STATES WITHOUT HAVING BEEN DULY ADMITTED TO CITIZENSHIP, IS SUBJECT TO A FINE OF NOT MORE THAN \$1,000, OR IMPRISONMENT FOR NOT MORE THAN 2 YEARS, OR BOTH.

On the back of the citizen document it's noted that Stanley has his and family members names changed (to sound more American) by court order



1942 Stanley Jr. Confirmation and brothers Henry, Eugene and Mitchell



Julia Kasper and her boys

Stanley, Julia and the Children

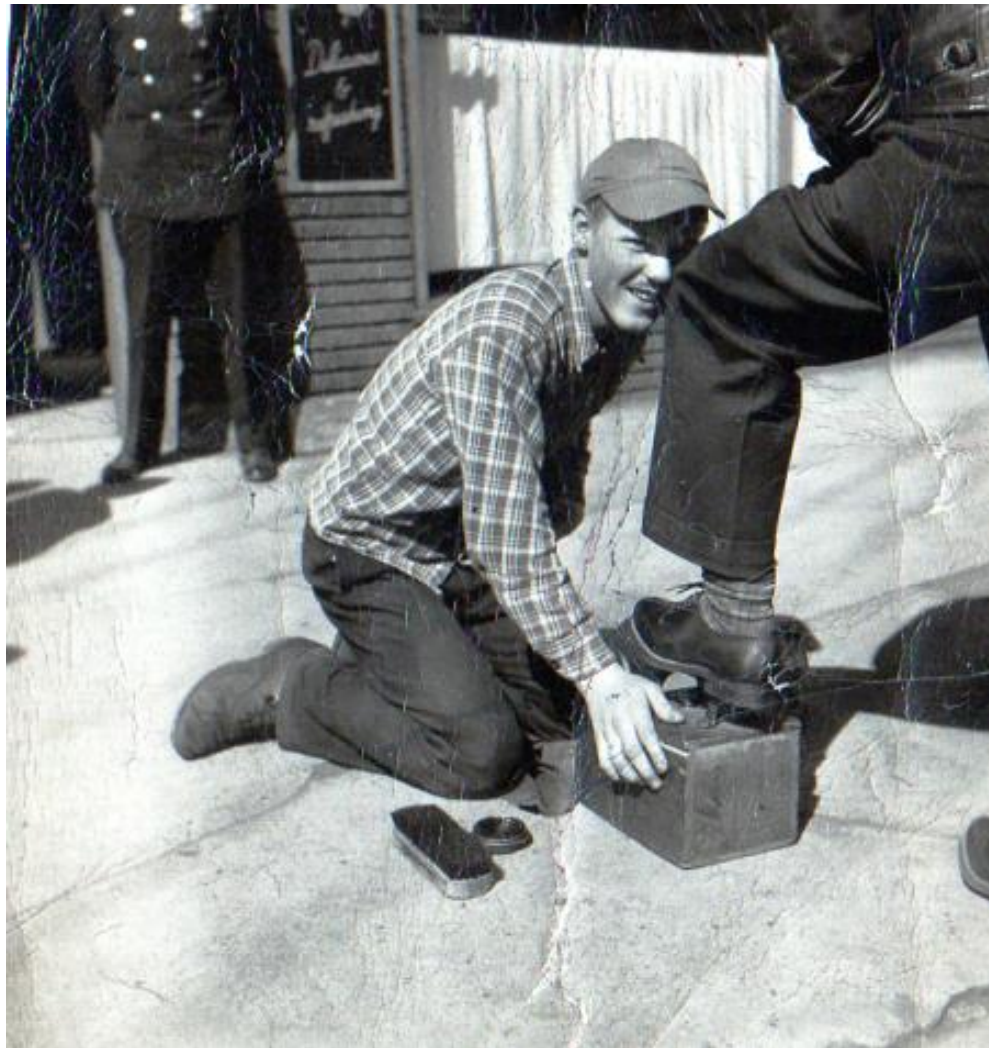
Day at the Coney Island beach in New York.



During the 2nd World War, Stanley was deferred from military service. He worked in a military garment factory in Clifton, NJ, while the family managed the tailoring business he had established in Garfield, NJ.



Eugene, First Communion Knickers formal dress for this age group



Officer Boyle on duty at the corner restaurant and Mitchell giving a 10 cent shoe shine.

When he quit shining shoes, he was charging 20 cents. The next job was newspaper delivery, taking over for his brothers who had progressed to the tailor shop business where he also followed.

Stanley & Julia

Pulaski Park Passaic, NJ

1948



Mitchell, Henry, Julia, Stanley Jr., Stanley Sr. and Eugene

Stanley and Julia

With sons growing up

1950



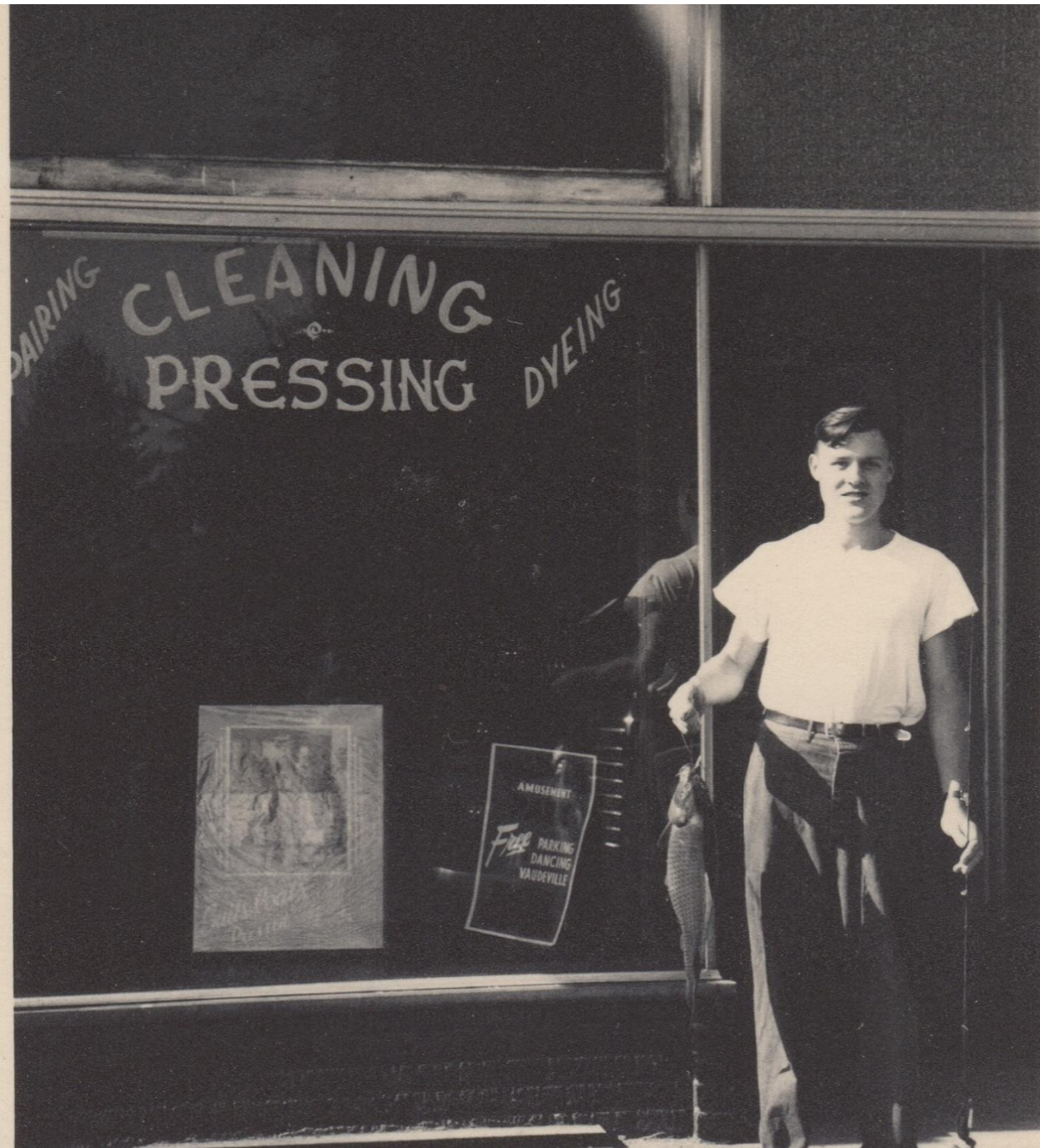
Eugene, Stanley Jr., Stanley Sr., Julia, Henry and Mitchell

Stanley Jr

Catch of the day. An exceptional angler, Stanley with one of many carp and sunfish he caught in the Passaic (polluted) river located 200ft. from the tailor shop.

Stanley and Henry worked in the shop, pressing clothes while Eugene and Mitchell were the hand sewing crew.

All family members were assigned duties.



Stanley Jr

Korean war.



After serving his time in the Service, Stanley worked for Bendix Corporation at Teterboro NJ. He later worked for AT&T in their Newark office.

Julia becomes a U.S. citizen in 1953

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

ORIGINAL
TO BE GIVEN TO
THE PERSON NATURALIZED

CERTIFICATE OF NATURALIZATION

No. 7050348

Petition No. 33413

Personal description of holder as of date of naturalization. Date of birth February 16, 1908 *sex* Female
complexion fair *color of eyes* brown *color of hair* brown *height* 5 feet 3 inches
weight 149 pounds *visible distinctive marks* none
Marital status Married *former nationality* Poland

I certify that the description above given is true, and that the photograph affixed hereto is a likeness of me



Julia Kasper

Seal

Julia Kasper
(Complete and true signature of holder)

State of New Jersey } ss.
 County of Bergen }
Be it known, that at a term of the Bergen County *Court of*
 Bergen County
held pursuant to law at Hackensack, New Jersey
on March 20th, 1953 *the Court having found that*
 Julia Kasper
then residing at 320 River Drive, Garfield, N.J.
intends to reside permanently in the United States (where so required by the
Naturalization laws of the United States, had in all other respects complied with
the applicable provisions of such naturalization laws, and was entitled to be
admitted to citizenship, thereupon ordered that such person be and (she was
admitted as a citizen of the United States of America.

Be testimony whereof the seal of the court is hereunto affixed this 9th
day of April *in the year of our Lord one thousand and*
fifty-three and of our Independence the one hundred
and seventy-sixth.

Respectfully
 Clerk of the Bergen County Court

By _____ Deputy Clerk

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

It is a violation of the U.S. Code and punishable as such to copy, print, photograph, or otherwise illegally use this certificate.

The Kasper family lived in Garfield, a mixed residential and industrial community with a large Polish immigrant population. Most of Stanley's business customers were from Garfield. However, the greatest part of the family's activities were in the larger **adjacent city of Passaic** which was more than twice the size of Garfield. Their home bordered Passaic which was adjacent to the Passaic river and across the bridge a few hundred feet away.

Passaic is an industrial and manufacturing center, located in a densely populated section of northeastern New Jersey having the markets of metropolitan New York at its doors. It lies 13 miles from Newark, 5 miles from Paterson, and 11 miles from Jersey City, and covers an area of 3.26 square miles. Polish immigrants were a very large part of Passaic's population. Historically, the immigrants worked in the large woolen mills, large rubber factories and many other manufacturing factories found throughout the city.

The city offered what Garfield was lacking, a large downtown area with multiple department stores, sporting events, over half a dozen theaters which hosted major entertainment venues like Frank Sinatra, Bruce Springsteen, etc.

One summer day, without their parents' knowledge or consent, the Kasper boys, the oldest barely in their early teens, took the local Garfield bus to the Passaic Erie train station, boarded a train to Hoboken, then the Ferry across the Hudson River and the New York subway to Julia's relatives in the Bronx "for a vacation." They obviously paid attention when they accompanied their parents on earlier trips to New York. The relatives were shocked to see the unaccompanied boys and called the worried and surprised parents. After this adventure and, after a reprimand, it was never discussed.

Aerial view Passaic



Main Avenue shopping circa 1950



The CAPITAL theater circa 1940-50



1905 Erie RR train station post card

Claudette and Julia





Henry & Claudette Married 1952

Stanley and Julia with little formal education, nurtured, guided and instilled in their children core values which they, in turn, have passed on to their progeny. All graduated from college. Stanley and Henry received degrees in electronics and electrical engineering. Eugene was ordained a Roman Catholic priest and Mitchell became a dentist.

Stanley married Lillian Rogalla in 1954 and they were blessed with five children Stanley, Maryann, Eugene, Nancy and Keith.

Henry married Claudette Rousseau in 1952 and they were blessed with Nine children , Karen, Henry Jr., David, Christopher, Julie, Elton Lee, Ruth, Timothy and Mary Beth Kasper

Mitchell married Carolyn Bishton June 21st. 1958. They have four children, Michael, Susan, Kimberly and Laura

Rev. Eugene was ordained a Roman Catholic priest in the Archdiocese of Newark on May 23rd 1959.

He died Oct. 27th. 2008

Lilian died June 5th 1984

Claudette died Oct. 13, 2002

Henry and Claudette with their nine children lived in an old Schoolhouse in English Creek NJ. They enjoyed growing blueberries on their adjacent farmland.

Henry was an engineer responsible for computer systems functioning properly and in sync with the electronic landing guidance systems at major airports.

Below is a photo of him at his favorite hobby, a radio ham operator (short wave radio communication) communicating with other hams all over the world. He communicated by both voice and Morse code. He constructed a tower behind his home in English Creek, NJ, with a motorized antenna system which was programmed so that the antenna could be remotely pointed at the moon from his home office and then would move in sync with the moon's position as the earth rotated. He then would bounce his radio communicating signal off the moon's surface enabling him to communicate with people on the other side of our planet. He won many awards for his endeavors. Many who were not aware of his engineering set up, thought he had a very powerful transmitting station when in fact it was simple, a credit to his engineering knowledge and technical ability. Watching over him in the photo is cousin Anne (nee Adamowicz) Ebling.





Stanley & Lillian Married July 24th 1954

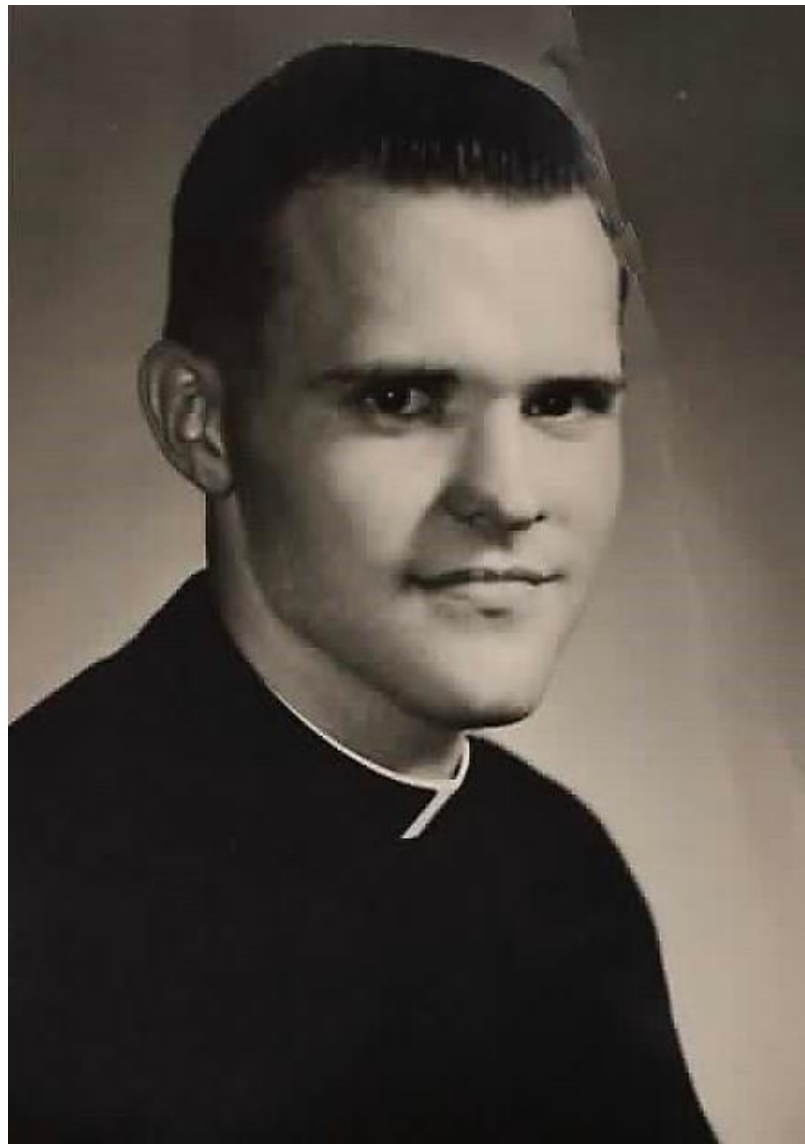


Lillian and Claudette





Mitchell & Carolyn Married June 21, 1958

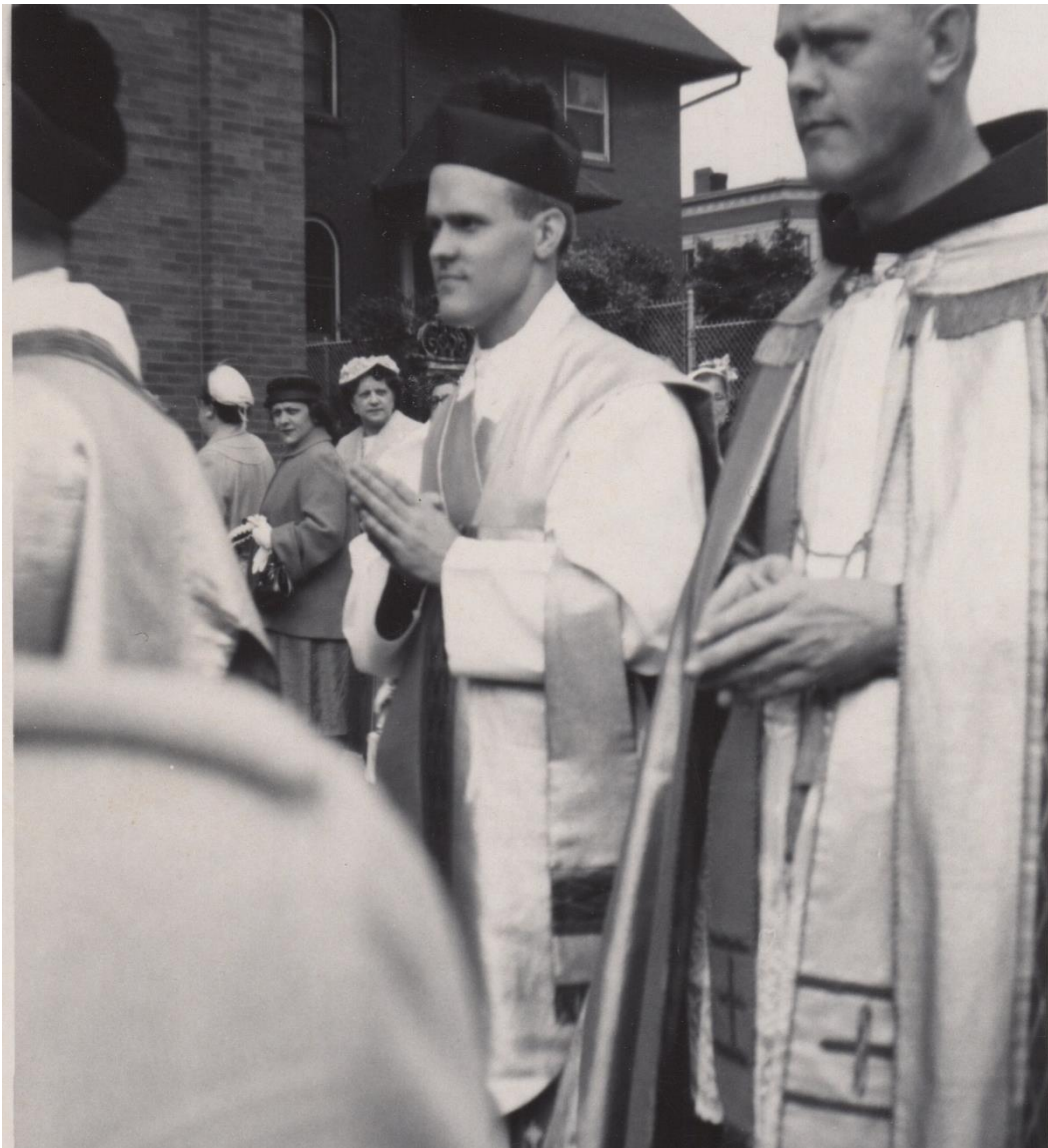


Eugene ordained May 23rd 1959

Fr Eugene

May 1959

First Mass at St. Joseph Church
in Passaic NJ.



Julia at

Eugene's first Mass at St. Joseph's church Passaic NJ. Aunt Rokicka, Anne (Adamowicz) Ebling, Julia, Aunt Kanczanin, Stanley Kasper Jr. and Uncle Zygmunt Adamowicz.

1959



Stanley and Julia

Grandchildren baby Henry,
Karen and David



It soon changed to this



Stanley sold his tailoring business and worked freelance for other tailoring businesses. Julia worked as a seamstress at a local clothing manufacturer until she retired and then dedicated herself to Church activities and enjoying her family.

Stanley achieved his lifelong dream of buying and managing an 8 unit apartment building at 183 Outwater Lane in Garfield, NJ. Stanley enjoyed working in his small garden adjacent to the building pictured below. He sold the building to John Kulig.

Stanley and Julia then moved to Millville, NJ. They purchased a single family home (Julia's lifelong dream) where they lived enjoying their family and friends until their demise. Stanley died Feb. 5th 1983 and Julia died March 10, 1987.

They along with family members Lilian, Eugene and others are interred at St. Mary's cemetery in Lodi, NJ.



JOHN KAPAS REAL ESTATE, INC.

281 UNION AVENUE
PATERSON, N. J. 0750
279-4400

August 2, 1967

Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Kasper
143 Grand Street
Garfield, New Jersey

Dear Mr. and Mrs. Kasper:

We would like to take this opportunity to express our best wishes to you with the property that you have recently purchased from our office. We trust that this property will bring you a good income, and that in the near future, we may have the opportunity to again help you in locating another income property.

We would appreciate your contacting us should you have any other properties that you would like to sell, or to call us for any of your insurance requirements.

We hope that this will merely be the beginning of a good continued relationship, and that we may help you in all your business needs.

Yours truly,

John Kapas
John Kapas

/nfk

183 Outwater Lane Garfield, NJ



Stanley and Julia's home on Ireland Ave. in Millville, NJ





June 1963 Julia with sister in law
Bronislawa Faryno. Standing are daughter
in law Zenobia Faryno and Stanley

Stanley

and sons.





Stanley, self taught from his early years in the village, enjoyed playing the accordion and the dulcimer. On this site is a short sound clip of him performing.

**Susan, Kim and
Michael**



Mitchell

US Army officer, then transferred to US Air Force. Called from his private practice and University teaching to active duty during Vietnam War and was base oral surgeon at Robins AFB in Georgia.





Nicholas and Mark ready for the big days ahead

Stanley Jr Family

Thanksgiving dinner



Fr Eugene

Finished reading and
deep in thought





Stanley & Julia's 50th Wedding Anniversary 1976



Renewing their wedding vows with Rev. Eugene officiating



Nancy, Stanley Jr. Lillian (Rogalla), Stanley III, Stanley Sr., Eugene, Julia, Rev. Eugene, Marianne and Keith Kasper 1976



Julie, Henry Sr., Claudette, Mary Beth, Stanley Sr., Jim Gutterman, Julia, Henry Jr., Rev. Eugene, Ruth, David, Karen (Kasper) Gutterman, Christopher, Timothy and Elton Lee Kasper 1976



Stanley, Julia and Rev. Eugene Kasper 1976



Kimberly, Laura, Carolyn (Bishton), Mitchell, Stanley Sr., Julia, Rev. Eugene, Susan, and Michael Kasper 1976



Julia & Stanley's children (& wives) and grandchildren 1976



Julia always busy, ready to serve and smiling, taking a break

Lillian died June 5th 1984 Claudette died Oct. 13, 2002

Stanley died Feb. 5th 1983. Julia continued to live in Millville often visited by her family until her death March 10th 1987.

Stanley and Julia with Lilian, Eugene and other family members are interred at St. Mary's cemetery in Lodi, NJ.

Claudette is interred at Holy Cross cemetery in Mays Landing, NJ

Stanley Julia

Christmas 1982
Stanley became ill. He had leukemia which was apparently chemically induced by the benzene vapors he worked with using a benzene vaporizer to remove spots in the tailoring and cleaning shop.





Stanley Marries Alicia Nov. 29th 1986



Mitchell, Stanley Jr., Alicia and Yolalnda (Faryno) Salacki



Julia Nov. 29th 1986

Fr Eugene

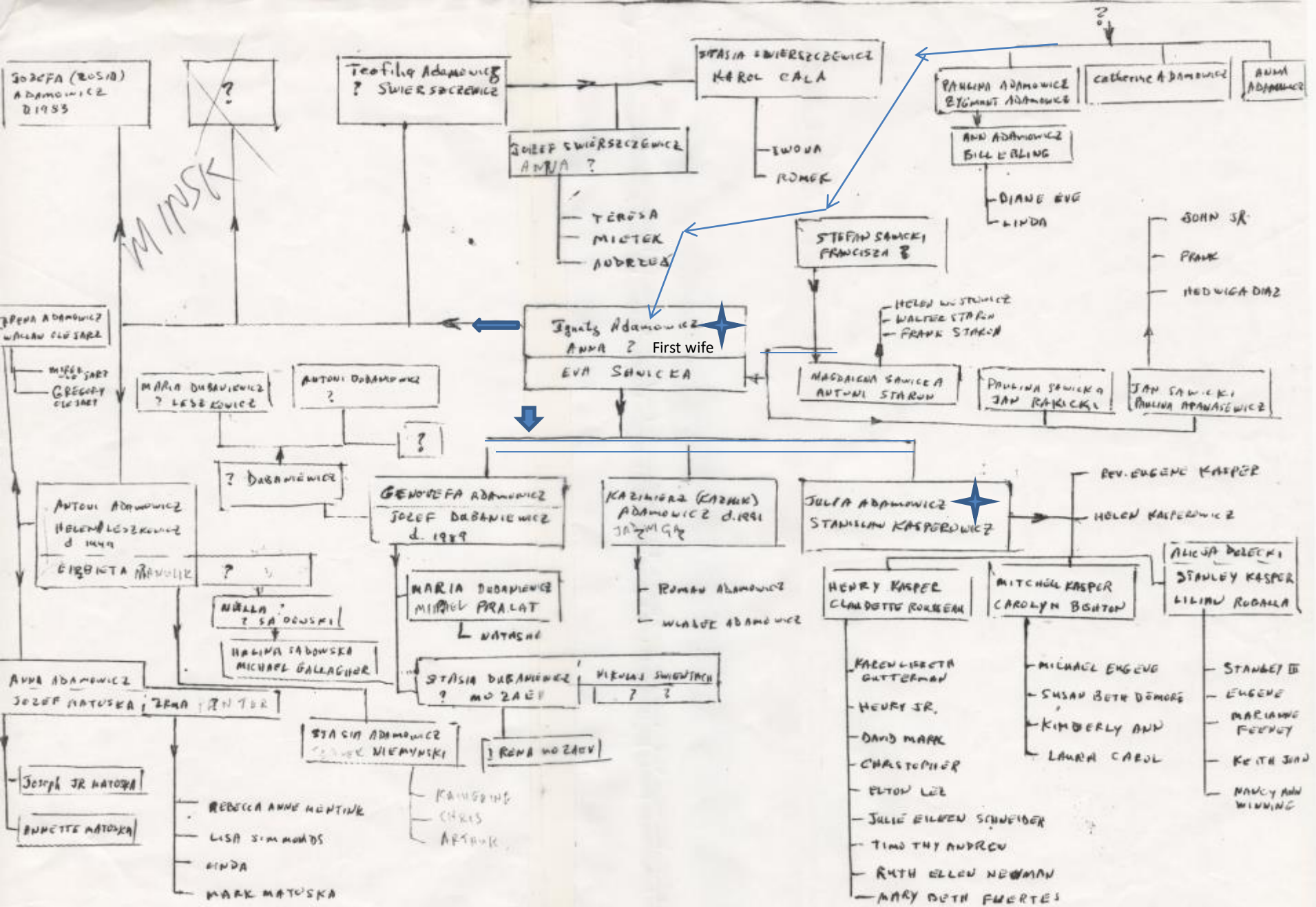
Ordination Anniversary

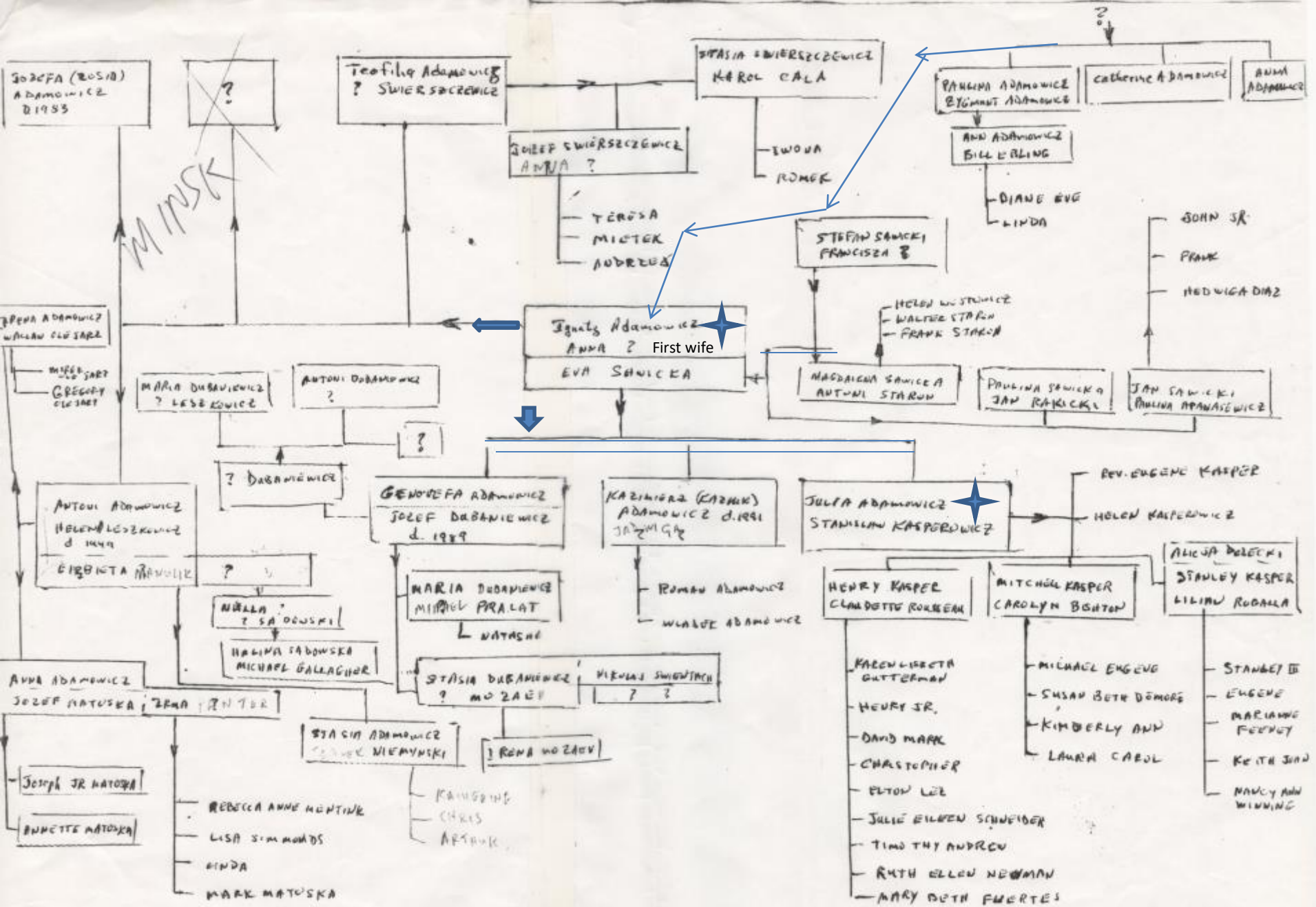


1998

The four brothers
With Carolyn and Alicia









Eugene Kasper with grandpa in the resort area of Zakopane, Poland. They wear the traditional mountaineer's hat and cape and are carrying a traditional climbing cane.

Stanley and Julia with their children, traveled to Poland and Belarus to visit family in 1966 and 1970 . They visited Stanley and Julia's birth village, the village and church where they were married and where they briefly lived as man and wife in Europe. They also traveled to Egypt, Palestine and other countries accompanied by family members. Their children continued visiting their European relatives, kept in contact and hosted many of the relatives.

Stanley and grandson Michael, drinking mineral water at Kudowa-Zdroj, Poland, a town adjacent to the Czech border. They visited the family of Julia's brother. who lives next to the spa complex. It's a spa city consisting of luxurious treatment facilities, clubs and restaurants, coffee houses, villas and guest houses. Surrounding the town are vast tracts of natural forests predominantly consisting of spruce, pine and beech trees.

The first mention of a settlement at this location dates back to 1354. The first written reference to springs at Kudowa appears in 1580 and the **healing properties of the waters** are mentioned by the chronicler Aelurius in 1625.



Приглашение

Я, ниже подписавшийся
Адамович Казимир Игнатьевич
проживающий в деревне Новоселки
Долгимовского сельского Совета, Вилей-
ского района, Минской области, БССР.

Приглашаю

в гости свою сестру Касперович
Юлию Игнатьевну, шурима Касперовича
Станислава Казимировича вместе
с их сыном и невесткой, проживаю-
щих по адресу 185 Оутватер Лав,
Гарриельд Н и 07026. Сроком на
шестьдесят дней.

28.05.73 года.

К селу: Адамович

Letter written in Russian, May 28, 1973, by Kaziuk Julia's brother presented with visa application in US Russian Embassy, for Stanley, Julia and Mitchell inviting them to visit and grant them permission to travel independently in the Soviet Union. They were able to travel and visit relatives in the various cities and villages. A privilege seldom granted at that time. It required permission from the Communist government, the Belarusian Soviet Socialist Republic. It required checking in with a local commissar in the region visited etc.