

## St. Albans Passenger Arrival Records

Between 1820 and 1895, information about immigrants arriving in the United States was mostly limited to people who arrived by ship at the coastal ports. However, many people moved freely between the borders of Canada and the United States with neither government keeping a record of these movings. In 1895 however, the St. Albans passenger arrival records were created. With this, one can track the movement of people across the border from Canada to the United States.

On March 31, 1891, Congress passed an act that established the Bureau of Immigration (later named the Immigration and Naturalization Service). Before this, no law required that any agency keep arrival records for rail passengers entering by land from Canada. In addition, there were no federal immigration inspection stations along the U.S.-Canadian border. By the end of the 19th century, the problem of illegal immigrants coming over from Canada was so serious that the United States started to control these movements. The first Immigrant Inspection Stations along the Canadian border were established in 1891 and keep records of the immigrants traveling to the United States from Canada.

Although this act took effect on July 1, 1891 at all U.S. ports, it gave no authority to U.S. Immigration inspectors in Canada. U.S. Commissioners of Immigration in Canada were located in Quebec, Halifax and Montreal in the east,

and in Vancouver and Victoria in the west. The Bureau of Immigration placed substations along the U.S.-Canadian border. Most immigrants crossed in Michigan at Sault St. Marie and Detroit.

Charles Goff was the first U.S. Immigration inspector assigned to Montreal, and he observed that roughly 40% of passengers arriving in Canada were actually bound for the United States. Canadian officials encouraged immigration, and Canadian steamship companies and railway lines cooperated by offering extremely low transportation rates. These inexpensive fares from Europe to Canada persuaded many people bound for the United States to travel through Canada.

By 1895 the Canadian shipping companies signed agreements with the Bureau of Immigration to keep lists (manifests) of passengers bound for the United States. Then the U.S. immigration officials were able to inspect these passengers on their arrival in a Canadian port. These manifests helped immigration officials keep some control over who immigrates into the United States.

WWI saw tighter restrictions on border crossings with the use of passport-permits and visas. Canada played an even more important role in immigration after the passage of the 1924 quota act. As late as 1929, there were no quotas placed on natives of North America. These

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*Meetings are held the first Tuesday of the month at 7:30 p.m. in the basement cafeteria of St. John Cantius School, 906 College Avenue, Cleveland, OH 44113. Visitors welcome!*

### **July 1st:**

To be announced.

### **August 5th:**

Karen Long, Director of the Foreign Literature Department at the Cleveland Public Library will speak on using the Foreign Literature department and the Map and History Room for genealogical research.

### **September 2nd:**

*Rescheduled From an Earlier Meeting:* Planning to travel to Poland sometime in the future - but don't feel you know everything you need to know? Representatives from the Kniola Travel Agency will speak on planning an excursion to Poland. Don't miss what promises to be a very informative meeting!

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**DEADLINE FOR THE NEXT ISSUE: September 2nd**

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**BACK ISSUES ARE AVAILABLE FROM THE EDITOR FOR \$5.00 EACH, WHICH INCLUDES POSTAGE. (Dues are \$20/year, which includes 4 newsletter bulletins.)**



**Dear fellow members -**

**A**mazingly, summer is here already. It seems, as we get older, that time seems to go faster. My thought is that as we get older, there are more demands on our time - which as you know, when you're busy . . . time flies! As I have suggested in the past, you should schedule specific time to work on your genealogical research, and then try to stick to that schedule.

I would like to address the readers of this bulletin (both members and non-members alike) who have written to me asking for research help on specific names. I haven't been able to respond to many of these, and I give you my sincerest apologies. My sales job keeps me out of town for most of the month and I have overlooked answering some letters. To try to rectify this problem in the future, I have asked Ed Mendyka to accept the job of corresponding secretary. That does not mean that he has unlimited time to do extensive research for you. But he will try to do what he can and possibly point you in the right direction other times.

In May, I met with the Polish Genealogical Society of Western New York in Buffalo. We discussed a joint meeting of our two groups with the meeting taking place in Erie, Pa. On my way home, I stopped at St. Stan's Parish in Erie and asked the Pastor if we could meet there. He gave his O.K., so now I need to coordinate with all parties concerned to see if we can pull this thing off for August 9th. We'll let you know what's happening.

Your President,

*John F. Szuch*

## Genealogy Info at The Cleveland Public Electronic Library Using Your Modem

From the main menu, select the History, Travel and Geography Department. Once you've selected this department, select: Genealogy Research Resources.

**System Requirements:**  
Telecommunications Software with VT 100 Terminal Emulation - and - A Cleveland Public Library Card (or a card from a CLEVNET library).

**Communication Settings:**  
300, 1200 or 2400 baud. 7 bit odd parity, one stop bit; or 8 bit, no parity, one stop bit.  
Dial 623-0623. When you receive the CONNECT, press <enter> two

or three times and the Cleveland Public Electronic Library program will begin.

**For Your Information:**  
There is NO charge for searching the Cleveland Public Electronic Library. The system is available 7 days a week, 23 hours a day. If you have trouble making the connection, call 623-2809.

**HIGHLIGHT:**  
The City of Cleveland has posted "How to obtain Birth and Death Certificates." Click on "Government Services" then click on "Local". Then at City of Cleveland, click on "Birth and Death Records."



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quotas were based on national origin and not place of birth. Thus, by immigrating to Canada and becoming a Canadian resident, an individual could then immigrate to the United States without being subject to the quota system.

#### THE MANIFESTS:

The passenger lists have been reproduced in two series: M1464, *Manifests of Passengers Arriving in the St. Albans, Vermont, District through Canadian Pacific and Atlantic Ports, 1895-1954* (608 rolls) and M1465, *Manifests of Passengers Arriving in the St. Albans, Vermont, District through Canadian Pacific Ports, 1929-1949* (25 rolls).

**M1464** - These manifests for Pacific and Atlantic ports provide two types of lists: the traditional passenger lists on U.S. immigration forms and monthly lists of names of aliens crossing the border on trains. These monthly lists are arranged by month, thereunder alphabetically by name of port, and thereunder by railway.

More questions were added to the manifest with time to reflect the federal government's increasing control over immigration procedures. Before 1891, the states, not the federal government, passed laws controlling immigration. The 1895 manifest asked (among other things), the immigrants name in full, whether able to read or write, last residence, whether in the United States before and if so when, and whether the immigrant had ever been in prison, an almshouse, or supported by charity. By 1906 the immigrant's physical description and place of birth, including country and city or town, and whether he or she were an anarchist was asked. The 1924 manifest indicated whether he could read or write and if so, in what language. Most of those who answered "no" were barred from entering the United States. The manifest also asked for the immigrant's purpose in coming to the United States.

**M1465** - This is a separate, smaller publication of passengers arriving through Canadian Pacific Ports between 1924 and 1949. It gives the name of the ship, the port from which it sailed, and the date it sailed. The manifest notes if the person is a non-immigrant and if they disembarked in Victoria, British Columbia. The ships came from such places as the Phillipines, New Zealand, Australia, Hawaii and Japan.

#### INDEXES TO THE RECORDS:

There are four publications that index these records. **M1461**, *Soundex Index to Canadian Border Entries through the St. Albans, Vermont, District, 1895-1924* (400 rolls); **M1462**, *Alphabetical Index to Canadian Border Entries through Small Ports in Vermont, 1895-1924* (6 rolls); **M1463**, *Soundex Index to Entries into the St. Albans, Vermont, District through Canadian Pacific and Atlantic Ports, 1924-1952* (98 rolls); and **M1478**, *Card Manifests (Alphabetical) of Individuals Entering through the Port of Detroit, Michigan 1906-1954* (117 rolls).

An abstract of the information on the original passenger manifest has been entered on index cards, and can provide the researcher with much information about the immigrant. These cards are the only record of crossing in many cases.

**M1461**, *Soundex Index to Canadian Border Entries through the St. Albans, Vermont, District 1895-1924*, is composed of the individual card manifests arranged by Soundex. They index both Canadian's and non-Canadian's.

The *Alphabetical Index to Canadian Border Entries through Small Ports in Vermont (M1462)* covers the years 1895-1924 too, and also consists of the manifest cards. However, the index is arranged first by entry station and thereunder alphabetically by last name.

After 1924, a new "Record of Registry" was created and sometimes included a picture of the immigrant. This form gives both the date of arrival and date of registry. Because there might be several

years between the two events, you might find changes in the immigrant's life such as change in occupation or place of residence. This registry also gives a description that includes height, complexion, hair and eye color and any distinguishing marks.

The card manifests for Detroit (**M1478**) have both the card manifests and the records of registry. The microfilm of these cards may be pale and hard to read, and the originals no longer exist.

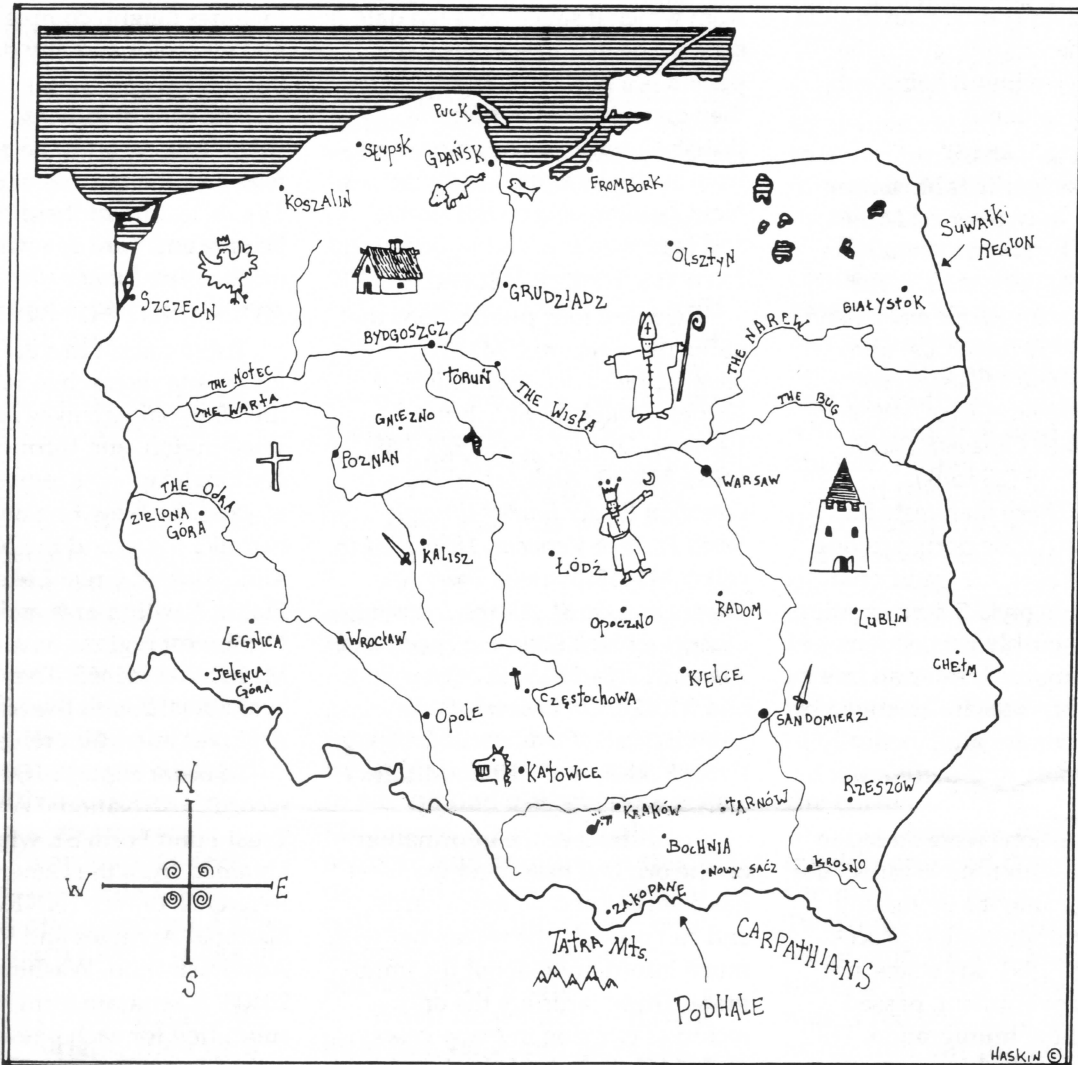
#### AVAILABILITY OF MICROFILM:

These microfilms are available for on-site research in Room 400 at the National Archives Bldg. in Washington, and through several National Archives regional archive offices. The New England Region has all 5 films, and the Northeast, Mid Atlantic, Great Lakes, Central Plains, Pacific Sierra and Pacific Northwest regions have M1462, M1463 and M1465. They are NOT available through the National Archives microfilm rental program.

To order copies of St. Albans records, use National Archives Trust Fund Form 81, which can be obtained from the General Reference Branch (NNRG), National Archives and Records Administration, Washington DC 20408. A separate form must be submitted for each passenger arrival requested. You'll need to provide at least the following:

*The full name and age of passenger, the date and port of arrival, and variant spellings of the passenger's name.*

The St. Albans passenger arrival records are providing previously unrecorded sources of immigration from Canada to the United States. With increasing federal restrictions and later quotas on immigration, Canadian border crossings offered an alternate way of immigrating to the United States. The indexes to the manifests make these records valuable to researchers looking for individuals who may have come across the border.



# POLSKA

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 From "Polish Folk Legends")



## SURNAME RESEARCH LISTINGS - PGSGC MEMBERS

Look this list over carefully - you just might have a cousin that you didn't know about! If you can be of help to ANY of these members, please contact them. *By the way, if you've discovered a "new" surname that you didn't know about when you were originally featured in this column, please send it in and we will post it.*

### RESEARCHER'S NAME & ADDRESS:

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Brecksville, OH 44141

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### SURNAMES BEING RESEARCHED:

Koszewski, Wilczynski

Findurova, Grencher, Hlebak, Janosik,  
Kaminski, Mikolay, Molitor, Scott, Zdrojewski

Penkala, Solek, Wojnorawski, Zurowski

A warm *Welcome!* to our new members. They are:

Wayne A. Hacholski – Orange, CA

Marion & Mildred Koszewski – Brecksville, OH

Dawn & Lee Scott – Ft. Wayne, IN

Barbara Shaver – Lake Bluff, IN

Rita M. Williams – Mayfield Hgts., OH

### **ADVERTISING:**

Rates for camera-ready ads are as follows:

Full Page (9.5" x 7" Wide): \$100.00/issue

1/3 Page (4.75" x 4.5" Wide): \$40.00/issue

1/2 Page (4.75" x 7" Wide): \$60.00/issue

1/6 Page (4.75" x 2.25" Wide): \$25.00/issue

**Deadlines: March 1st, June 1st, September 1st and December 1st.**

10% discount for placement in 4 consecutive issues (1 year), payable in advance. Checks should be made payable to: The Polish Genealogical Society of Greater Cleveland.

**Send To:** Sarah Evanko, Editor, 1422 Wyandotte Avenue, Lakewood, OH 44107



# GLOSSARY OF DISEASES:

(Continued from the April '97 issue)

**Enteric fever:** See typhoid fever.

**Epilepsy:** A disorder of the nervous system, characterized either by mild, episodic loss of attention or sleepiness (petitmal) or by severe convulsions with loss of consciousness (grand mal). Synonyms: falling sickness, fits.

**Erysipelas:** An disease. Synonyms: Rose, Saint Anthony's Fire (from its burning heat or, perhaps, because Saint Anthony was supposed to cure it miraculously).

**Fatty Liver:** Cirrhosis

**Flux:** See dysentery.

**Furuncle:** See boil.

**Gangrene:** Death and decay of tissue in a part of the body—usually a limb—due to injury, disease, or failure of blood supply. Synonym: mortification.

**Glandular Fever:** Mononucleosis

**Gleet:** See catarrh.

**Gravel:** A disease characterized by small stones which are formed in the kidneys, passed along the ureters to the bladder, and expelled with the urine. Synonym: kidney stone.

**Grippe:** an old term for influenza

**Hectic fever:** A daily recurring fever with profound sweating, chills, and flushed appearance—often associated with pulmonary tuberculosis or septic poisoning.

**Hives:** A skin eruption of smooth, slightly elevated areas on the skin which is redder or paler than the surrounding skin. Often attended by severe itching. Also called cyanche trachealis. In the mid-nineteenth century, hives was a commonly given cause of death of children three years and under. Because true hives does not kill, croup was probably the actual cause of death in those children.

**Hospital fever:** See typhus.

**Hydrocephalus:** See dropsy.

**Hydrothorax:** See dropsy.

**Icterus:** See jaundice.

**Inanition:** Exhaustion from lack of nourishment; starvation.

**Infection:** In the early part of the last century, infections were thought to be the propagation of disease by effluvia (see above) from patients crowded together. "Miasms" were believed to be substances which could not be seen in any form—emanations not apparent to the senses. Such miasms were understood to act by infection.

**Inflammation:** Redness, swelling, pain, tenderness, heat, and disturbed function of an area of the body. In the last century, cause of death often was listed as inflammation of a body organ—such as, brain or

lung—but this was purely a descriptive term and is not helpful in identifying the actual underlying disease.

**Jail fever:** See typhus.

**Jaundice:** Yellow discoloration of the skin, whites of the eyes, and mucous membranes, due to an increase of bile pigments in the blood. Synonym: icterus.

**Kidney stone:** See gravel.

**Kings evil:** A popular name for scrofula. The name originated in the time of Edward the Confessor, with the belief that the disease could be cured by the touch of the king of England.

**Lockjaw:** Tetanus, a disease in which the jaws become firmly locked together. Synonyms: trismus, tetanus.

**Lung Fever:** pneumonia

**Lung Sickness:** Tuberculosis

**Malignant fever:** See typhus.

**Marasmus:** Malnutrition occurring in infants and young children, caused by an insufficient intake of calories or protein.

**Meningitis:** Inflammation of the meninges characterized by high fever, severe headache, and stiff neck or back muscles. Synonym: brain fever.

**Milk Sick:** poisoning resulting from the drinking of milk produced by a cow who had eaten a plant known as white snake root

**Mormal:** gangrene

**Neuralgia:** Sharp and paroxysmal pain along the course of a sensory nerve.

**Paristhmitis:** See quinsy.

**Petechial fever:** See typhus.

**Phthisis:** See consumption.

**Plague/Black Death:** Bubonic Plague

**Pleurisy:** Inflammation of the pleura, the lining of the chest cavity.

Symptoms are chills, fever, dry cough, and pain in the affected side (a stitch).

**Pneumonia:** Inflammation of the lungs

**Podagra:** Gout

**Potts Disease:** Tuberculosis of the spinal vertebrae

**Putrid fever.** See typhus.

**Putrid sore throat:** Ulceration of an acute form, attacking the tonsils

**Pyrexia:** See dysentery.

**Quinsy:** An acute inflammation of the tonsils, often leading to an abscess.

**Synonyms:** suppurative tonsillitis, cyanche tonsillaris, paristhmitis, sore throat.

**Scarlatina:** Scarlet fever. A contagious disease.

**Scrofula:** Primary tuberculosis of the lymphatic glands, especially those in the neck. A disease of children and young adults. Synonym: king's evil.

**Septic:** Infected, a condition of local or generalized invasion of the body by disease-causing germs.

**Ship fever:** See typhus.

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**Softening Of The Brain:** cerebral hemorrhage/stroke

**Spotted fever:** See typhus.

**Summer complaint:** See cholera infantum.

**Suppuration:** The production of pus.

**Teething:** The entire process which results in the eruption of the teeth. Nineteenth-century medical reports stated that infants were more prone to disease at the time of teething. Symptoms were restlessness, fretfulness, convulsions, diarrhea, and painful and swollen gums. The latter could be relieved by lancing over the protruding tooth. Often teething was reported as a cause of death in infants. Perhaps they became susceptible to infections, especially if lancing was performed without antisepsis. Another explanation of teething as a cause of death is that infants were often weaned at the time of teething; perhaps they then died from drinking contaminated milk, leading to an infection, or from malnutrition if watered-down milk was given.

**Tetanus:** An infectious, often-fatal disease caused by a specific bacterium that enters the body through wounds. Synonyms: trismus, lockjaw.

**Thrush:** A disease characterized by whitish spots and ulcers on the membranes of the mouth, tongue, and fauces caused by a parasitic fungus. Synonyms: aphthae, sore mouth, aphthous stomatitis.

**Trismus nascentium or neonatorum:** A form of tetanus seen only in infants, almost invariably in the first five days of life.

**Typhoid fever:** An infectious, often-fatal disease, usually occurring in the summer months—characterized by intestinal inflammation and ulceration. The name came from the disease's similarity to typhus (see below). Synonym: enteric fever.

**Typhus:** An acute, infectious disease transmitted by lice and fleas. The epidemic or classic form is louse borne; the endemic or murine is flea borne. Synonyms: typhus fever, malignant fever (in the 1850s), jail fever, hospital fever, ship fever, putrid fever, brain fever, bilious fever, spotted fever, petechial fever, camp fever.

**Variola:** smallpox

**Winter Fever:** pneumonia

**Yellow fever:** An acute, often-fatal, infectious disease of warm climates—caused by a virus transmitted by mosquitoes

Lorine McGinnis Schulze

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# GENEALOGICAL SOURCES:



The following appeared recently on Genpol and several Newsgroups.

**Q.**

Is there any online Telephone Directory for Poland?

**A.**

No - just a reminder that telephone coverage in Poland is not nearly as universal as it is in North America. If you found a directory and your surname wasn't listed, that wouldn't mean that folks weren't there. Also a reminder that several people have had good luck by writing to the postmaster in the village and saying that you're looking to get in touch with family. Letters in Polish will probably be more likely to receive a reply.

"How can I receive a copy of the original social security application?".... Write to:

Department of Health & Human Services  
Social Security Administration  
6401 Security Blvd  
Baltimore, MD 21235

This is to announce a list called EMIGRATION-SHIPS. It is for discussing the ship our ancestors came on. If you have information as in passenger lists, history of a ship or a general discussion of ship life, please post on this list to help us have a better understanding of the emigration of our ancestors.

To join send a message to:  
[majordomo@northwest.com](mailto:majordomo@northwest.com)

with this in the body of the message:  
**subscribe EMIGRATION-SHIPS**

Trying to locate a web site for a list of addresses of all states to send for birth and death certificates? You'll find it at:

<http://www.inlink.com/~nomi/vitalrec/staterec.html>

State addresses, fees, etc for vital records are at:

<http://www.inlink.com/~nomi/vitalrec/index.html>

"The Parchment Pages" (The One Stop Shop for YOUR Genealogy Research.) Includes: A BOOKSHOP with books on Genealogy, Heraldry, History (including Family, Local and Medieval). There are UK and USA branches. It is located at:

<http://www.users.globalnet.co.uk/~rayday>

The purpose is to help in your research when your own sources are exhausted:

Lists and Links to Genealogy Societies.

Lists and Links to Genealogy Web Sites.

Genealogy Shareware & Shareware Links.

Raymond Day

Date: Sat, 1 Jun 1996 19:23:44 -0400  
From: Shane & Jayne McHugh  
<[sjmchugh@vaxxine.com](mailto:sjmchugh@vaxxine.com)>  
Subject: Great genealogy website

If you haven't tried the following website I would recommend that you do, it includes a wealth of information

<http://www.firstct.com/fv/tmap-menu.htm>

While here, click on the Ancestor Publishers link and check out their microfiche for sale catalogue.

Date: Wed, 26 Jun 1996 12:51:08  
From: "Terry D. Smith"  
<[TSMITH@cris.com](mailto:TSMITH@cris.com)>  
Subject: GenCount \*\*New to GenServ\*\* Started on 26 June 1996

GenCount will email you the surname COUNT of any surname which is on the GenServ system. The GenServ system has over 4,000,000 names in GEDCOM databases now and all of this is online Internet. GenCount will allow anyone with an Internet email address to send a message to this server which will determine how many of any particular surname the GenServ system has available. GenCount may be used unlimited times by the same email address, but please do not try to get all the answers the same day. We are adding new data every week. We presently have over 2800 different databases with GEDCOM data on this system - waiting for you to send it a SURNAME request. We have over 170,000 different surnames. It is so easy, but only one surname request per each message.

Just send an email message to:  
[gencount@progcons.com](mailto:gencount@progcons.com)

And in the subject of the message just put the SURNAME you wish to check. If you are required to put some text in your message, you may do so, as we do not read it. The system will normally reply back to you within 1.5 hours. The outgoing message will have the COUNT of that surname plus some info which describes the current GenServ system.

GenServ User Assistance  
[TSMITH@concentric.net](mailto:TSMITH@concentric.net)



# PAN TWARDOWSKI



**T**wardowski was a curious nobleman. He wanted to know everything there was to know. He studied the sciences and became a doctor, where he hoped to learn how to live forever. In an old book he read how one was able to call up the Devil, and after many attempts, the Devil appeared before him.

"What is it you want?" the Devil asked. "Why have you called me from the underworld?"

"I want to know how to live forever," Twardowski said. "I want to know everything, to be rich and have everything that I wish."

"would it really matter if he traded his soul . . ."

"That's a big order," declared the Devil. "What will you give me in return?"

Twardowski said nothing, and the Devil continued. "I will give you anything you ask for, if

you will give me your soul."

Twardowski had heard about this, and he wondered. What would it really matter if he traded his soul for all the things he wanted. What would it really matter, he thought.

The Devil was anxious to draw up a contract. He didn't want this soul to get away. "We can sign a pact in blood," he said. "Remember, your wishes will be fulfilled, and some day in the future, I get your soul."

"How do I know you can do all the things you say you can do?"

"Why, test me."

"Alright, let's see if you can fly over all of Poland and collect all the silver in the land and deposit it at Olkusz in one night."

With a great whirlwind the Devil was gone. The next day, Twardowski decided to travel to Olkusz. Sure enough, there in the region were mounds of silver. And the Devil stood nearby. "Well, how's that trick for you?" he asked.

Twardowski was impressed, alright, but he wasn't quite sure he wanted to sell his soul for a mound of silver. "I think you better prove yourself again," he said.

"What is it this time, then?"

"If I am going to know all things, I have to get about the countryside as fast as you. You will have to get me some transportation that will take me anywhere I want to go. Through the air, over water and land, quick as a wink!"

"Is that all?" laughed the Devil. (At that, Twardowski quickly made up his mind to demand yet another test.) "Come with me." The Devil whirled Twardowski to a house in Krakow that had an enormous weathervane in the shape of a rooster. It was a beautiful rooster, plump and painted red, with a fine flowing comb.

"Mount! Fly!" cried the Devil, and before Twardowski knew it, he was flying over the rooftops to go here and there, and

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they went, quicker than the wind. Finally, Twardowski ordered him home. The rooster landed at the very doorstep of Twardowski's home, and vanished into the air before Twardowski could turn around.

The Devil was waiting for him. "How did you like that?" he asked. And then he pulled out a contract. "Come, let's sign this thing. I can see how much you enjoy your newfound treasures!"

But Twardowski hesitated. "One more test – can you make a rope of sand, and pull up a tree with it?"

"Well, the Devil was more than a little concerned about that task but he said nothing and flew into the air to the banks of the Vistula where there was a wide strip of sand. He scooped up the sand with his hands and nimble shaped the grains into a rope. Longer and longer it grew. In a twinkling, the rope of sand was finished and hurling through the air. It wrapped itself around a large fir tree, and with a jerk the tree was out of the ground and dropped at Twardowski's feet. He watched, fascinated, and by this time he *knew* he would give his soul to learn all the tricks of the Devil.

The Devil rubbed his hands and smiled. "Alright, then we'll sign the contract, in blood. I'll give you all the wealth and knowledge in the world, and you will give me your soul when I ask for it!"

Well, as I told you, Twardowski was a pretty smart man. All this while he was trying to think of a plan to get all he could and not lose his soul. At last he spoke. "You can have my soul in exchange for wealth, power and knowledge, but you can take it in only one place – Rome! If you can't catch me in Rome, the bargain's off, and I get to keep my soul, OK?"

The Devil thought for a minute. He knew what Twardowski was up to – he couldn't enter the holy city. But perhaps he could

find a way to disguise himself and confuse everyone. He wanted Twardowski's soul so much, he was willing to take the chance.

"Agreed. Rome and only Rome. You'll hand over your soul when I demand it in Rome!"

As they signed the contract in their own blood, Twardowski made a promise to himself never to visit Rome. The Devil snatched the contract and disappeared before a word was spoken.

Twardowski was filled with excitement and decided to test his new powers. He called for his mount and in a twinkle was flying over the Polish land, over rivers and woods, fields and villages. He stopped in Olkusz. The silver mounds were there, alright!

When he returned home, he started using his knowledge to help the poor people of Krakow. As a doctor, he already knew a great deal about healing, but now he seemed able to perform miraculous cures. People began to say he had a magic touch in his hands. He would hold seances and conjure up the dead and look into his crystal ball to tell the future. He ever discovered the secret of the philosopher's stone!

When he wanted to have a little fun, he would go to the market place and command the pots and pans being sold there to dance. Everyone thought it was great fun to see clay pots dancing in the streets of Sukiennic!

There were many other wonders he created and left on the Polish land. The pond at Knyszyn, Falcon's Rock at Pieskowa Skala, and a half-finished castle in the Zamosc area, for instance.

But what he was most interested in was man himself. He wanted to help get rid of disease and poverty and to find the one miracle all men sought: the fountain of youth! He experimented with all types of mixtures and herbs, testing them on himself. He would have his

servant, Maciek, standing by with an antidote should anything go wrong. Then he began to worry about Maciek learning too many of his secrets. And one time, when Maciek seemed to know too much of the procedure, Twardowski turned him into a spider! He ordered Maciek to always stay at his side, ready to serve him, but not in the form of a man. Maciek, of course, had no choice!

For many years, Twardowski continued to study medicine, magic and man. He was generous with people, for he lacked nothing, and shared what he had with others. Only Maciek who faithfully stayed near his master, remained a spider.

And then, late one night, there was a knock on the door. A disheveled old man stood in the dim light. "Please come to cure my child. He has a fever no one can break. My wife and I are so worried! I know you will be able to help! Please come with me!"

Maciek was in the cobweb in the corner of the doorway, and when he saw the stranger he quickly dropped down, blocking the man with his web. But Twardowski brushed the web aside, and tucked Maciek into his belt. He was moved by the man's request, and quickly followed him out the door. They climbed into an old wagon pulled by an old horse and started down the streets of Krakow, heading for the gates. They were in the countryside before Twardowski asked where they were going.

"We live in a small village, not far from here," the man replied. "But I have been so worried about my child that I forgot to feed my horse or myself for that matter. Do you mind if we stop at the next tavern for some feed for the horse, and a drink for ourselves."

"Certainly," replied Twardowski. He could see in the dim moonlight that the horse was heaving and sighing, and a little drink for the trip wouldn't hurt anyone.

The narrow dirt road wound through the darkened countryside, but soon a small light could be seen ahead. "Ah," sighed the man, "we can stop at the tavern ahead."

Twardowski couldn't recognize the tavern, or indeed the area that they were in. After all, he had traveled and visited all of Poland – he could recognize the area – but he shrugged it off, blaming it on the darkness. They left the wagon and entered the tavern. It was dimly lit and there were few people inside it, it being so late in the evening. "What place is this," he asked the innkeeper.

But at that moment the old man threw off his ragged cloak and began jumping up and down. "We are in The Tavern Rome! I have got you, Twardowski! Did you forget about *Karczma pod Rzymem*?" The Devil laughed and danced with glee, for now he could claim the soul of his victim.

Twardowski could have pulled some of the magic tricks he learned from the Devil himself, but he was a man of honor. He would keep his word, now that he was indeed in *Rome*, he would keep the promise he made to the Devil so long ago.

And so it was that the Devil took Twardowski firmly by the arm and out the door. "Up!" he cried into the dark night, and with a whirl of wind, the two were flying through the darkened sky. They were on their way to the Devil's lair – the underworld!

While they were flying off to the ends of the earth, Twardowski began to think about what he had done, and felt guilty for defying God. He started to pray for himself, and soon he heard Maciek, under his belt, praying too. They prayed to the Virgin Mary to ask God's forgiveness and mercy. Of course, Mary heard them both. She was full of sympathy, but what could she do, the Devil already had his hands on Twardowski!

As she watched the strange

astronauts, she saw the moon, a brightly lit crescent moon. And so, at the Virgin's bidding, the moon tilted. At the very second when Twardowski and the Devil flew by, the moon straightened up again. There, on the tip of the moon's crest was Twardowski. His cloak was caught in the tip and he had slipped from the grip of the Devil.

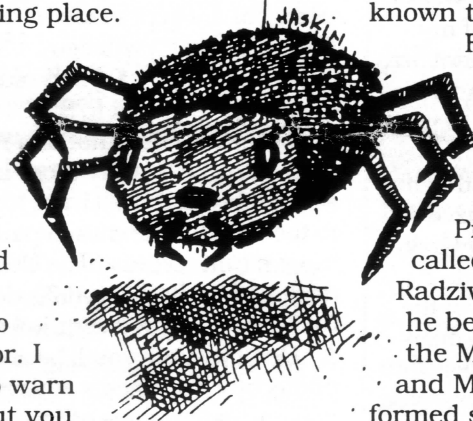
The Devil was flying so fast that it was quite a while before he realized he had lost his victim. How it was the moon that had Twardowski in its power, and the moon was a servant of the Virgin Mary.

Twardowski righted himself and got comfortable on the very tip that rescued him from the Devil. He straightened his cloak and hat and loosened his belt. It was then that Maciek crawled out of his hiding place.

"I knew something was wrong when that old man came to the door. I tried to warn you, but you paid no attention. I couldn't serve you then, how am I to serve you here?" Maciek asked.

"Oh, Maciek, I am so happy you are here! That is service enough. The two of us will live together, while I do penance for having made a pact with the Devil."

And so they lived, between heaven and earth, untroubled by the affairs of men. But once in a while Maciek, the faithful servant, spins a long web-thread to earth, and lets himself down to gather the news. He travels all over Poland, listening to everything, and then climbs back up to his master on the moon.



And even today, or rather tonight, if you look at the moon, I'm sure you will be able to see Pan Twardowski, the Man in the Moon!

THE LEGEND OF PAN TWARDOWSKI first appears in print in the first part of the 19th century. It is drawn on the remembrances of a 16th century magician, and perhaps on the writings of Goethe's Faust. Faust was a man who supposedly lived from 1480-1538, a sorcerer and magician who claimed to be in league with the devil. He sold his soul to the devil in return for major powers; later, the devil dragged him to hell. Goethe's story contained God's redemption of him, in the end.

Twardowski apparently lived during the time of Zygmunt Augusta. He came from Nuremberg and studied in Germany and Italy. He became a very good doctor and was known to the Bishop of Krakow,

Francis Krasinski. He called himself Lawrence Dhur and became a doctor at the royal court of Albert

Holenzollern, Prince of Prussia, and later was called to Lithuania and the Radziwills. Some time later, he became connected with the Mniszh brothers, Jerzy and Mikolaj, for whom he performed seances and seemingly magical happenings. When the crafts and magic of Twardowski were no longer needed or of interest to the brothers, the doctor was assassinated by their henchmen.

The legend of Twardowski is very popular in Poland, and many famous writers have developed the story into ballads and ballet, as well as colorful children's picture books.

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**FIRST CLASS MAIL**

**Some random  
thoughts on my  
recent trip to Poland**

by Tom Wodzinski,  
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Having just had the opportunity to visit Poland for three weeks, I thought I'd pass on a few of my random thoughts on my experiences especially to those who intend visiting Poland in the future and plan on doing similar genealogical rummaging while there. Please note that my experiences were fairly localized (Lodz) and the situation may be different in other parts of Poland. I have a reasonable command of the Polish language which made dealing with the bureaucracy easier.

1. If you are not a Polish citizen, you won't be able to directly access the material (including copies of LDS microfilm) at the provincial (województwo) archive office without a letter of approval from the State Archive Director in Warsaw. Do this well before you go to Poland (you can still order extracts/photocopies without any approval). If you have cousins or friends in Poland, get them to go along with you and request access to the archives.
2. If you are planning to visit an archive office, check to see if it will be open on the dates you plan to visit.
3. If you have cousins or friends in Poland ask them to order extracts / photocopies of archive material. As a foreigner I was charged 80 zloty (approx. \$25US) for a certified

photocopy of my grandfather's birth certificate. A Polish citizen would have been charged less - approx. 20 zloty (approx. \$7 US). Expect to wait up to a week for processing. I already knew the year and record number of the birth record so didn't have to pay additional search costs which run at approx. \$20-\$30 per hr.

4. Civil records newer than 100 years old are kept in town USC's (Urząd Stanu Cywilnego). Once civil records are 100 years old they are transferred to the State archives. LDS does not film records held in the USC; only those in the state archives. You'll have to resort to the USC (or the church parish) for more recent records. The USC I dealt with only charged 20 zloty (~\$7US) for a typed certified extract.
5. Don't assume you'll be able to photocopy documents wherever you go. State archive offices will probably have photocopy facilities; their smaller branch offices won't. Church parish's probably won't and you'll just have to transcribe all the details by hand. USC's will type out a shortened (10 zloty = \$3US) or full extract (20 zloty) for you.

6. You'll need to know some Polish if you want to get anywhere fast. Don't expect many English speakers.
7. When visiting church parishes, it is common practice to leave a small donation after having used their archive material. The place in the parish where BD&M records are held is called the Kancellaria and it will probably be located near the church. The one I visited was opened for 1.5 hours each afternoon and after church on Sundays. Get in

early to avoid the queues. I was given the relevant books and placed in another room to do my research. Don't expect the priest to be able to translate documents written in Russian (1868-1918), so go well trained in knowing which keywords to look for when reading such documents. Once I determined that this was a document I was interested in, I recorded its entry number, year and parish and went and ordered an extract from the State Archive.

8. Talk to as many of your living family as possible. They will probably have information that you never knew of and which may offer more clues.

9. The town's register of permanent residents (a kind of census held every 5-20 years during the 19th century and after 1918) is called "Ksiegi ludnosci stal/ej". It contains details about people residing at an address; name, date and place of birth, occupation etc. Don't assume that they will be indexed as conveniently as BD&M records. These census's may prove useful in determining a person's place of birth if it is not contained in their marriage certificate or children's birth certificates. The marriage certificate of one of my gg-grandparents only talks of them having been born in Czechy (modern day Czech republic) with no town name.

10. Visit the town museum (if they have one) and see what information they may have. You may even get lucky (as I did) and befriend a staff historian who may assist you with access to archive material and translations (especially Russian).