

Genealogy Guide

Polish-English guide to genealogical sources
for people looking for Łomża ancestors
in Poland and in the United States

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INTRODUCTION

This study is the result of awareness and practical knowledge about the need to discover their own identity by successive generations of descendants of the inhabitants of the former Łomża land. This need was revealed, among others, during numerous genealogical workshops and systematic sharing of archival materials, especially those extracted from family metrics, on the website: www.name.lomza.pl, which was created to popularize the cognitive potential of proper names, which are surnames as linguistic and cultural codes.

As a result of subsequent inquiries addressed to the Łomża Scientific Society in Łomża, a genealogical consultation team¹ was created, which has been systematically answering specific inquiries of people seeking information about their Łomża ancestors for three years.

In addition, for two years there has been an informal Genealogical Group called „Where does our family come from?“, associating, among others, people advanced in their own genealogical research, from the historical land of Łomża and Podlasie. It works online. Every second Wednesday of the month, group meetings are held via the Zoom platform². During such meetings, group members and interested persons have the opportunity to listen to a thematic lecture and share their own experiences related to the search for roots.

Interest in onomastic issues, and consequently the reference to genealogy and related research contexts – contributed to the implementation of further projects. One of them was a project entitled *The fate of Łomża emigrants in sources from the years 1900–1950. Editing selected emigration sources in the historical and cultural context* within which this study was created. Its aim was to establish a list of surnames of Łomża emigrants, their social status, age at the time of

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² The registration link is provided before the start of the next meeting on the website: <http://ltn.lomza.pl>

emigration, the place from which they emigrated and the place to which they arrived, e.g. in the USA³; description of their fate on the basis of available sources (m.in boarding lists, Polish diaspora press; obituaries, announcements; letters), possible place of settlement, later relations of emigrants with their homeland⁴. The aim was to show the phenomenon of emigration, its dynamics and universality, in order to open seekers of Łomża roots to the perspective of studying foreign lines of their families and clans, at the same time providing them with source material and providing information about the possibility of acquiring it, reading and interpreting skills. Through the website: www.name.lomza.pl and Facebook, Internet users were provided m.in with numerous studies on the fate of Łomża emigrants, which are a kind of register and model of content that can be reached on the basis of available sources.

We hope that we will encourage readers to try to reconstruct, preserve and pass on knowledge about ancestors and we will raise awareness of the importance of remembering them as a kind of duty and value for ourselves, their descendants, for whom this memory is the basis for discovering themselves, identifying their own potential, but also a manifestation of awareness and respect for the acquired heritage.

Malgorzata K. Frąckiewicz

³ Cf. among others editions: <http://wirtualnie.lomza.pl/wirtualnie/2020/04/08/listy-emigrantow-z-terenu-dawnej-guberni-lomzynskiej-udajacych-sie-w-podroz-do-ameryki1-w-latach-1899-1926/>; <http://wirtualnie.lomza.pl/wirtualnie/2020/02/22/lomzynska-lista-pasazerow-statku-ss-russia-10-24-03-1892-r/?highlight=Lista>; <http://wirtualnie.lomza.pl/wirtualnie/2020/06/22/lista-osob-emigrujacych-do-usa-w-1905-r-na-ss-posdam/?highlight=Lista>; http://wirtualnie.lomza.pl/wirtualnie/wp-content/uploads/2020/04/Łomż.list_.-pas.-SS-Ryndam.-20.03.2020.pdf;

⁴ Cf. among others editions: <http://wirtualnie.lomza.pl/wirtualnie/2021/05/25/losy-emigracyjne-lomzynskich-ochotnikow-do-armii-polskiej-we-fra ncji-boleslaw-borawski-material-roboczy/>; <http://wirtualnie.lomza.pl/wirtualnie/2019/12/31/ludzie-i-miejsca-o-wybitnym-szachiscie-ze-stawisk/>; <http://wirtualnie.lomza.pl/wirtualnie/2021/03/07/losy-lomzynskich-emigrantow-rodziny-poniatowskich-i-debinskih-czesc-i/>;

I. Reconstruction of identity, i.e. returns to the roots and fascination with time travel

1. *Where did our family come from?* – about the value of searching for roots

For some time, there has been a more intense and widespread interest in genealogical research, which is connected with the identification of the identities of specific people, families and clans from which they came, as well as the local environments in which they lived and co-created. As a consequence, numerous books on the history of families and clans⁵ are created, new, widely available source resources are created, and various databases⁶ are developed that can be used by root seekers. Websites devoted to the genealogy of the inhabitants of a specific region or town are created.⁷

Since 2019, there has also been a website in Łomża: www.name.lomza.pl, established on the initiative of the Łomża Scientific Society named after Wagów. It enjoys great interest, which proves the need to deepen knowledge about one's own identity and the history of the region, which indicates the heritage of the family land. It can be seen that many people have already discovered the sense of reconstructing their own identity and have undertaken to examine their own roots. Still others felt the uniqueness of traveling in time, when even contact with the signature of the great-grandmother on the marriage certificate arouses unexpected and genuine emotion, and sometimes the

⁵ Cf. e.g. A. Filochowska-Pietrzyk, *Candy in vinegar brine*, Łomża 2020.

⁶ Cf. e.g. <http://wirtualnie.lomza.pl/wirtualnie/2020/05/07/katalog-historycznych-nazwisk-mieszkancow-parafii-wysokie-mazowieckie-xviii-xix-wiek-material-roboczy/>; <http://wirtualnie.lomza.pl/wirtualnie/2019/09/04/katalog-nazwisk-parafia-romany-fragmenty-xix-wiek/>; <http://wirtualnie.lomza.pl/wirtualnie/2018/12/09/katalog-osobowo-miejscowy-historycznej-ziemi-lomzynskiej-i-pogranicza-mazowiecko-podlaskiego-czesc-i/>

⁷ Cf. e.g. <https://jzi.org.pl>

nature of her handwriting indicates how much we have in common with her, and yet we did not even know her.

This knowledge of ancestors repeatedly turns into a fascinating journey in time, opens our sensitivity to what is close – and then a piece of colorful, although already faded from old age wallpaper, preserved on a beam from the demolished house of great-grandparents can open to an interesting discovery, related to the life of our ancestors and ourselves as their descendants and heirs. The seekers are accompanied by the conviction that it is worth knowing, because:

*Without ancestors, you are like a plucked plant, thrown to wither.
When you feel their strength behind you, it's like you're growing
in a forest with other trees.
Some are old and already falling over, others young, just growing,
but this is your forest...*

(S. Pieniążek)

Often, subsequent documents are further discoveries that provide information quite unexpectedly, which open up to new content, deepening knowledge about the family and its members, while constituting new clues for further searches. Thus, following the thread, one gains more and more interesting knowledge of ancestors. Reconstructing the history of the family draws in unexpectedly and sometimes becomes a passion of life for the benefit of the seeker and his relatives, who are lucky enough to recognize their roots thanks to such a passionate.

Sometimes several people in one family are interested in discovering their identity and look for roots, collect memories, documents, family souvenirs as a priceless deposit. Then, if the forces of seekers are integrated, it obviously brings better and faster results in reaching family history, to a deeper recognition of one's own identity.

In some memories of Łomża, the words of a well-known Łomża woman Hanka Bielicka were recalled, who said: "I have always been a typical girl from Łomża, who pushes forward. I never forget that I come from a small

town. I pride myself on it because that's where the strongest people grow".⁸ The quoter stated that "these words are a testimony to Hanka Bielicka's attachment and sympathy to her hometown". However, it seems that above all it speaks through a deep awareness of the socio-cultural values that created the aura of the Narew River town, a place of clash of cultures and religions, a vibrant city with the past of the capital of the county and governorate, immersed in tradition and history, "one of the most beautiful in the Kingdom"⁹, which in its heyday was able to make good use of the personality potential, the strength of character, passion and charisma of its inhabitants. Such a memory of the place of growth inspires and obliges, and at the same time constitutes information that is a testimony to the value of tradition and history, the identity of the city.

Besides, there is still no shortage of potential for people living in the area of the former land of Łomża, but sometimes they probably lack awareness of the strength that they themselves and the community co-created by them, whose power is also its roots, that is, its intangible heritage, its identity.

Maybe we lack awareness that "our personal history is immersed in the history of the family and the local community"¹⁰, from which grows a sense of responsibility for the good taken over, which is, among others: the strength of the characters of ancestors, love of tradition, family land, fortitude, social responsibility, mutual kindness, proper interpersonal relationships, the ability to share ourselves and the goods that we have taken over and multiply, not only for our own cause, private interest. Understanding this is the key to a real involvement in social life, to a sense of responsibility for one's small homeland, which we co-create and co-shape in order to pass it on in good

⁸ http://www.narew.info/6,10191-typowa_dziewczyna_z_lomzy_-_wspomnienie_o_hance_bielickiej.html

⁹ J. Borzym, *Diary of a Podlasie nobleman*, Łomża 2009, p. 74.

¹⁰ Brzezinska A, *Childhood and adolescence: The roots of personal and social identity*, in: *Regional education*, ed. A. W. Brzezińska, A. Hulewska, J. Słomska, Warsaw 2006, pp. 47–77.; cf. http://www.poradnia2elblag.pl/images/08_dziecinstwo_i_dorastania_korzenie_toz_brzezinska_1.pdf

condition to future generations – as inhabitants of the Łomża region, depositaries of a building tradition, saving faith, attachment to values – in a word: people aware of the value of their identity, who know that:

Our personal history is thus immersed in the history of our family and local community, in the history of society, nation and state, civilizational circle, in the history of the geographical and ethnographic region. All past – positive and negative – events stored in the collective memory are the basis for the formation of our identity. Poor memory of these events means a poor basis for the formation of people's identity, a rich memory is a rich basis, but at the same time the risk of being trapped in the past, focusing on cherishing memories instead of actively using the offers of the present, idealizing the past, resentments and prejudices towards what is happening here and now, also full of fears or even distrustful looking into the future.

The condition for the proper functioning of the here and now and the condition for successful development in the future is the integration of all three-time perspectives, i.e. past, present and future.¹¹

It is necessary and worth discovering one's own roots, getting to know one's identity as the basis of knowledge about oneself and conscious use of the transferred potential for better use of the acquired heritage.

One of the elements, traces of this identity are our names, in which the cultural past of our family is encoded. Their identification is an opportunity to discern the intangible good inherited from successive generations, which are among others: tradition, religion, personal characteristics, shaped in specific conditions and cultural circles in which they functioned as members of specific communities and depositaries of a specific intangible heritage.

¹¹ „The process of social becoming takes place in a social context inherited from the past, i.e. in a common pool of ready-made patterns of symbolization, interpretation, conceptualization and narration of current social practice.” (P. Sztompka, *The trauma of a great change*, Warsaw 2000, p. 17.)

2. Our surnames – linguistic and cultural identity codes

Knowledge of the genesis of one's own surname and its historical certificates can be a reason of noble pride, bring willingness to work, multiply the achievements of ancestors, love of family land, in a broader dimension to determine nationality, belonging to a social class, examine many scientific problems.¹²

One of the most enduring traces of our cultural heritage and identity are our names. A surname is a cultural code containing information about its bearers. It identifies a person – his identity and points to the cultural heritage that shaped it. The family tree shows the roots of a given family, as well as historical conditions that could motivate its history in a given region. The family tree as an ordered (e.g. chronologically) set of proper names contains a lot of information about the identity of people related to each other, because the etymology of surnames and their history creates the basis for identifying m.in. the cultural identity of their bearers.

In addition, the surname indicates a certain common heritage. For example, the surname Wiszowaty < *wiszowaty* 'stalky, rhizomatous', *wisz* 'vegetation on wet meadows' (after: SEM¹³ part 1, p. 344); local name *Wiszowate*¹⁴, described in sources as a noble village¹⁵. This surname has numerous bearers¹⁶ in the parish of Grabowo, in the Kolno

¹² E. Breza, *Surnames of Pomeranians. Origin and changes*, vol. III, Gdańsk 2004, p. 9.

¹³ Pronounced. *Etymological and motivational dictionary Old Polish names Personal Part. 1.*, ed. A. Cieślakowa, M. Malec, K. Rymut, Kraków 1995–2002, p. 344.

¹⁴ „Wiszowate noble village, Grabowo community, Kolno County: SG XIII 626; 1827 Tab II 272; „Home Wiszowatych Abdank coat of arms” Kap No. 587; 1876 Głog 15; „дер. мел. шлях.” Труды VI 166; *Wiszowathe* 1426 MkM I No. 317; *de Wyschowathe* 1464 MZH No. 238; *Wisowate* 1578 Żdz. XVI 375; Hal II 76; WUN III 570. *Wiszowate* N. Rhod. from n. pers. *Wiszowaty* SSNO VI 127; NAp 344 *Wiszowaty*: *wiszowaty* 'stalky, rhizomatous' SR. I. Halicka (1978: 76) classifies this name as topographical, motivating as. *Wisz* 'rushes, calamus; wet meadow'; adjective *wiszowaty* means 'full of *wisz*, wet, barren'; after: Sędziak H., *Names of petty-nobility villages in Łomża*, Łomża 2009, p. 115.

¹⁵ See. *Geographical dictionary of the Kingdom of Poland and other Slavic countries*. vol. XIII, Warsaw 1895, pp. 608–609.

¹⁶ For example, it was: Noble Albert *Wyszowaty* married Zofia Gutowska.

county. *Wiszowaty* is an anthroponym attested in Łomża sources since 1694.

In a cognitive context, e.g. historical, geographical or biographical, the name reveals details related to the history of the clan or family. Our ancestors *of the sword* and *on the distaff side* were members of specific families, which is reflected in names and surnames as carriers of their identity. Names from different cultural circles are representations of specific religious and national traditions, e.g. the names *Aron*, *Chaim*, *Moses* or *Chaja*, *Chawa*, *Fejga* – are assigned to Jewish communities; *Fyodor*, *Ivan*, *Prokop* or *Hope*, *Paraskeva*, *Tatiana* – names associated with the circle of the Orthodox culture; The Evangelic-Augsburg religion is represented in the nineteenth century by such male names as: *August*, *Karol*, *Wilhelm* and - feminine: *Emma*, *Irma*, *Wilhelmina*; the culture of the Catholic Church is characterized by such popular “Łomża” names as: *Jan*, *Wojciech*, *Stanisław* and among the female names there are: *Ewa*, *Marianna* or *Zofia*.

For these reasons, it is worth starting the adventure with the identification of one's own identity by learning the genesis of the name and surname¹⁷ that our ancestors bore and that we carry, because it is a certain social fact, but above all it has a cognitive value, which is the basis for the identification of human identity, because behind the name and the surname stands the knowledge of the identity of its bearers, family history, human characters, professions, accumulated material goods that were passed down from generation to generation, but above all these are spiritual goods.

For example, in Łomża there were over the centuries and are still quite well-known names such as:

Dąbrowski, Kozłowski, Chojnowski, Kamiński, Brzoza, Chojka, Gałzka, Jankowski, Szymański, Zieliński, Żelazny, Modzelewski, Wądołowski, Kowalewski, Grzymala, Jemielity, Kolakowski, Makowski, Malinowski, Chrzanowski, Korytkowski,

Witnesses: Waclaw Gutowski, Albert Grzybowski, Albert Sokołowski. Guty 1694, KMG 8.

¹⁷ However, it is also worth being vigilant about the first names that our ancestors had, especially those from the nineteenth century and earlier times.

Wiśniewski, Karwowski, Sokołowski, Piotrowski, Borawski, Mieczkowski, Cwalina, Rutkowski, Kalinowski, Rogowski, Mierzejewski, Konopko//Konopka, Dardziński, Jastrzębski, Kosakowski//Kossakowski, Milewski, Just, Chłudziński, Zarzecki, Witkowski, Zajkowski, Zakrzewski, Łada, Niksa, Boguski, Pogroszewski, Grzymała, Śmiarowski, Bazydło, Blusiewicz, Sierżputowski, Bronowicz, Tyborowski, Zaczek, Łuba, Drozdowski, Kokoszka//Kokoszko, Mioduszewski, Włodkowski, Kijek, Żebrowski, Truszkowski, Banach, Tysza, Trzaska, Zaremba//Zaręba, Zuzga, Wałkusi, Jakacki, Wiśniewski, Świdzki, Listowski, Matuszewski, Milewski, Modzelewski, Olszewski, Ostrowski, Romanowski, Sawicki, Sokołowski, Szymański.

Each of them has a specific cognitive potential: some, e.g. *Chrzanowski, Jemielity, Modzelewski, Truszkowski, Tyborowski, Wądołowski, Zajkowski, Zaremba//Zaręba* – derived from local names known in the Łomża region – indicate that their bearers are most likely descendants of the so-called petty Łomża nobility¹⁸, and even sometimes certify its heraldic affiliation, such as *Łuba* ; others, e.g. *Frąckiewicz* or *Mateuszczyk* – the so-called patronymic surnames, refer us to the names of their ancestors, and such as *Bednarczuk, Kowalczyk, Krawczyk* – to their professions.

There are also foreign-sounding names, e.g. *Bekier* < the middle ap. *becker* ‘baker’, *Wagner* < German *Wagner* ‘wheelwright, stelmach’, *Zimerman* < German *Zimmerman* ‘carpenter’ as informing about the nationality and cultural roots of their bearers.

In the old cemetery at Kopernika Street (formerly St. Nicholas) we find numerous monuments¹⁹, with inscriptions, names and surnames, traces of identity, peculiar registers, records of people, representatives of eminent clans and families associated with Łomża and the former Łomża land for centuries. It looks similar in the surrounding cemeteries – *open-air archives* that store

¹⁸ See for more on this topic: <http://wirtualnie.lomza.pl/wirtualnie/wp-content/uploads/2021/09/Drobna-szlachta.pdf>

¹⁹ It is saved e.g. thanks to a great and effective initiative, which is the annual fundraiser organized by the Society of Friends of the Łomża Land. This initiative brings measurable results, because the inhabitants of Łomża are aware of the value and obligation to preserve the memory of their ancestors.

the mortal remains of past generations and commemorate them. They are individualized by names and surnames written on tombstones. It is worth finding and analyzing them in relation to metrics.

These registers of the social past of cities, towns, settlements and villages are often the only trace of their cultural identity and presence that has remained after the existence of these people and their heritage, m.in. inscribed in social activity. In these epitaph formulas, the truth expressed in the words is fulfilled:

*What more do I have besides my name?
I have it more than the body, because the body will crumble,
and the name will remain²⁰.*

However, it should be noted that the first name is an element of cultural identification of the circle of life with which our ancestors were associated. In the past, attention was paid to, for example, the issue of choosing a first name.

Religion and liturgical language had the greatest impact on the functioning of the name systems of individual ethnic groups, because naming has always been associated with religious rites. Christians of various denominations gave their name at baptism. Most often they were selected from the stock of names assigned to a specific cultural circle.²¹

Thus, e.g. Catholics gave their offspring the names of Christian saints, e.g. *John, Paul, Peter* or *Anna, Elizabeth, Martha*; Orthodox, e.g.: *Cyril, Demetrius, Mikita, Nikita* or *Vasily*.

There is a saying: *A name obliges*. They can be interpreted in various ways, but above all you need to know what is behind our name, which of our ancestors bore it and what they represented, in order to consciously refer to the values and attitudes inherited with it, the discovery of which is an important element of self-awareness and a good ground for identifying your own personality potential.

²⁰ Celan P., *Names used by Polish Jews*, ed. L. Końska, Kraków 2002, p. 33.

²¹ Abramovich Z., *Syncretism of the anthroponymy of Podlasie*, „Poznańskie Spotkania Językoznawcze” No. 27, 2014, p. 18.

The area of the former Łomża land already has its own onomasticon, which is individualized and attested by source materials and studies, systematically placed in a specific, but unique and rich Internet archive on the website: www.name.lomza.pl. Thanks to these registers, it is possible to discover the history of a given personal name and the history of its bearers in the context of the places where the name appeared together with the people it identified.

3. Onomasticon Łomża, or from the name to memory and knowledge

Since 2017, there has been a website in Łomża: www.name.lomza.pl, which contains rich source of material and studies aimed at identifying e.g. the identity of the former inhabitants of the historical land of Łomża and their descendants, including numerous emigrants. This page focuses on names as basic elements of the excerption and exploration of various sources and in this way cognitive material is obtained and shared.

The surname is a good for man, which is inherited from ancestors, as an element characteristic for the whole family, identifying its members, testifying to their roots. There used to be two exceptions from this rule. In the case of maiden children, the infant took the mother's surname, whereas when the child's parents were not known, the surname was given to the infant by administrative or hospital authorities.

It should be emphasized that the surname is a social fact, but above all a value, the basis for identifying the identity of every human being. For example, in Łomża, as the center of the Łomża region, there were over the centuries and are still quite well-known names such as:

Dąbrowski, Kozłowski, Chojnowski, Kamiński, Brzoza, Chojka, Gałqzka, Jankowski, Szymański, Zieliński, Żelazny, Modzelewski, Wądołowski, Kowalewski, Grzymala, Jemielity Kolakowski, Makowski, Malinowski, Chrzanowski, Korytkowski, Wiśniewski, Karwowski, Sokółowski, Piotrowski, Borawski,

Mieczkowski, Cwulina²², Rutkowski, Kalinowski, Rogowski, Mierzejewski, Konopko//Konopka, Dardziński, Jastrzębski, Kosakowski//Kossakowski²³, Milewski²⁴, Just, Chłudzinski, Zarzecki, Witkowski, Zajkowski, Zakrzewski, Łada, Niksa, Boguski, Pogroszewski, Grzymala²⁵, Śmiarowski, Bazydło, Blusiewicz, Sierzputowski²⁶, Bronowicz, Tyborowski, Zaczek, Łuba, Drozdowski, Kokoszka//Kokoszko, Mioduszewski, Włodkowski, Kijek, Żebrowski²⁷, Truszkowski²⁸, Banach, Tysza, Trzaska, Zaręba//Zaręba, Zuzga, Wałkusi, Jakacki, Wiśniewski, Świdorski, Listowski, Matuszewski, Milewski, Modzelewski, Olszewski, Ostrowski, Romanowski, Sawicki, Sokołowski, Szymański.

They co-create the Łomża anthropomasticon, i.e. a collection of surnames characteristic for the region, related to the tangible and intangible heritage of the Łomża land, culturally belonging to Mazovia.

Earlier studies making popular the specific of the Narew River city and showing its over six-century history: the *Łomża Cathedral. Past and present*²⁹ and the *Old Łomża cemetery. Traces of the past and the future. In memory*³⁰, were the result of recognizing the unique history of the city, which today has lost much of its importance and is still

²² *Chwulina* coat of arms Powały 1619. HKap., p.107.

²³ „Kossaki, noble area in the former land of Łomża, nest of the Kossakowski family, given in 1436 by Prince Władysław Mazowiecki”; cf. SG, vol. 4, p. 469.

²⁴ *Mylewski* coat of arms Buyny 1462. ŁT: HKap., item 101; *Milewski* coat of arms Buyny 1476. 1489. HKap., item 156; *Milewski* coat of arms Ślepowrony 1555. ŁT: HKap., item 133; *Milewski* de Milewo Tosie coat of arms Ślepowron 1604. HKap., item 124; *Milewski* coat of arms Ślepowron de Milewo a Trzcie 1686. HKap., p. 112.

²⁵ This surname is associated, for example, with „goods of the Sztum county”, belonging to the „noble family of Grzymala, who came here from the Michałów land to Prussia, as it seems at the end of the fifteenth century”, where „a new farm was founded with the name Grzymala.” Cf. SG, vol. 2, p. 897.

²⁶ *Sierzputowski* coat of arms Dąbrowa 1605. Ter: Łomzen: HKap., item 123; *Sierzputowski* de utrag, *Sierzputy* ex Parochia Szczepankowien coat of arms Lubicz 1607. HKap., item 124.

²⁷ *Zebrowski* coat of arms Lubicz 1605. HKap., item 90.

²⁸ *Truszkowski* coat of arms Jednorozec 1546; *Truskowski* de Truski coat of arms Jednorozec (Unicorn) 1592. HKap., items 83 and 135; *Truszkowscy* coat of arms Bończa; cf. SG, vol. 15, cz. 2, p. 664.

²⁹ See. M. Frąckiewicz, *Łomża Cathedral. Past and present*, Łomża 2010.

³⁰ See. M. Frąckiewicz, *Old cemetery in Łomża. In the footsteps of the past and the future. In memory*, Łomża 2012.

unable to take advantage of the spirit of its splendor and the strength of heritage left to it by past generations of inhabitants of the Łomża region. In the cathedral cemetery (parish of St. Michael the Archangel) in Łomża³¹ we find numerous monuments³², and on them inscriptions, specific registers, records of people associated with this city. Their names written on tombstones are often the only trace of presence that remains after the existence of these people. In them is the truth fulfilled, expressed in the words: What more have I but a name? / I have it more than a body, because the body will crumble, / and the name will remain³³.

Thus, the names we find in our family tree (of the sword and on the distaff side) are a trace of our heritage and serve our identification as elements of specific cultural codes, associated with a specific place and tradition.

³¹ See www.cmentarze.lomza.pl.

³² They have been saved thanks to e.g. a great and effective initiative, which is the annual fundraiser organized by the Society of Friends of the Łomża Land. This initiative brings measurable results, because the inhabitants of Łomża are aware of the value and obligation to preserve the memory of their ancestors.

³³ P. Celan, *Names used by Polish Jews*, ed. L. Końska, Kraków 2002, p. 33.

II. Instructions for preliminary actions, or how to effectively conduct genealogical research

The first step you should take to learn something about your family is a family **interview** (with grandmother, grandfather, father, mother, aunt, uncle, paternal uncle and/or his wife), which will allow you to record all the **oral transmission** preserved in your family, usually in the memory of its oldest members. So let's talk to the oldest **representatives** of our **family** or people who have a lot of knowledge about **the family's past**. Sometimes, among them, we can find someone who has already been interested in family history. When noting the information they have, remember that the **dates and places of all events are important** (where and when a family member was born, where and when he was baptized, where the wedding of our loved ones took place, where their place of residence was located; date of death, where he was buried – cemetery, quarters, grave number, photo). Let's also mark the source of information so that we know where (from what documents) or from whom (who's oral transmission) the information originates. Experience shows and teaches that it is a race against time, because people leave, sometimes much faster than we think. So let's not postpone conversations with the seniors of our families. Ask them about the names, dates, and places of birth, marriage, and death of ancestors they remember or know about. Let's also talk to them about the customs prevailing in the family, ask about interesting stories and family stories. Today, in the era of digitization, an audio or video recording will help in saving the information and will be an extraordinary souvenir, not only for us, but also for future generations of the family. Seniors are a real mine of knowledge about the family and missing the opportunity to register their memories causes that memories go away with people and descendants are left without such important knowledge, the value of which we usually realize too late.

The information received from them allows to determine from 3 to 4 generations (up to the level of great-grandparents). Of course, there are families in which this memory goes much further back and is based on documents stored in the family. At this stage of our search, we also look at **family documents** and **photos**. Among them are:

- identity cards,
- Passports
- Passes
- birth/marriage/death certificates,
- Resumes
- correspondence
- Diaries
- Logs
- family chronicles,
- Albums
- Photos
- press clippings,
- sometimes also ready genealogical statements, etc.

We try to extract information from them that is helpful in creating a family tree (names, surnames, dates, places). All this can be a source of unprecedented information about our family – and even if not, everything seems to be understandable, this may change in the course of our search.

Where the memory of the family ends, the search in the archives begins. The basic source of genealogical findings are vital records. We can find them in the Registry Offices, where documents from the last 100 years are stored, which are then transferred to the State Archives. We will find there books of births, marriages and deaths. In addition to the date and place of birth and date of baptism and the name of the person, birth certificates contain information about the child's parents and godparents. Terms such as "industrious" (peasant), "famous" (bourgeois) or "noble" (nobleman), which appear next to their names, inform us from which social class did they come from. Marriage certificates are the documents richest in information. In

addition to the date and place of birth of the newlyweds, we will find information about their parents and witnesses, among whom other family members (siblings, uncles, paternal uncles) often appeared. Death certificates contain information about the date and place of death and the age of the deceased (sometimes there is information about the cause of death, which can also be important information that allows you to track certain diseases that sometimes occur in the family).

In the parish archives, in addition to the registry books, we can find the books of confirmations, announcements, information about confraternities operating in the parish, rosary circles, lists of benefactors, parish chronicles. We can also happen that in the parish we will not find the registry books we are interested in, because they have been transferred to the diocesan archives (this applies especially to older books).

In the diocesan archives, in addition to the registry books, we can find parish files (inventories of parish property, visitation files, lists of parishioners). At the same time in the state archives we have access to the population censuses, the town books, the land books, the urban books, the cadaster of the land, which also provide interesting data.

Archival research is not everything. It is worth getting acquainted with publications on genealogical and historical subjects³⁴, especially local and regional, in order to get to know the context important for the search for roots and interpretation of certain events that were directly or indirectly involved in our ancestors. More and more frequently published monographs of individual clans and families may be helpful, in which we can find names of interest to us, e.g. Łukasz Lubicz-Łapiński *Łapy and their inhabitants. Zaścianki Łapińskich w XV–XVIII c.*, Białystok 2004, Emil Kalinowski, *Rod Kalinowskich herbu Ślepowron w XVII wieku*, Warszawa 2013; Alicja Filochowska-Pietrzyk, *Landrynki w zalewie vinegar*, Łomża 2021.

³⁴ *Families and families of Mazovia and Podlasie*, ed. M. K. Frąckiewicz, Łomża 2019.

Publications in the field of regional history³⁵ are also mines of knowledge for the genealogist. It is good to get to know the historical background of the studied period and the area with which our relatives were connected. Libraries gathering local press, regional publications, monographs on localities, old telephone and address directories, biographical dictionaries can be helpful here. In our region, such a place is the library functioning at the Łomża Scientific Society in Łomża, the library of the Press Association “Stopka”, the City Library in Łomża³⁶.

We can store the collected information in two ways: we can traditionally write it down on paper, draw a family tree or fill in ready-made family sheets that are available on the web³⁷, and if we have a computer, we can use special genealogical programs to collect and process information. We can enter our data directly into the forms in these programs. The information is saved by these programs in the GEDCOM format, which allows you to transfer data to other genealogy programs.

The preserved vital records related to the Łomża region allow to reconstruct the family history covering most often the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, less often the seventeenth century and occasionally the end of the sixteenth century. What to do in a situation where the oldest metrics of the parish we are interested in come, for

³⁵ For example, materials posted on the website: www.name.lomza.pl Including: <http://wirtualnie.lomza.pl/wirtualnie/2019/11/12/kroniczka-kuleskiego-plebana-historia-parafi-w-kuleszach-koscielnych-edycja-zrodel-z-xix-wieku/?highlight=Kroniczka&chilite=%27Kroniczka%27>; <http://wirtualnie.lomza.pl/wirtualnie/2020/09/02/kroniczka-jedwabinska/?highlight=Kroniczka&chilite=%27Kroniczka%27>; and also, for example: <http://wirtualnie.lomza.pl/wirtualnie/2021/11/12/ksiega-pamieci-gminy-zydowskiej-w-zambrowie-2/?highlight=Ksiega&chilite=%27Ksiega%27>.

³⁶ See. https://www.lomza.mbp.sowa.pl/sowacgi.php?KatID=1&ctyp=repl&plnk=q__%2A&sort=byscore&view=1

³⁷ Cf. e.g. https://www.myheritage.pl/?utm_source=ppc_google&utm_medium=cpc&utm_campaign=mh_search_pl_pl_des_web_exact_myheritage&utm_content=319894465889&utm_term=myheritage&ctr_campaign_id=1660083496&ctr_ad_group=myheritage_kw&ctr_ag_id=59463068610&ctr_placement=&ctr_device=c&ctr_account=318-670-6766&keyword=&ctr_size=&gclid=Cj0KCQiA2-2eBhCIARIsAGLQ2RnLCISu_PiIHh2Zt2smUxavtFo9Hh9h-PK0Rqho68tiyUAB_83e44AaAvUgEALw_wcB

example, from 1808? Despite the huge loss of sources for the history of the old Łomża in 1944 (destruction of the court books of the Łomża land in the Main Archives of Historical Records in Warsaw – only a small part of the Ostrołęka books has survived), there are sources that allow us to continue our search.

Court books of Mazovia and Podlasie

The court books of the lands neighboring to the Łomża Region have survived to our times. On their cards there are also residents on Łomża land. AGAD in Warsaw keeps the books of Nur, Różan (Mazovia) and part of the books of Brańsk (Podlasie). Most of the Podlasie court books are in the National Historical Archive of Belarus NIAB in Minsk.

Capitian

The so-called *Capitian* is the legacy of Ignacy Wawrzyniec Kapica-Milewski, who at the request of Piotr Potocki, mayor of Szczyrzyce, copied the files of Podlasie and East-Mazovia to his private archive. For this purpose, Kapica made copies and extracts from land archives, mainly in Brańsk, but also in Drohiczyn, Goniądz, Łomża, Zambrów, Nur, Wizna, Mielnik, Suraż, Tykocin. Thanks to these extracts, we know what at least in part was contained in the no longer existing books of Łomża, Zambrów, Ostrołęka, Kolno and Wizna. Using the collected copies of various documents, in 1793 he made extracts from them and chronologically compiled on 322 sheets of paper about 640 noble families of Podlasie and Mazovia. The chronological range of the extracts covers the years 1372–1792. The largest part of the collection of extracts is located in the Main Archives of Historical Records in Warsaw (Kapicjan's collection), then in the State Archives in Krakow (Wawel branch – Zygmunt Gloger's collection).

Łomża and Wizna Sejmiki (local parliaments)³⁸

Noteworthy are also the so-called *Sejmiki of Łomża and Wizna*³⁹, a partial edition of which can be found on the website: www.name.lomza.pl and can be used to recognize the political activity and functions performed by representatives of former clans and families of Łomża⁴⁰.

Works of Prof. Adam Wolf

This valued publisher of sources in his scientific work used the no longer existing court books of north-eastern Mazovia. Two of his works are particularly important:

1. *Mazowieckie zapiski herbowe*, Kraków 1937 (available online: <http://dlibra.umcs.lublin.pl/dlibra/docmetadata?id=12977&from=publication>)
2. *Studies od Masovian officials 1370–1526*, Wrocław 1962.

Works of Prof. Kazimierz Tymieniecki

Kazimierz Tymieniecki is another author who in his works quotes the court books of the Łomża region. Particularly noteworthy is the book *Creative processes of the formation of Polish society in the Middle Ages*, published in 1921. It contains, among others, numerous names and surnames of the noble citizens and townspeople of the former Łomża land. Their exemplifications can be found in the monograph M. K. Frąckiewicz⁴¹ and in her *Onomastykon Łomża* available on the www.name.lomza.pl website⁴².

³⁸ Cf. materials made available, e.g. <http://wirtualnie.lomza.pl/wirtualnie/2022/12/30/alfabetyczny-indeks-osob-funkcji-i-miejscowosci-wystepujacych-w-aktach-sejmikowych-ziemi-lomzynskiej-1674-1794/>; <http://wirtualnie.lomza.pl/wirtualnie/2022/12/30/akta-sejmikowe-ziemi-lomzynskiej-1674-1794-19-sierpnia-1754-r-2/>

³⁹ For more on this subject, cf. Smakowska m. and Zarzecka A.: <http://wirtualnie.lomza.pl/wirtualnie/2022/03/20/akta-sejmikowe-ziemi-wiskiej-18/>

⁴⁰ Cf. e.g. <http://wirtualnie.lomza.pl/wirtualnie/2022/10/02/przedstawiciele-rodow-ziemi-lomzynskiej-i-polityka-wykaz-osob-w-kontekście-sejmikow-lomzynskich/>

⁴¹ See *Surnames of inhabitants of Łomża XV–XIX century in the context linguistic and cultural*, Łomża 2019.

⁴² See <http://wirtualnie.lomza.pl/wirtualnie/2021/04/06/onomastykon-lomzy-oprac-m-k-frackiewicz/?highlight=Onomasty>

Works of Prof. Jerzy Wiśniewski

Prof. Wiśniewski is the most outstanding researcher of the history of settlement in north-eastern Mazovia, who comes from village Kołaki Kościelne. He is the author of the fundamental work for the history of settlement in Łomża *The beginning and development of new settlement in the land of Łomża at the end of the fourteenth and fifteenth century* (1989). It describes the beginnings of many towns and their founders. It is an excellent source to get to know the ancestors of numerous small-noble families of Łomża.

Studies by Dr. Czesław Brodzicki

Brodzicki is an author of many publications concerning the Łomża Region. Particularly noteworthy is the book *Łomża Lands till 1529*, Warszawa 1999. The author, basing among others on the *Crown Metrics*, provides information about the beginnings of the towns and their owners. Its elaboration is a continuation of the work of Prof. Jerzy Wiśniewski.

“Registry of dioceses” by Franciszek Czaykowski, or landowners in the Crown in 1783

The indicated registry contains a list of owners and possessors of land goods in the Crown after the First Partition of Poland. The publication contains information about the names and possessors of the Church, as well as about the administrative structure of the state and the Church at the end of the eighteenth century.

Tax registers

In the resources of the Central Archive of Historical Records in Warsaw there is a group of “Archives of the Crown Treasure”. In section 1 of this group we will find, among others, tax registers of the Łomża land from the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. This is an excellent source for genealogical research.

List of political “criminals” of the Łomża county from 1863

In the resources of the State Archives in Białystok, Branch in Łomża, in the team of the *Łomża County Board [1843]1867–1918*, there is a book with reference number 3900 and the title *Spisok vseh polityčeskich prestupnikov lomžinskago uzda c 1863 g.* It is an alphabetical list of names of residents of the Łomża county treated by the Russian invader as criminals as a result of their participation in the January Uprising or supporting it. It includes surnames and is arranged according to the Russian alphabet. We will find in it representatives of all social classes involved in the uprising. The list is available online at: http://www.bialystok.ap.gov.pl/arch/lomza/teksty/spis_1863.pdf

Beekeeping Books of Nowogród

Apart from metrics, probably the only source for Kurpie genealogy. The documents are stored in the State Archives in Poznań. They cover the years 1629–1739. In addition to ready-made lists of beekeepers, we will also find there the wills of the inhabitants of Zagajnica.

Internet

The memory of the former land of Łomża, preserved in various documents and referred to in studies, is made available to interested parties by the editors of . During more than three years of intensive dissemination of various articles, dictionaries, monographs, translations, pinkas, documents, this website has registered about half a million entries, which confirms the constant interest in the subject of regional history, especially in the history of people, clans and families of Łomża in various contexts.

Assistance in the search can also be provided by people dealing with genealogy, e.g. members of the Łomża Scientific Society in Łomża, acting as part of the Group of Genealogical Consultants⁴³. There are also others specialized

⁴³ Cf. <http://wirtualnie.lomza.pl/wirtualnie/2019/11/18/grupa-konsultantow-genealogicznych/?highlight=grupa+genealogiczna&chilite=%27grupa%27%2C%27genealogiczna%27>

centers for genealogical research, as well as online discussion groups. Such a discussion group “Where does our family come from” works within the ŁTN and holds its meetings online every second Saturday of the month⁴⁴. Its members and guests deal with their own genealogical research and provide information that concerns the region of the former Łomża land and the Mazowiecko-Podlasie borderland.

- ☐ <http://www.genealodzy.pl/>
- ☐ <http://www.ornatowski.com/>
- ☐ <http://www.republika.pl/slucki>
- ☐ <http://www.genpol.com/>
- ☐ <http://www.forgen.pl/forum/>
- ☐ <http://genealogia.toplista.pl/>
- ☐ <http://www.pgsa.org/>
- ☐ <http://www.polishroots.com/>
- ☐ <http://www.rootsweb.com/~polwgv/polandgen.html>
- ☐ <http://familysearch.com/>
- ☐ <http://www.mormoni.pl/html/1/05/1,05,01,001.html>
- ☐ <http://www.ellislandrecords.org/>
- ☐ <http://www.moikrewni.pl/mapa/>

<http://wirtualnie.lomza.pl/wirtualnie/2020/10/27/jak-lomzynscy-imigranci-stawali-sie-obywatelami-amerykansкими/>

The source resources indicated above are now quite consistently translated, excerpted, processed and made available on the website: www.name.lomza.pl, which also contains editions of Łomża sources, family trees of Łomża clans and families, among others from the collection of prof. Bronisław Wojciechowski⁴⁵, materials and recordings made as part of the so-called Łomża Oral History Archive and articles useful in one's own research.⁴⁶

⁴⁴ Cf. <http://ltn2.nazwa.pl/wp/2023/01/17zaproszenie-na-spotkanie-online-gosc-piotr-niziolek/>

⁴⁵ Cf. for example <http://wirtualnie.lomza.pl/wirtualnie/2023/01/11/drzewa-genealogiczne-rodow-lomzynskich-na-podstawie-opracowan-prof-bronislawa-wojciechowskiego-wierzbicy-herbu-nieczuja-potomkowie-stanislawa>. Por. m.in. <http://wirtualnie.lomza.pl/wirtualnie/2019/07/29/1190/?highlight=>

⁴⁶ Cf. among others <http://wirtualnie.lomza.pl/wirtualnie/2019/07/29/1190/?highlight=Rody%20i>

III. Sources for genealogical research and useful information for beginner genealogists

1. Sources for the study of Łomża emigration – an overview

During the queries carried out as part of the project on Łomża emigration, researchers managed to find many very different documents and source materials, testifying to the fate of those who left the border of their native land from Ciechanowiec, Grajewo, Łomża, Kolno, Rutki-Kossaki, Wysokie Mazowieckie or Zambrów, as well as surrounding towns – from cities, towns, settlements and villages of the former Łomża land.

Among these main and primary sources are:⁴⁷

- a) passport application – a kind of form submitted in order to receive a passport as an official travel document certifying the identity of people who have emigrated and containing an additional interesting element, which was a photo of an immigrant;⁴⁸



⁴⁷ They have been presented in more details in the context of their usefulness for genealogical research in the study entitled *Instruction for emigration research. Guide to Genealogical Research*, ed. M. K. Frąckiewicz and T. Trepanowski, Łomża 2022 and e.g. in the article: <http://wirtualnie.lomza.pl/wirtualnie/2022/04/16/franciszek-januszewski-lomzynski-emigrant-cz-1/>

⁴⁸ Cf. e.g. <http://wirtualnie.lomza.pl/wirtualnie/2020/09/08/fotografie-lomzynskich-emigrantow-cz-i/?highlight=Fotografie>; <http://wirtualnie.lomza.pl/wirtualnie/2020/09/16/fotografie-lomzynskich-emigrantow-cz-ii/?highlight=fotografie&chilite=%27fotografie%27>



Photo: 1. Immigrants from Łomża – sample photos from passports

- b) passenger lists (deck lists) – i.e. the register of ship passengers;⁴⁹
- c) letters written to the family⁵⁰ – i.e. a letter as a form of expression addressed by the sender to a specific addressee⁵¹, which also in some way certifies the identity of the immigrant, reveals the purpose of emigration, but also says a lot about his family (e.g. literacy of its members, their material status, expectations towards the sender, etc.);

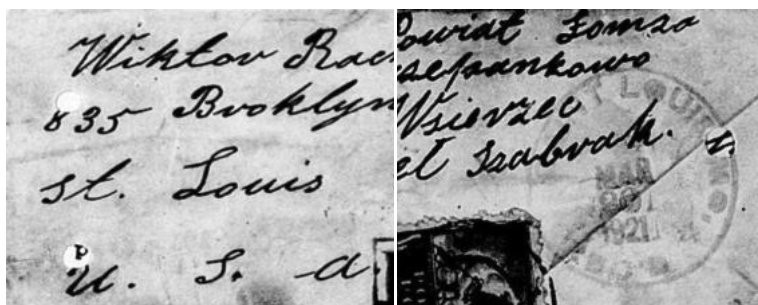


Photo: 2. An envelope with a letter from a sender in Wszerecz to an addressee residing in St. Louis, 835 Brooklyn Street, Missouri

⁴⁹ Cf. e.g. <http://wirtualnie.lomza.pl/wirtualnie/2020/03/24/listy-emigrantow-z-terenu-guberni-lomzynskiej-udajacych-sie-do-ameryki-czesc-1/?highlight=listy>; <http://wirtualnie.lomza.pl/wirtualnie/2020/04/08/listy-emigrantow-z-terenu-dawnej-guberni-lomzynskiej-udajacych-sie-w-podroz-do-ameryki1-w-latach-1899-1926/?highlight=listy>; also elaboration. for example. <http://wirtualnie.lomza.pl/wirtualnie/2020/12/31/lista-lomzynskich-emigrantow-pasazerowie-statku-s-s-breslau-cz-i/?highlight=emigrantow&chilite=%27emigrantow%27>

⁵⁰ See. *Lists of expatriates from Brazil and the United States. 1890-1891*, ed. Kula W., Assorodobraj-Kula N., Kula M., Warsaw 1973; *Emigrants' letters to „Friend of the People”, „Wieniec i Pszczółka”, „Zaranie”, „Piast”, „Wyzwolenie” in the years 1899 – 1938*, selected by A. Pasternak, Rzeszów 1994.

⁵¹ Cf. e.g. <http://wirtualnie.lomza.pl/wirtualnie/wp-content/uploads/2021/08/Wiktor-Rachubka-1.pdf>

- d) naturalization card – a document submitted in the USA in order to obtain citizenship by an immigrant; it confirms the data relating to the identity of the applicant for citizenship;
- e) Polish diaspora press – magazines edited in Polish or English languages, in which there is interesting information about many emigrants;
- f) obituaries – a special source, created after the death of an immigrant by his relatives; It serves, for example, to verify various data (m.in date of birth of the person to whom the obituary relates, his family, relatives, social work, etc.);
- g) tombstone inscriptions – called epitaphs, i.e. information that is written on a tombstone in order to identify a person buried in a given place.⁵²

Of course, you cannot forget about the basic sources, which are vital records: birth, marriage, death certificates. However, in the context of searching for information about immigrants, numerous data encode the listed sources that are currently available online.⁵³

On the other hand, letters written by emigrants, sometimes found in the resources of family archives, as well as letters written to them by literate members of their families, are a great and special source of knowledge. For example, from the content of the letter, which was in the envelope presented above (see photo 2), we learn that the family of the emigrant-addressee systematically helped their relatives in the country. The sender of the letter, a woman, expresses her gratitude to the addressee and at the same time, when she writes about the needs of her family (e.g. the lack of feathers), she reveals the living conditions that prevailed in the Łomża countryside in 1921, in free Poland.

⁵² See. <http://wirtualnie.lomza.pl/wirtualnie/2020/10/03/emigranci-z-ziemi-lomzynskiej-pochowani-na-amerykanskich-cmentarzach/?highlight=emigranci&chilite=%27emigranci%27>

⁵³ See. *Instruction for emigration research. Guide to...*, op. cit.

Starting the topic of genealogical research, at the beginning it should be explained where this need comes from. As a rule, it often starts very prosaically. During family gatherings, someone from the older generation begins to tell a story about his father, grandfather or cousin. We listen to it, and this story becomes interesting enough for us to remember it. This is the first stage: "The seed has been sown." After some time, the process of "germination" begins. We remember the story we heard and start to associate different facts, but it turns out that this is not an ordered collection of information, and the need to learn more is growing in us. So we start rummaging through family heirlooms. We find old letters, photographs, old documents, notes, sometimes newspaper clippings with an obituary circled on them. As it will turn out later, all this is extremely important and has its souvenir value, but above all it is the source of our knowledge. From old letters and albums with family photographs placed somewhere in boxes, we learn that our ancestor or relative on the wave of great emigration at the beginning of the twentieth century emigrated to America. We wonder how his fate turned out. We would like to find traces of it across the ocean⁵⁴, but we do not know how.

Looking for traces of our ancestors by scraps of information is an extremely difficult task. It requires careful memorization of every smallest detail, every overheard situational context, which results in only a few puzzles of a very intricate puzzle. Sometimes you have to match these puzzles for many years to achieve the goal and to see the image in all its glory. It is a tedious and demanding process that requires patience and practically never ends, because there will always be a new thread in the family history that we will want to know, investigate, explain.

In June 2022, a member of the Polish Genealogy⁵⁵ group living abroad asked on a discussion forum whether there

⁵⁴ Cf. <http://wirtualnie.lomza.pl/wirtualnie/2022/06/22/emigracja-lomzynska-na-przelomie-xix-i-xx-wieku-biografie-materialy-i-opracowania-2/?highlight=Emigracja>

⁵⁵ Polish Genealogy – a private group on the social networking site Facebook with 24.5 thousand members.

are other genealogical websites besides Genetics, because so far, he has managed to determine the origin of his family to the 7th generation back – to 1799, and he would like to continue his search. Another Canadian member of the group, whose ancestors originated in Nowogród, said that genealogy is an addiction. It's hard not to agree with her, and the aforementioned question of a member of the group proves that once we gain some knowledge about our ancestors, we begin to feel "genealogical hunger" and want more. We come to a state of addiction and our search becomes a never-ending process.

Sometimes we encounter a problem, because it turns out that someone from our family emigrated to the US and the trace of him breaks off. This does not mean, however, that we will not know his fate or find the American branch of his family

In this study, we will show both Polish and American sources of obtaining information for family genealogy, as well as we will present examples of documents containing a lot of valuable information. Each of them is extremely important, because depending on which document we come across first, the data contained in it will give direction to our search, as well as allow us to verify the information we have so far.

Combining and analyzing information from many different sources makes it possible to reconstruct the stories of people and their families, and on the basis of this database we will find and obtain information that goes beyond the local context.

Where to start? – This is a question that should be asked later. At the beginning, we need to find the answer to the basic questions: **Do we have:**

- 1) Desire to learn?
- 2) time?
- 3) Patience and perseverance?
- 4) memory?
- 5) the ability to associate facts?
- 6) at least minimal knowledge of Russian and English?

When we answer "yes" to the questions asked, we can move on to the next question:

How to start the search?

First, we need to establish the basic identification data of the person we are looking for:

- Surname, first name, date of birth (at least the year).
- Parents' names.
- Spouse's name.
- Place of residence in Poland (locality).

Today, in the age of the Internet, the possibilities of communication between people have increased, but the number of direct sources of information has decreased significantly⁵⁶. People from the older generation, grandparents, parents, neighbors, all those from whom we could get information and guidance are leaving. We are left with old documents and their analysis, but also constantly available databases, cf. e.g. <http://wirtualnie.lomza.pl/wirtualnie/2020/02/22/lomzynska-lista-pasazerow-statku-ss-russia-10-24-03-1892-r/?highlight=pasażerów&hilit=%27pasażerów%27>.

Official birth, marriage and death certificates – also called civil status records – are key sources of family history that every researcher should look for. These deep and rich sources may include: names, family relations, locations, dates of events, and other relevant details about the family.

Books of registry offices are the basis for research on the history of each family. They contain valuable metrics of our ancestors, often very accurate, sometimes bearing the handwritten signatures of great-grandparents, e.g.

Files of Birth Metrics of the Łomża Commune and Department of Łomża from 26 May 1808 to April 1811.

Book of birth certificates 1811

Book of baptism certificates in the parish of Łomża (*Liber Baptisatorum...*)

a) 1597–1607

b) 1608–1613

c) 1613–1622

⁵⁶ Cf. e.g. <http://wirtualnie.lomza.pl/wirtualnie/2022/06/22/emigracja-lomzynska-na-przelomie-xix-i-xx-wieku-biografie-materialy-i-opracowania-2/?highlight=Emigracja>

- d) 1625–1667
- e) 1668–1694
- f) 1695–1717
- g) 1717–1728
- h) 1729–1735
- i) 1735–1741
- j) 1740–1758

Book of births of the Łomża Parish in the years 1834–1844.

How to read acts drawn up in Russian?

The most difficult stage that we will have to go through during genealogical research will be reading the metrics, drawn up in Russian language. These difficulties consist mainly in reading the text written in Cyrillic. To cope with the translation of documents, we do not need to know Russian fluently, it is enough to know the Cyrillic alphabet and repeated phrases. The more books we review, the easier it will be to read subsequent vital acts.

Translating metrics from Russian requires a lot of patience. The careless nature of the priest's handwriting can hinder our work, and sometimes also discourage us from trying to read the act on our own. Fortunately, at the end of each book we will find a list of people who have received the sacrament, usually in alphabetical order. Using the census makes it easier and faster to search for a specific metric. However, it is not always possible to rely only on the index, because it is possible that a name was accidentally omitted and was not placed on such a list or incorrectly recorded.

When looking into the state archives, it is also worth asking about the population register of a given town. In the archives you can find various types of documents that constitute population registers. These are the books of permanent and non-permanent population, books of control of population movement, lists of conscripts, taxpayers, landlords, property owners, lists of peasants, censuses and others.

2. American documents as sources for genealogical research



Photo: 3. Ship passenger lists, so-called manifests

Since Christopher Columbus discovered the American continent in 1492, visitors from all over the world have systematically settled there. As a result of various reasons, people emigrated, families separated and over time contact was broken between the remaining family in the country and the new one established overseas. The children of emigrants still spoke their native language, because it was spoken at home, but the grandchildren did not always, especially when the other parent was of a different nationality. When the generation born in the old country passed away, contact often broke.

Both World Wars also had an impact on breaking off contacts between families. During the wars, many people lost all their belongings, and with them also the addresses of families living abroad. The inhabitants of the eastern territories of Poland were massively resettled deep into Russia (during the First World War exiles⁵⁷, at the

⁵⁷ Cf. e.g. <http://wirtualnie.lomza.pl/wirtualnie/2020/01/15/w-poszukiwaniu-czarnego-zlota-slodami-polskiej-emigracji-w-canonsburgu/?highlight=biezeńcy>

beginning of Second World War massive deportations⁵⁸ to Siberia). After the liberation, many inhabitants of the territories that after the division of borders under the Yalta agreements were within the borders of the Soviet Union, changed their places of residence. They moved to other regions of the country, to places where their extended family lived, friends or where it was possible to find a roof over their heads. Some left for the so-called recovered territories – former East Prussia and areas located along the western border of Poland. The same happened with people who lost all their possessions, whose houses burned down or were destroyed in the conflagration of war. The migration of people caused that practically until the end of the 60s of the twentieth century there was a mutual search for families conducted by the Polish Red Cross.

Years later, many people who were descendants of emigrants, who at the turn of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries left their homelands and went overseas in search of a better place to live, felt the need to get to know their own identity, discover their roots and began genealogical searches. This desire to know and understand who I am and where I come from, of course, applies not only to Poles, but also to other nationalities.

Many people have attempted genealogical research, but it has not been easy, due to intercontinental distances, language barriers, and more. Entering the age of the Internet has opened up great opportunities for networking, acquiring knowledge, reaching institutions, libraries and archives around the world.

Therefore, a plan was created to include lists of passengers on ships on which emigrants sailed from Europe to the United States in an online data bank. However, the high costs associated with its establishment prevented its implementation. Initially, passenger lists were stored only on microfilm. In the forties in the United States,

⁵⁸ <http://wirtualnie.lomza.pl/wirtualnie/2022/09/09/lista-lomzynskich-sybirakow-na-podstawie-materialow-z-prywatnego-archiwum-jana-truszkowskiego-przekazanych-ptd-oddzial-w-lomzy-cz-1-a-c/?highlight=sybiraków>

the original pages of the ship's passenger manifesto were microfilmed for storage. However, looking for a specific name on them was very tedious and brought results only if you knew the exact date of departure. Microfilms covering the years 1850–1914 had previously been published in the U.S. alphabetical lexicon (Glazier/Filbert), but so many errors were made in reading the data that almost half of them were given falsely.

In 1999, the original plan for the establishment of a data bank was revived, and in May of that year, the Hamburg State Archives, which houses 555 volumes with lists of passengers who had emigrated between 1850 and 1934 via the port of Hamburg, began work on a newly created project called: Link to Your Roots, which has become a response to market demand. The processing of data from microfilms into digital recording has been started again.

It was the port of Hamburg, thanks to Albert Ballin⁵⁹, founder of the shipping company HAPAG, which is the Hamburg-America Transport and Forwarding Corporation, that achieved a leading role as an emigration port around 1900.

In the „Link To Your Roots” project, passenger lists were scanned and emigrants were registered manually in a database of about five million entries.

The first, as yet incomplete passenger lists of emigrants sailing on ships from Western Europe to America from 1890 to 1892 appeared on the Internet in March 2000. The first step was to compile data from 1890 to 1914, because during this period the number of refugees emigrating through Hamburg was the highest. By October 2000, there were half a million names on the online list. By 2003, a set of 5 million passenger names was to be included in the database.

⁵⁹ Albert Ballin (15 August 1857 – 9 November 1918) was a German shipping magnate – He was the CEO of Hamburg-Amerikanische Packetfahrt-Actien-Gesellschaft or Hamburg-America Line, which for a time was the largest shipping company in the world. In 1913, HAPAG owned the three largest ocean liners in the world; however, all were later confiscated as war reparations from World War I. Faced with the loss of his company's ships, Ballin committed suicide in 1918, two days before the end of World War I.

However, the work related to the implementation of the Link To Your Roots project posed many difficulties. Passenger lists are large leather-bound books containing manual entries that were initially decrypted by 25 disabled workers, paid by the Central Care Office and the Employment Office. The decrypted records were placed on the computer in the appropriate boxes. In unclear cases, i.e. if there were any doubts, archivists from the state archives provided help. Quality checks were also carried out to eliminate errors. The audited data were placed one by one in a database on the Internet.

The Link To Your Roots project works with virtually no state subsidies. Private companies Siemens, Debis, Sun and Oracle sponsored computer hardware and software. In order for the project to continue to exist and operate, and for future generations to be uploaded to the Internet, fees have been introduced for providing full information on the place of birth and origin of the emigrant and the name of the ship on which he sailed. The fees collected were aimed at creating permanent jobs for disabled people employed in the above-mentioned project in the future.

Not all passenger lists have survived. Of the voyages made from 1790 to 1820, less than one percent of passenger records have been preserved. The lists drawn up in the port of Bremen were destroyed by bombing during World War II, but the lists drawn up in the port of Hamburg have survived. However, there are no lists from mid-1914 to 1918 due to the outbreak of World War I, which interrupted travel and regular cruises overseas.

After the first annuals of emigration lists were published on the Internet, it turned out that the interest from the United States was huge. There were also inquiries from Germany, Scandinavia and Eastern Europe. Thanks to the systematic expansion of the data bank by successive years, today someone who knows or supposes that his ancestors went into exile via Hamburg has a data bank at his disposal and great opportunities to find them on the Hamburg Emigration Lists.

3. General information about passenger lists

Beginning in the 1820s, the federal government began requiring ship captains to present passenger lists to customs officials at the ports of arrival. Inspectors used them to interview each immigrant during a legal check before allowing that person to live in America. Only 2% of potential immigrants were denied entry to the United States⁶⁰.

The information on the lists was provided by an immigrant or travel companion (usually a family member). Sometimes incorrect information was given or mistakes may have been made when the official misread the spelling of foreign names. Passenger arrival lists, known as customs manifests, usually consist of large sheets of paper usually occupying two pages divided into columns and rows. Over the years, passenger list prints have been modified and expanded with additional passenger information.

The first official immigration station for New York City was Castle Garden, located at the tip of lower Manhattan. By a decision of the Congress in 1891. Federal immigration officials have noted the arrival of immigrants. After January 1892, passengers arriving at New York harbor were transported to Ellis Island, east of Manhattan.

— Between 1892 and 1924, most immigrants entered the United States through the port of New York.

Passenger lists can be divided into the following categories: Passenger Lists Arriving in New York (Castle Garden) 1820–1891.

Passenger lists document the more than 13 million immigrants and international travelers who arrived in New York City, among these records are lists of passengers who arrived at Castle Garden, the official emitter for immigrants in New York City during the years of its operation (1855–1890) before Ellis Island opened.

⁶⁰ Source: https://www.familysearch.org/en/wiki/New_York,_New_York_Passenger_and_Crew_Lists_-_FamilySearch_Historical_Records#Sample_Images

— Passenger Lists Arriving in New York (Ellis Island) 1892–1924

It is a collection of indexed more than 22 million names of immigrants and international passengers who arrived on Ellis Island from 1892 to 1924.

— Ship passenger lists and aircrew lists that arrived in New York 1925–1957

It is a collection of nearly 29 million index names (and more than 5 million photo records) for these lists of international arrivals from the Ellis Island era in New York Harbor and at New York airports.

The paid website <https://www.ancestry.com/> lists passengers and crew arriving in New York City between 1820 and 1957 (including Castle Garden⁶¹ and Ellis Island⁶²). This database is an index of passenger ship lists arriving from foreign ports to New York Harbor between 1820 and 1957. The names in the index are linked to scans of passenger lists.

The information contained in the index includes: surname, name, age, sex, date of arrival, port of destination, port of departure, vessel name. If the place of origin or place of birth is given, this information is also included in the index. You can use many of the above to search the index by typing data into the search engine template fields. To make your search easier, it's a good idea to have some basic information about the person you're looking for before you start it:

1. Name of ancestor or relative.
2. Approximate age on the day of departure.
3. Place of residence before departure.
4. Names of parents and spouse.

⁶¹ Castle Garden served as a processing station for immigrants from 1855 to 1890.

⁶² Ellis Island served as a processing station for immigrants from 1892 to 1954.

This data will allow us to identify the right person faster, because there are often other people with the same name and surname, similar date of birth, sometimes even from the same town.

Ancestry's website also includes censuses that were compiled in America every 10 years, starting in 1810., indexes of weddings, births, deaths, military conscriptions, address directories, obituaries, etc. Unfortunately, many names were distorted when transcribed from the original documents. They were incorrectly read and entered into the database by volunteers who not only repeated the names, surnames and places of birth wrongly written by immigration officials, but also repeatedly misread the indistinctly written data from documents and entered these errors into the database.

When searching for names, keep in mind that for women there is a uniform form of surname ending in *-ski*.

What do we need to know before starting to use an Internet search engine?

Data from ship lists were entered into the computer system by volunteers

and errors may occur due to the following factors:

1. The letter forms were filled in by the clerks in handwriting. Depending on the nature of the handwriting, they are more or less legible.

2. Volunteers were not always able to cope with the correct reading of entries in forms.

3. An immigration official may have made a mistake by entering a foreign-sounding name in the form.

4. Not all passengers had identity documents. Their names were written by the immigration official as he heard them, often distorting the spelling, because in English digraphs "sz", "cz", "rz" and the letters ż, ź ó, í are not used. Emigrants often spoke vaguely and this is how mistakes were made, recorded in documents. For example, the spelling of the name *Trepanoski* – without the "w" instead of the correct spelling *Trepanowski*.

ancestry

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Search > Immigration & Travel

New York, U.S., Arriving Passenger and Crew Lists (including Castle Garden and Ellis Island), 1820-1957

Search

☐ Match all terms exactly

First & Middle Name(s)

Last Name

Birth

Day

Month

Year

City, County, State, Country

Lived In

City, County, State, Country

Arrival

City, County, State, Country

Departure

City, County, State, Country

Any Event

City, County, State, Country

Keyword

e.g. pilot or "Flying Tigers" ▾

Marital Status

Person in Old Country Relationship

Person in US Relationship

Ship Name

Hair Color

Complexion

Height

Money in Possession

Eye Color

Gender

-- Select -- ▾

Race/Nationality

Location

Last Known Residence

City, County, State, Country

Final Destination

City, County, State, Country

Search

Clear search

Provided in
association with
National Archives and
Records
Administration

Browse this collection

To browse this image set, select from the options below.

Date or Roll

Choose... ▾

Year or Series Number

Month

Day or Range of Rolls

Ship or Roll Number

Photo. 4. Data Lookup Form

When looking for a person with the surname e.g. STANISŁAW LESZCZYŃSKI, we must remember that entering the name with Polish characters may not bring results, because this person may appear in the database ancestry.com., but the name may have a distorted form, e.g.: Leszczynski, Leschinski, Leszynski, Lesczinsky, Leschzinsky, Leschinski, Leszinski, Leszcnski, Leszynski, Lesznisky, Lasczinsky, Leschinski, Leszinski. The same applies to the name Stanisław: Stanislaw, Stanislaus, Stanley.

There are multiple people with the same surname and first name in the database with a valid or malformed spelling. If we do not immediately come across the person we are looking for, each record should be checked. Only when other data read from the ship list are confirmed, e.g. place of residence, name of a family member, we can be sure that we have found the right person. A surname and first name alone are not enough, because these data are often repeated. You must have at least 3 identifying elements: name and surname, last place of residence, surname of persons to whom he arrived or persons from the family remaining in the country. Most often, the name and surname of the wife, husband or one of the parents was given.

What records can we find in the manifestos?

Most nineteenth-century passenger arrival records (also called the ship's manifest) state:

- the name of the vessel,
- ports and date of exit,
- port and date of arrival in the United States.

For each passenger, the list contains boxes in which the following data are entered:

- the name and surname of the person concerned,
- age on arrival in the USA,
- sex
- profession
- country of origin
- nationality

Starting in 1893, the lists contain more detailed information for each passenger. The manifest also noted:

- marital status

DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK.—PORT OF NEW-YORK.

I, *James Gilleland*, do solemnly, sincerely and truly *swear* that the following List or Manifest of Passengers, subscribed with my name, and now delivered by me to the Collector of the Customs for the District of New-York, contains to the best of my knowledge and belief a just and true account of all the Passengers received on board the *Ship Hector* whereof I am master from *Liverpool* to *New York* No help no God.

Bears in, the *5 January 1825*
Before me, *L. H. M. 186.*
whereof *James Gilleland* is master from *Liverpool* to *New York* *Ship Hector* *980* Tons.

LIST OR MANIFEST of all the Passengers taken aboard the

NAMES.	Age.	Sex.	Occupation.	The country to which they are bound.	The country to which they are bound to become inhabitants.	Not on the Voyage.
Name.	Years.	Months.				
<i>Samuel Navaux</i>	<i>29</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Merchant</i>	<i>Union State</i>	<i>Union State</i>
<i>Gilbert Frolic</i>	<i>40</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Ship Master</i>	<i>Great Britain</i>	<i>Great Britain</i>
<i>Samuel Hughes</i>	<i>25</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Merchant</i>	<i>Union State</i>	<i>Union State</i>
<i>Thomas Lewis</i>	<i>57</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Do</i>	<i>Do</i>	<i>Do</i>
<i>John Lyman</i>	<i>19</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Seaman</i>	<i>France</i>	<i>Do</i>
<i>George Goodman</i>	<i>27</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Seaman</i>	<i>Union State</i>	<i>Union State</i>
<i>John P. S. Sarge</i>	<i>26</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Merchant</i>	<i>Great Britain</i>	<i>Great Britain</i>
<i>James P. S. Sarge</i>	<i>26</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Seaman</i>	<i>Union State</i>	<i>Union State</i>
<i>John Henry</i>	<i>35</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Seaman</i>	<i>Great Britain</i>	<i>Great Britain</i>
<i>John Johnson</i>	<i>45</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Merchant</i>	<i>Do</i>	<i>Do</i>
<i>James Johnson</i>	<i>35</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Do</i>	<i>Do</i>	<i>Do</i>

James Gilleland

Photo. 5. List of passengers of the ship Hector sailing in 1825 from Liverpool to New York

- citizenship
- last place of residence and destination in the United States.
- the question is whether they have previously been to the United States, and if
- Yes, where and when.
- if the passenger was to join a relative in the USA, his name, address and relationship with the passenger were recorded.

Norddeutscher Lloyd, Bremen, Steamship Company.
LIST OR MANIFEST OF ALIEN IMMIGRANTS FOR THE COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION.

Received by the registration of the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, under Act of Congress, approved March 3, 1883, to be delivered to the Commissioner of Immigration by the commanding officer of any vessel having such passengers on board, upon arrival in a port in the United States.

S.S. München sailing from *Bremen* to *New York* on *April 30, 1896*

NAME IN FULL.	AGE.	SEX.	NAT.	REL.	EDUC.	PROF.	IND.	TRADE.	MANUFACT.	AGRIC.	PASTOR.	MIN.	TEACH.	ART.	SCIENCE.	OTHER.	REMARKS.
<i>John P. S. Sarge</i>	<i>26</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Merchant</i>	<i>Great Britain</i>	<i>Great Britain</i>											
<i>James P. S. Sarge</i>	<i>26</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Seaman</i>	<i>Union State</i>	<i>Union State</i>											
<i>John Henry</i>	<i>35</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Seaman</i>	<i>Great Britain</i>	<i>Great Britain</i>											
<i>John Johnson</i>	<i>45</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Merchant</i>	<i>Do</i>	<i>Do</i>											
<i>James Johnson</i>	<i>35</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Do</i>	<i>Do</i>	<i>Do</i>											

Photo. 6. List of passengers of the ship "S.S. München" – belonging to the transatlantic line Norddeutscher Lloyd, Bremen, Steamship Company, On 30 April 1896 she sailed from the port of Bremen – Germany, to the port of Baltimore – USA arrived on 13 May 1896

Since 1903, the format of passenger lists has been extended to include entries on the race of a person. In 1906, rubrics were added to describe physical characteristics and place of birth. From 1907, the names and addresses of the closest relative in the immigrant's home country began to be entered. Below are examples of prints on which emigrants were registered and their individual data were entered.

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE.

LIST OR MANIFEST OF ALIEN PASSENGERS FOR THE COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION.

Required by the regulations of the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, under Act of Congress approved March 3, 1883, to be delivered to the Commissioner of Immigration by the Commanding Officer of any vessel carrying such passengers or upon arrival of said vessel in the United States.

S.S. Rijndam, sailing from Rotterdam May 26, 1903, Arriving at Port of New York May 26, 1903.

No.	Name	Age	Sex	Rank	Religion	Mar.	Profession	Place of Birth	Place of Residence	Parents	Marriage	Children	Remarks
1	Angerstein	21	Male	Passenger				Rotterdam	Rotterdam	Angerstein			
2	Blaauw	19	Male	Passenger				Rotterdam	Rotterdam	Blaauw			
3	Blaauw	18	Male	Passenger				Rotterdam	Rotterdam	Blaauw			
4	Blaauw	17	Male	Passenger				Rotterdam	Rotterdam	Blaauw			
5	Blaauw	16	Male	Passenger				Rotterdam	Rotterdam	Blaauw			
6	Blaauw	15	Male	Passenger				Rotterdam	Rotterdam	Blaauw			
7	Blaauw	14	Male	Passenger				Rotterdam	Rotterdam	Blaauw			
8	Blaauw	13	Male	Passenger				Rotterdam	Rotterdam	Blaauw			
9	Blaauw	12	Male	Passenger				Rotterdam	Rotterdam	Blaauw			
10	Blaauw	11	Male	Passenger				Rotterdam	Rotterdam	Blaauw			
11	Blaauw	10	Male	Passenger				Rotterdam	Rotterdam	Blaauw			
12	Blaauw	9	Male	Passenger				Rotterdam	Rotterdam	Blaauw			
13	Blaauw	8	Male	Passenger				Rotterdam	Rotterdam	Blaauw			
14	Blaauw	7	Male	Passenger				Rotterdam	Rotterdam	Blaauw			
15	Blaauw	6	Male	Passenger				Rotterdam	Rotterdam	Blaauw			
16	Blaauw	5	Male	Passenger				Rotterdam	Rotterdam	Blaauw			
17	Blaauw	4	Male	Passenger				Rotterdam	Rotterdam	Blaauw			
18	Blaauw	3	Male	Passenger				Rotterdam	Rotterdam	Blaauw			
19	Blaauw	2	Male	Passenger				Rotterdam	Rotterdam	Blaauw			
20	Blaauw	1	Male	Passenger				Rotterdam	Rotterdam	Blaauw			

Photo. 7. Passenger list of the S.S. Rijndam, often referred to as the S.S. Ryndam, which sailed from the port of Rotterdam (the Netherlands) on 16 May 1903. He arrived in New York on May 26, 1903

Many passenger list forms, especially from the twentieth century, had two pages. When you search a database, be sure to see all the images for a particular record.

ALL ALIENS, in whatever class they travel, MUST be fully listed and the master or commanding officer of each vessel carrying such passengers

sailing from _____ Hamburg

April 3rd 1914 101

Number of clients age 15 and up by ethnic

Lat. 23

must upon arrival deliver into thereof to the immigration officer. This (white) sheet is for the listing of STEELAGE PASSENGERS ONLY

Arriving at Port of

New York

April 14th 1904

[illegible]

221

The manifests may also include remarks about passengers detained on Ellis Island.

Record of Detained Aliens

Not all passengers were released from Ellis Island at once. This is indicated by the annotations on the lists from 1903 onwards. Women who traveled alone or only with children were not allowed to leave the island. For their safety, they could leave the island and continue their journey only when someone from the family came for them. Not all emigrants had tickets for inland travel. Telegraphic payment of the ticket from waiting relatives was usually necessary for the passenger to continue his journey. Sometimes the stay was prolonged, so the island became a place of administering all possible sacraments. People were born and died here, but they also got married.

Detainees were entered in separate registers. One of them is the list of detained foreigners. The information in the record helps explain why the immigrant was detained, how long he remained in custody, and how the case was resolved.

RECORD OF DETAINED ALIENS									
S.S. ARABIC									
arrived . . . 19 . . . M. . . from . . . 33									
No.	NAME OF ALIEN	STATUS OF ALIEN			CAUSE OF DETENTION	EMPLOYMENT	DETENTION		
		1	2	3			By	How	When
20	Kabovian, Jacob	9	8	1	Dr. Father	father Frank 1/16 1895 DRW	DRW	DRW	1/1
21	Kabovian, Jacob	9	11	1	" brother	DRW	DRW	DRW	1/1
22	Kabovian, Jacob	9	12	1	" brother	DRW	DRW	DRW	1/1
23	Kabovian, Jacob	9	13	1	" brother	DRW	DRW	DRW	1/1
24	Kabovian, Jacob	9	14	1	" brother	DRW	DRW	DRW	1/1
25	Kabovian, Jacob	9	15	1	" brother	DRW	DRW	DRW	1/1
26	Kabovian, Jacob	9	16	1	" brother	DRW	DRW	DRW	1/1
27	Kabovian, Jacob	9	17	1	" brother	DRW	DRW	DRW	1/1
28	Kabovian, Jacob	9	18	1	" brother	DRW	DRW	DRW	1/1
29	Kabovian, Jacob	9	19	1	" brother	DRW	DRW	DRW	1/1
30	Kabovian, Jacob	9	20	1	" brother	DRW	DRW	DRW	1/1
31	Kabovian, Jacob	9	21	1	" brother	DRW	DRW	DRW	1/1
32	Kabovian, Jacob	9	22	1	" brother	DRW	DRW	DRW	1/1
33	Kabovian, Jacob	9	23	1	" brother	DRW	DRW	DRW	1/1
34	Kabovian, Jacob	9	24	1	" brother	DRW	DRW	DRW	1/1
35	Kabovian, Jacob	9	25	1	" brother	DRW	DRW	DRW	1/1
36	Kabovian, Jacob	9	26	1	" brother	DRW	DRW	DRW	1/1
37	Kabovian, Jacob	9	27	1	" brother	DRW	DRW	DRW	1/1
38	Kabovian, Jacob	9	28	1	" brother	DRW	DRW	DRW	1/1
39	Kabovian, Jacob	9	29	1	" brother	DRW	DRW	DRW	1/1
40	Kabovian, Jacob	9	30	1	" brother	DRW	DRW	DRW	1/1
41	Kabovian, Jacob	9	31	1	" brother	DRW	DRW	DRW	1/1
42	Kabovian, Jacob	9	32	1	" brother	DRW	DRW	DRW	1/1
43	Kabovian, Jacob	9	33	1	" brother	DRW	DRW	DRW	1/1
44	Kabovian, Jacob	9	34	1	" brother	DRW	DRW	DRW	1/1
45	Kabovian, Jacob	9	35	1	" brother	DRW	DRW	DRW	1/1
46	Kabovian, Jacob	9	36	1	" brother	DRW	DRW	DRW	1/1
47	Kabovian, Jacob	9	37	1	" brother	DRW	DRW	DRW	1/1
48	Kabovian, Jacob	9	38	1	" brother	DRW	DRW	DRW	1/1
49	Kabovian, Jacob	9	39	1	" brother	DRW	DRW	DRW	1/1
50	Kabovian, Jacob	9	40	1	" brother	DRW	DRW	DRW	1/1
51	Kabovian, Jacob	9	41	1	" brother	DRW	DRW	DRW	1/1
52	Kabovian, Jacob	9	42	1	" brother	DRW	DRW	DRW	1/1
53	Kabovian, Jacob	9	43	1	" brother	DRW	DRW	DRW	1/1
54	Kabovian, Jacob	9	44	1	" brother	DRW	DRW	DRW	1/1
55	Kabovian, Jacob	9	45	1	" brother	DRW	DRW	DRW	1/1
56	Kabovian, Jacob	9	46	1	" brother	DRW	DRW	DRW	1/1
57	Kabovian, Jacob	9	47	1	" brother	DRW	DRW	DRW	1/1
58	Kabovian, Jacob	9	48	1	" brother	DRW	DRW	DRW	1/1
59	Kabovian, Jacob	9	49	1	" brother	DRW	DRW	DRW	1/1
60	Kabovian, Jacob	9	50	1	" brother	DRW	DRW	DRW	1/1
61	Kabovian, Jacob	9	51	1	" brother	DRW	DRW	DRW	1/1
62	Kabovian, Jacob	9	52	1	" brother	DRW	DRW	DRW	1/1
63	Kabovian, Jacob	9	53	1	" brother	DRW	DRW	DRW	1/1
64	Kabovian, Jacob	9	54	1	" brother	DRW	DRW	DRW	1/1
65	Kabovian, Jacob	9	55	1	" brother	DRW	DRW	DRW	1/1
66	Kabovian, Jacob	9	56	1	" brother	DRW	DRW	DRW	1/1
67	Kabovian, Jacob	9	57	1	" brother	DRW	DRW	DRW	1/1
68	Kabovian, Jacob	9	58	1	" brother	DRW	DRW	DRW	1/1
69	Kabovian, Jacob	9	59	1	" brother	DRW	DRW	DRW	1/1
70	Kabovian, Jacob	9	60	1	" brother	DRW	DRW	DRW	1/1
71	Kabovian, Jacob	9	61	1	" brother	DRW	DRW	DRW	1/1
72	Kabovian, Jacob	9	62	1	" brother	DRW	DRW	DRW	1/1
73	Kabovian, Jacob	9	63	1	" brother	DRW	DRW	DRW	1/1
74	Kabovian, Jacob	9	64	1	" brother	DRW	DRW	DRW	1/1
75	Kabovian, Jacob	9	65	1	" brother	DRW	DRW	DRW	1/1
76	Kabovian, Jacob	9	66	1	" brother	DRW	DRW	DRW	1/1
77	Kabovian, Jacob	9	67	1	" brother	DRW	DRW	DRW	1/1
78	Kabovian, Jacob	9	68	1	" brother	DRW	DRW	DRW	1/1
79	Kabovian, Jacob	9	69	1	" brother	DRW	DRW	DRW	1/1
80	Kabovian, Jacob	9	70	1	" brother	DRW	DRW	DRW	1/1
81	Kabovian, Jacob	9	71	1	" brother	DRW	DRW	DRW	1/1
82	Kabovian, Jacob	9	72	1	" brother	DRW	DRW	DRW	1/1
83	Kabovian, Jacob	9	73	1	" brother	DRW	DRW	DRW	1/1
84	Kabovian, Jacob	9	74	1	" brother	DRW	DRW	DRW	1/1
85	Kabovian, Jacob	9	75	1	" brother	DRW	DRW	DRW	1/1
86	Kabovian, Jacob	9	76	1	" brother	DRW	DRW	DRW	1/1
87	Kabovian, Jacob	9	77	1	" brother	DRW	DRW	DRW	1/1
88	Kabovian, Jacob	9	78	1	" brother	DRW	DRW	DRW	1/1
89	Kabovian, Jacob	9	79	1	" brother	DRW	DRW	DRW	1/1
90	Kabovian, Jacob	9	80	1	" brother	DRW	DRW	DRW	1/1
91	Kabovian, Jacob	9	81	1	" brother	DRW	DRW	DRW	1/1
92	Kabovian, Jacob	9	82	1	" brother	DRW	DRW	DRW	1/1
93	Kabovian, Jacob	9	83	1	" brother	DRW	DRW	DRW	1/1
94	Kabovian, Jacob	9	84	1	" brother	DRW	DRW	DRW	1/1
95	Kabovian, Jacob	9	85	1	" brother	DRW	DRW	DRW	1/1
96	Kabovian, Jacob	9	86	1	" brother	DRW	DRW	DRW	1/1
97	Kabovian, Jacob	9	87	1	" brother	DRW	DRW	DRW	1/1
98	Kabovian, Jacob	9	88	1	" brother	DRW	DRW	DRW	1/1
99	Kabovian, Jacob	9	89	1	" brother	DRW	DRW	DRW	1/1
100	Kabovian, Jacob	9	90	1	" brother	DRW	DRW	DRW	1/1

Photo. 9. Excerpt from the list of detained aliens of the ship S.S. "Arabic"

Nazwa statku (parowca) S.S. Arabis 20 czerwca 08 Przybył 19 M., z Liverpool 55

RECORD OF DETAINED ALIENS
(Zapis zatrzymanych cudzoziemców)

Nr	Nazwisko obcego	Lista przybyłych cudzoziemców		Liczba cudzoziemców			Przyczyna zatrzymania	Dyspozycja	Wypuszczony			Posiłki		
		grupa	Numer	Jeden rok życia lub mniej	Jeden rok	stacze niż jeden rok			Przez inspektora	Data	Czas	Śniadanie	Obiad	Kolacja
	Sakowska Janina	9	5		1		Do ojca	Ojciec Frank 146 20st Brooklyn	Behl	21.06.1908	9:31	1	1	1

Słowniczek wyrazów z tabeli:

Photo. 10. Translated into English Names of individual columns of the detainee list form

Glossary of words from the table:

Arrived	– arrived
Name of Alien	– name of Alien
Number of Aliens	– number of foreigners
Group	– group
One year old or under	– One year old or under
Older than one year	– Older than one year
Cause of detention	– Cause of detention
Disposition	– Disposition
Discharged	– released
By Inspector	– according to the inspector
Date	– date
Time	– Time
Meals	– Meals
Breakfast	– breakfast
Dinner	– dinner
Supper	– supper

The information in the left column (list of arrived foreigners, group, number) links the detention record with the record of the list of passengers of the main ship. They include: the name and surname of the immigrant and a reference to the group (page) and the number of the lines in which his passenger list is located. Since there may also be other passengers dependent on the detained immigrant (children, siblings, etc.), two consecutive columns show the number of immigrants, by age, detained with the main passenger.

The “reason for detention” in such cases is usually “to the husband” or to the father, mother, sister, brother, brother-in-law, uncle, etc.

Then, in the “Disposition” column, you will read the name and address of the person whose immigrant has been released, even if that person is at an address far from Ellis Island. If this information is preceded by the initials “R.R.”, it means that the passenger was sent by rail.

Often, immigrant aid societies dealt with these women (or children traveling alone) and guaranteed immigration officials the safe arrival of immigrants to their proper destination. In such cases, the person to whom the immigrant has been released may be the name of the social welfare office, e.g. “Hebrew Society”, “Irish House”, etc.

Another common reason for detention was the lack of immigrant tickets to the destination. The reason mentioned in these cases is usually “to Tel \$”, which means that a telegram was sent to their relatives to send money for the transport fee. After receiving them, the immigrant would be ticketed and a released.

You can often see the time noted at the top or at different points in the “Cause” column. This is the time of day (the day listed at the top of the list) when the immigrant was apprehended.

The U.S. government also used the alien detention registry to intercept administrative information. The “Released” column contained the name or initials of the Immigration Inspector who decided to release the immigrant, which allowed control of his work and decisions.

The date and time of release not only provided more information on the distribution of an individual case, but also contributed to the creation of statistics covering the average length of detention by cause, nationality or inspector.

The “Meals” column shows the number of breakfasts, lunches, and dinners consumed by each immigrant detainee. These data were used to calculate the monthly bills for the steamship companies, which were responsible for the costs of detention and each rejected immigrant brought to U.S. ports of entry.

Annotations on passenger lists arriving at Ellis Island, New York, indicate that some immigrants were detained for further questioning.

Record of aliens held for special inquiry – Records of foreigners detained for the purpose of conducting a special investigation.

RECORD OF ALIENS HELD FOR SPECIAL INQUIRY.									
U. S. CENSUS BUREAU, 1901.									
Arrived: December 4, 1901. M. From: 1901.									
Name, Age, Sex, Date of Birth, Date of Arrival, and other details.									
1	John, Mary, etc.	45	1878-8	120	1901	1901	1901	1901	1901
2	John, Mary, etc.	45	1878-8	120	1901	1901	1901	1901	1901
3	John, Mary, etc.	45	1878-8	120	1901	1901	1901	1901	1901
4	John, Mary, etc.	45	1878-8	120	1901	1901	1901	1901	1901
5	John, Mary, etc.	45	1878-8	120	1901	1901	1901	1901	1901
6	John, Mary, etc.	45	1878-8	120	1901	1901	1901	1901	1901
7	John, Mary, etc.	45	1878-8	120	1901	1901	1901	1901	1901
8	John, Mary, etc.	45	1878-8	120	1901	1901	1901	1901	1901
9	John, Mary, etc.	45	1878-8	120	1901	1901	1901	1901	1901
10	John, Mary, etc.	45	1878-8	120	1901	1901	1901	1901	1901
11	John, Mary, etc.	45	1878-8	120	1901	1901	1901	1901	1901
12	John, Mary, etc.	45	1878-8	120	1901	1901	1901	1901	1901
13	John, Mary, etc.	45	1878-8	120	1901	1901	1901	1901	1901
14	John, Mary, etc.	45	1878-8	120	1901	1901	1901	1901	1901
15	John, Mary, etc.	45	1878-8	120	1901	1901	1901	1901	1901
16	John, Mary, etc.	45	1878-8	120	1901	1901	1901	1901	1901
17	John, Mary, etc.	45	1878-8	120	1901	1901	1901	1901	1901
18	John, Mary, etc.	45	1878-8	120	1901	1901	1901	1901	1901
19	John, Mary, etc.	45	1878-8	120	1901	1901	1901	1901	1901
20	John, Mary, etc.	45	1878-8	120	1901	1901	1901	1901	1901
21	John, Mary, etc.	45	1878-8	120	1901	1901	1901	1901	1901
22	John, Mary, etc.	45	1878-8	120	1901	1901	1901	1901	1901
23	John, Mary, etc.	45	1878-8	120	1901	1901	1901	1901	1901
24	John, Mary, etc.	45	1878-8	120	1901	1901	1901	1901	1901
25	John, Mary, etc.	45	1878-8	120	1901	1901	1901	1901	1901
26	John, Mary, etc.	45	1878-8	120	1901	1901	1901	1901	1901
27	John, Mary, etc.	45	1878-8	120	1901	1901	1901	1901	1901
28	John, Mary, etc.	45	1878-8	120	1901	1901	1901	1901	1901
29	John, Mary, etc.	45	1878-8	120	1901	1901	1901	1901	1901
30	John, Mary, etc.	45	1878-8	120	1901	1901	1901	1901	1901
31	John, Mary, etc.	45	1878-8	120	1901	1901	1901	1901	1901
32	John, Mary, etc.	45	1878-8	120	1901	1901	1901	1901	1901
33	John, Mary, etc.	45	1878-8	120	1901	1901	1901	1901	1901
34	John, Mary, etc.	45	1878-8	120	1901	1901	1901	1901	1901
35	John, Mary, etc.	45	1878-8	120	1901	1901	1901	1901	1901
36	John, Mary, etc.	45	1878-8	120	1901	1901	1901	1901	1901
37	John, Mary, etc.	45	1878-8	120	1901	1901	1901	1901	1901
38	John, Mary, etc.	45	1878-8	120	1901	1901	1901	1901	1901
39	John, Mary, etc.	45	1878-8	120	1901	1901	1901	1901	1901
40	John, Mary, etc.	45	1878-8	120	1901	1901	1901	1901	1901
41	John, Mary, etc.	45	1878-8	120	1901	1901	1901	1901	1901
42	John, Mary, etc.	45	1878-8	120	1901	1901	1901	1901	1901
43	John, Mary, etc.	45	1878-8	120	1901	1901	1901	1901	1901
44	John, Mary, etc.	45	1878-8	120	1901	1901	1901	1901	1901
45	John, Mary, etc.	45	1878-8	120	1901	1901	1901	1901	1901
46	John, Mary, etc.	45	1878-8	120	1901	1901	1901	1901	1901
47	John, Mary, etc.	45	1878-8	120	1901	1901	1901	1901	1901
48	John, Mary, etc.	45	1878-8	120	1901	1901	1901	1901	1901
49	John, Mary, etc.	45	1878-8	120	1901	1901	1901	1901	1901
50	John, Mary, etc.	45	1878-8	120	1901	1901	1901	1901	1901
51	John, Mary, etc.	45	1878-8	120	1901	1901	1901	1901	1901
52	John, Mary, etc.	45	1878-8	120	1901	1901	1901	1901	1901
53	John, Mary, etc.	45	1878-8	120	1901	1901	1901	1901	1901
54	John, Mary, etc.	45	1878-8	120	1901	1901	1901	1901	1901
55	John, Mary, etc.	45	1878-8	120	1901	1901	1901	1901	1901
56	John, Mary, etc.	45	1878-8	120	1901	1901	1901	1901	1901
57	John, Mary, etc.	45	1878-8	120	1901	1901	1901	1901	1901
58	John, Mary, etc.	45	1878-8	120	1901	1901	1901	1901	1901
59	John, Mary, etc.	45	1878-8	120	1901	1901	1901	1901	1901
60	John, Mary, etc.	45	1878-8	120	1901	1901	1901	1901	1901
61	John, Mary, etc.	45	1878-8	120	1901	1901	1901	1901	1901
62	John, Mary, etc.	45	1878-8	120	1901	1901	1901	1901	1901
63	John, Mary, etc.	45	1878-8	120	1901	1901	1901	1901	1901
64	John, Mary, etc.	45	1878-8	120	1901	1901	1901	1901	1901
65	John, Mary, etc.	45	1878-8	120	1901	1901	1901	1901	1901
66	John, Mary, etc.	45	1878-8	120	1901	1901	1901	1901	1901
67	John, Mary, etc.	45	1878-8	120	1901	1901	1901	1901	1901
68	John, Mary, etc.	45	1878-8	120	1901	1901	1901	1901	1901
69	John, Mary, etc.	45	1878-8	120	1901	1901	1901	1901	1901
70	John, Mary, etc.	45	1878-8	120	1901	1901	1901	1901	1901
71	John, Mary, etc.	45	1878-8	120	1901	1901	1901	1901	1901
72	John, Mary, etc.	45	1878-8	120	1901	1901	1901	1901	1901
73	John, Mary, etc.	45	1878-8	120	1901	1901	1901	1901	1901
74	John, Mary, etc.	45	1878-8	120	1901	1901	1901	1901	1901
75	John, Mary, etc.	45	1878-8	120	1901	1901	1901	1901	1901
76	John, Mary, etc.	45	1878-8	120	1901	1901	1901	1901	1901
77	John, Mary, etc.	45	1878-8	120	1901	1901	1901	1901	1901
78	John, Mary, etc.	45	1878-8	120	1901	1901	1901	1901	1901
79	John, Mary, etc.	45	1878-8	120	1901	1901	1901	1901	1901
80	John, Mary, etc.	45	1878-8	120	1901	1901	1901	1901	1901
81	John, Mary, etc.	45	1878-8	120	1901	1901	1901	1901	1901
82	John, Mary, etc.	45	1878-8	120	1901	1901	1901	1901	1901
83	John, Mary, etc.	45	1878-8	120	1901	1901	1901	1901	1901
84	John, Mary, etc.	45	1878-8	120	1901	1901	1901	1901	1901
85	John, Mary, etc.	45	1878-8	120	1901	1901	1901	1901	1901
86	John, Mary, etc.	45	1878-8	120	1901	1901	1901	1901	1901
87	John, Mary, etc.	45	1878-8	120	1901	1901	1901	1901	1901
88	John, Mary, etc.	45	1878-8	120	1901	1901	1901	1901	1901
89	John, Mary, etc.	45	1878-8	120	1901	1901	1901	1901	1901
90	John, Mary, etc.	45	1878-8	120	1901	1901	1901	1901	1901
91	John, Mary, etc.	45	1878-8	120	1901	1901	1901	1901	1901
92	John, Mary, etc.	45	1878-8	120	1901	1901	1901	1901	1901
93	John, Mary, etc.	45	1878-8	120	1901	1901	1901	1901	1901
94	John, Mary, etc.	45	1878-8	120	1901	1901	1901	1901	1901
95	John, Mary, etc.	45	1878-8	120	1901	1901	1901	1901	1901
96	John, Mary, etc.	45	1878-8	120	1901	1901	1901	1901	1901
97	John, Mary, etc.	45	1878-8	120	1901	1901	1901	1901	1901
98	John, Mary, etc.	45	1878-8	120	1901	1901	1901	1901	1901
99	John, Mary, etc.	45	1878-8	120	1901	1901	1901	1901	1901
100	John, Mary, etc.	45	1878-8	120	1901	1901	1901	1901	1901

Photo. 11. List of passengers of the Kaiserin Auguste Victoria detained for special questioning

Starting in the 80s of the nineteenth century, Congress passed a number of laws that excluded certain categories of immigrants from entering the United States. The Immigration Act of 1891 (26 Stat. 1084) created a federal immigration office to enforce these exemptions. Specifically, the law required federal immigration officials to be present at major ports of entry to screen immigrants upon arrival. These officers, known as immigration inspectors, were authorized to deny immigrants entry to the United States if the immigrants belonged to one of the excluded classes. The inspectors' decisions were

final unless the Immigration Superintendent (later known as the Commissioner General for Immigration) was appealed directly. Later legislation revised this procedure, establishing Special Inquiry Committees (BSI) to deal with each case of exclusion. These councils consisted of three immigration inspectors who heard testimony and accepted evidence in the cases of excluded immigrants. During these interrogations, immigrants usually had the opportunity to explain their situation and the reasons why they should be admitted.

Initially, all three board members had to agree to accept an excluded immigrant in order for that immigrant to be admitted to the United States; Later, this provision was changed so that the majority of the board (two of the three members) could accept an immigrant. If BSI upheld the exclusion, the immigrant was deported. Immigration inspectors stationed at ports of entry initially often excluded immigrants on the grounds of “likely to become a public burden” (LPC) because the immigrants had no funds or no friends or relatives nearby to support them. Special Investigation Committees usually revoked these exemptions if the immigrant aid company assumed responsibility for the passenger in question. However, if BSI confirmed its exclusion from any category, the immigrants could appeal their case to the Immigration Commissioner General in Washington. The Immigration and Nationality Act of 1952 (66 Stat. 163) eliminated the IOB and instead established special investigators to investigate and settle deportation cases⁶³.



Photo. 12. Ellis Island immigration center commissioner Robert Wathorn (behind a desk center) attends the hearing

⁶³ <https://www.archives.gov/research/immigration/boards-of-special-inquiry>

List Or Manifest Of Alien Employed On The Vessel As Members Of Crew

Lists or manifests of aliens employed on board as crew members

LIST OR MANIFEST OF ALIENS EMPLOYED ON THE VESSEL AS MEMBERS OF CREW

Required under Act of Congress of February 5, 1917, to be delivered to the United States Immigration officer by the representative of any vessel having such aliens on board upon arrival at a port of the United States

(Include names of American citizens as well as those in order to facilitate inspection of aliens)

Vessel R.L. Bess sailing from London, England arriving at San Francisco, Cal. on Jan 18, 1926

No.	ID	No. of alien member of crew on last voyage to U.S.	NAME IN FULL	Rank	Length of service	Position in ship's company	SHIPPED ON OR ENGAGED		Where and when engaged	Age	Sex	Race	Nationality	Single	Wage	Date of last certificate of inspection or license	Remarks	Action of Immigration
							White	Black										
1	Yes		Platner	George S.	36 yrs.	Master	6-27-05		New York	42	Male	American	U.S.A.	6-2	300	None		95C
2	Yes		King	Henry E.	8 yrs.	Ch. Mate	6-27-05		"	27	"	"	"	5-20	250	None	Discharged on lower left arm.	
3	Yes		Anderson	Charles W.	3 yrs.	2nd Mate	6-27-05		"	31	"	"	"	5-21	165	None		
4	Yes		Blum	James F.	4 yrs.	3rd Mate	6-27-05		"	25	"	"	"	5-21	180	None	Scar under upper right arm.	
5	No		Hollowell	John	4 yrs.	Jr. 3rd Mate	7-9-05		Philadelphia, Pa.	41	"	"	"	6-20	230	None	Scar on right palm.	
6	No		Spence	Donald J.	2 yrs.	Ch. Bal. Op.	6-27-05		New York	29	"	"	"	5-20	180	None	Scar on right side.	
7	Yes		McCarthy	Edward F.	5 yrs.	2nd Bal. Op.	6-27-05		"	28	"	"	"	5-20	155	None		
8	No		Induff	Joseph	None	Jr. Bal. Op.	6-28-05		"	27	"	"	"	5-20	145	None		
9	Yes		Arora	John D.	16 yrs.	J.A.P. 2nd M.	6-27-05		"	20	"	"	"	6-1	125	None		
10	No		Hamler	William F.	None	Sk. Cook-Md.	6-27-05		"	38	"	"	"	6-2	160	None		
11	No		Smith	Donald J.	9 yrs.	Ch. Cook-Md.	6-27-05		"	29	"	"	"	5-19	155	None	Scar on right arm.	
12	No		Orinley	John	20 yrs.	Boat's	6-27-05		"	34	"	English	New Zealand	5-11	210	None	Scar on both arms.	
13	Yes		Dick	Elmer F.	23 yrs.	Q. H.	6-27-05		"	39	"	Latvian	U.S.A.	5-7	175	None	Tattoo on both forearms.	
14	No		Smith	Harold E.	3 yrs.	Q. H.	6-27-05		"	46	"	American	"	5-6	150	None		
15	No		Holmes	3/15	6 yrs.	Q. H.	6-28-05		"	27	"	English	England	5-7	150	None		
16	Yes		Trepasowski	John F.	2 yrs.	A. B.	6-27-05		"	29	"	American	U.S.A.	5-7	165	None		
17	Yes		Fisher	Walter W.	20 yrs.	A. B.	6-27-05		"	39	"	"	"	5-20	240	None	Tattoo on left arm.	
18	Yes		Smith	James H.	20 yrs.	A. B.	6-27-05		"	39	"	"	"	5-7	180	None		
19	Yes		Lindstrom	Boaz S.	4 yrs.	Sk. Mat.	6-27-05		"	23	"	Finnish	Finland	5-7	160	None	Scar on calf rt. leg	
20	Yes		Holmes	Peter	6 yrs.	Sk. Mat.	6-27-05		"	35	"	American	U.S.A.	5-6	150	None	Scar on forehead	
21	Yes		Swanson	Arthur F.	24 yrs.	Sk. Mat.	6-27-05		"	48	"	"	"	5-23	165	None		
22	Yes		Long	Joseph F. B.	6 mos.	O. S.	6-27-05		"	18	"	Canadian-American	"	5-9	155	None		
23	Yes		Reiser	Lloyd E.	6 mos.	O. S.	6-27-05		"	29	"	American	"	5-5	135	None	Scar on back side of neck	
24	No		Edwards	Robert G.	1 yrs.	O. S.	6-26-05		"	38	"	"	"	5-7	165	None	Scar on rt. side of neck	
25	No		Edwards	George F.	9 yrs.	Ch. Eng.	6-27-05		"	40	"	"	"	5-15	195	None		
26	No		Anderson	Joseph A.	3 yrs.	1st Asst												

Photo. 13. List of foreigners employed on the ship “Pit River” as crew members from January 18, 1946

As part of the screening of aliens, an Act of Congress of February 5, 1917, required ship captains to provide a list of alien crew members upon arrival at a port in the United States. The names of American sailors as well as foreigners had to be given to facilitate the screening of foreigners.

Example:

The ship "Pit River" sailing from the port of Aruba via Balbor, arriving in Honolulu on January 18, 1946.

1. List No. 16
2. Whether a crew member on last voyage to US – Is a crew member on a recent trip to the USA – yes
3. Name in full
Family name: TREPANOWSKI (born ca. 1927 in New York)
Given name: JOHN F.
4. Length of service at sea: 2 years
5. Position in ship's company – A.B.⁶⁴
6. Shipped or engaged
When – 27.06.1945 r.
Where? – New York
7. Whether to be discharged at port of arrival: – Yes
8. Whether able to read – Yes
9. Age – age 19
10. Sex – Gender Male / Female
- 11.. Race - American
12. Nationality – USA
13. Height: 5–7
14. Weight 165 lbg
15. Physical marks, peculiarities, or disease: No
16. Remarks (Including statement whether alien ever ordered deported from United States, and if so whether permission to reapply has been obtained).
17. Action of Immigrant Inspector (This column for use of Government officials only)

⁶⁴ The Seafarer (AB) is a seafaring ranking of the deck department of a merchant ship with more than two years' experience at sea and considered „well acquainted with its duty“. [1] AB can act as a watchstander, worker of the day, or a combination of these roles. Once sufficient seetime has been gained, AB can apply to conduct a series of courses/examinations to obtain an officer's certificate. (https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Able_seaman)

This Sheet is for _____ passengers List # _____

Extracted information from List or Manifest at Port of Arrival

S.S. _____ Other page num(s): _____

Sailing from _____ Arriving at _____
Date _____ Date _____

1	Line Number on List				
2	Name in Full	Family Name			
		Given Name			
3	Age	Years			
		Months			
4	Sex				
5	Married/Single				
6	Calling/Occupation				
7	Able to:	Read			
		Write			
8	Nationality				
9	Race or People				
10	Last Perm. Residence	Country			
		City/Town			
11	Name and address of nearest relative/friend in country whence Alien came.				
12	Final Destination	State			
		City/Town			
13	Line Number on List				
14	Ticket to final destination?				
15	Who paid passage?				
16	Have \$50? If not how				
	Ever in US before?				
17	If yes:	period			
		Where?			
18	Joining a relative or friend? Who and where?				
19	Ever in prison, asylum, etc?				
20	A polygamist?				
21	An Anarchist?				
22	Whether coming by				
23	Mental and Physical health				
24	Deformed/crippled? Nature & cause				
25	Height	Feet			
		Inches			
26	Complexion				
27	Color of	Hair			
		Eyes			
28	Marks of Identification				
29	Place of birth	Country			
		City/Town			

Source info: Extracted by: _____ Extract date: _____
Title of microfilm publication _____ NARA pub number _____
Publisher _____ Microfilm roll # _____
Was this record was viewed at www.ellisland.org? Yes No Page # _____
The exact spelling of the primary name as indexed _____
Copyright 2003 by Lisa Perkins. All Rights Reserved.

Photo. 14. Extracted information contained in the headings of the passenger list

Names of fields in the manifest
List or manifest of alien passengers for the U.S. immigration officer at port of arrival.

Sailing from – Arriving at port of –

1. Line number on list –
2. Name in full – (Family name and given name)
3. Age – age, years (yrs.), months (mon.)

4. Sex – gender,
5. male (M), female (F)
6. Married, single
7. Calling or Occupation
8. Able to read, able to write
9. Nationality (in the manifesto the country from which the person came, the country of origin is used)
10. Race of People
11. Last perm. residence – the last (permanent) place of residence, country, city or Town.
12. Name and address of nearest relative/friend in country when alien came from
13. Final Destination – destination, state, city, Town
14. Whether having a ticket to such final destination.
15. By whom was passage paid, self – (paid independently)
16. Whether in possession of \$50 and if less how much
17. Whether ever before in the United States; and if so when and where
18. Whether going to join a relative or friend and if so, what relative or friend, and his name and complete address.
19. Ever in prison – yes / no
20. Whether a polygamist
21. Whether an anarchist
23. Condition of health, mental and physical
24. Deformed or crippled, nature, length of time and cause
- Personal description
25. Heights, feet (1 foot = 30.48 cm), inches (1 inch = 2.54 cm)
26. Complexion, fair, white
27. Color of – hair (black, brown, grey, black, etc.)
28. Marx of identification, none
29. Place of birth

Mysterious annotations, stamps and notes on manifestos

Repeated analysis of lists allows you to discover new information that sometimes does not pay attention, focusing mainly on reading names and addresses. This information shall be contained in the annotations placed on the manifest pages.

Annotations and records:

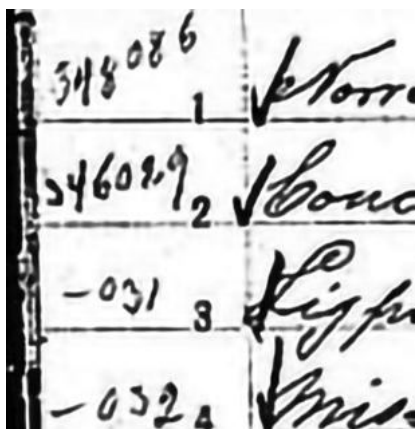
Passenger lists viewed often contain a variety of markings, codes and annotations squeezed into the margins and small blanks above and after the information written in the columns of the list form.

Indications in the left margin of the manifest

Almost every annotation on the left side of the list was made before or after arrival, usually during immigration checks. Steamship officials have found that a small margin of empty paper space is useful for noting a variety of information. Immigration inspectors also used the blank space to leave clues as to whether the immigrant passed the inspection easily or faced a thorough inspection.

Numbers

The numbers are sometimes in the left margin. Numbers can be 2, 3, or even 6 or 7 digits. These are the numbers of “contract tickets” issued by the steamer’s companies when concluding a contract with an immigrant for their passage. The number may or may not appear on the immigrant’s actual ticket or receipt. The steamer’s lines used this number as a personal identifier.



Annotation on the list “N.O.B.”, “Not Shipped”, “Did Not Sail”

It happened that passengers with purchased tickets for a certain ship did not leave. They may have missed the ship, changed their travel plans, or fell ill and health officials prevented them from boarding the ship. If the decision came so late that there was no time to change the passenger list, their names remained on the ship lists, but then at the port of arrival an annotation was placed on the list N.O.B. (Not On Board), Not Shipped, Did Not Sail – means that the passenger did not leave. “Cancelled” – canceled may involve a change in the choice of accommodation (e.g. from the control room to second class – then the name may not appear on another page of the Manifesto, because cabin passengers had separately printed lists. On some manifests, entire passenger data boxes are crossed out. This means that these people, despite the booked cruise, for some reason did not appear on board the ship and did not make the trip.

The letter “X”, or “Held” – placed on the left side of the manifest, between columns 1 and 2 or in the column of the name, indicates that the passenger was temporarily detained or detained for questioning by the special committee.

The designation **“SI”** or **„BSI”** on the left side of the manifest, before the name, indicates that the passenger was detained for consideration of his case at a special hearing, and his name was recorded on a separate list of detainees, which contains additional information.

The designation **“USB”** or “US Born” or **“USC”** (US Citizen) was applied to indicate that it was a returning citizen of the United States.

The letter **“C”** followed by a sequence of numbers (C – ##), indicates the number of the naturalization certificate and may have been entered in the records of returning citizens or was entered during the verification of legal entry to the United States when issuing the confirmation needed for the citizenship application process.

The set of information contained in passenger lists argues in favor of the fact that the starting point from

which we should start looking for emigration traces of our ancestor should be passenger lists of ships. They indicate the first traces of our ancestors in America (where and to whom they went after landing on the American continent) and allow to carry out research in family genealogy both backwards and forwards. Passenger lists on ships contain a lot of interesting information about traveling ancestors.

You can find out from them whether the ancestor traveled alone or with his family, and sometimes also with how much luggage. Each of these details helps in building a family tree and in finding the immigrant's family in the United States or Poland. When conducting the search, you need to show a lot of patience. If you don't immediately find the passenger you're looking for, don't give up! Many surnames, names or towns have been incorrectly spelled or spelled differently than those known today. After some time, you should return to the search and experiment with different search options. In the search form, enter the data known to us or use the option to skip some of them. This often has a surprising effect. When analyzing the passenger list, it is worth paying attention to destination addresses in the United States. Sometimes it may turn out that the person going to the same address as our ancestor is a member of the extended family bearing a different name.

Example:

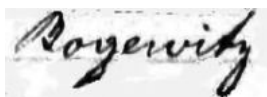
When in 2005 I managed to find the passenger list of the S.S. Kaiserin Auguste Victoria, from December 1912, on which was the name of my grandfather Antoni Kosko and his nephew Stanisław Kosko, my joy was immense. At that time, I did not have much experience in conducting research, extracting information contained in documents, and for this reason many important details escaped my attention. Years passed, I continued to search in the direction of discovering the emigration stories of my family members, because my second grandfather Władysław Trepanowski and his three brothers and sister, who stayed there permanently, also left for the USA.

Over the years, I have repeatedly looked at the passenger list, on which the name of Antoni's grandfather was placed, but it was only in July 2021, during the work related to the implementation of the emigration project by the Łomża Scientific Society in Łomża, that above his name, at number 28, there is a certain Władysław Lutrzykowski, a resident of the village of Rogienice. I was interested in this person, because my great-grandparents once lived in Rogienice after leaving Ostrów Mazowiecka. It turned out that Władysław Lutrzykowski went to the same address as my grandfather Antoni. Previously, I did not pay attention to this name, because its spelling was distorted and at first glance it was not known whether it indicated a woman or a man.

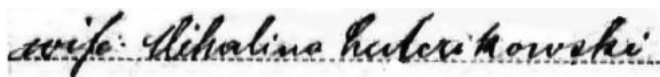
A photograph of a handwritten entry on a document. The text is written in cursive and reads "Lutrozkowska Wladislaw". The first part of the name is underlined.

The handwriting during the indexing of the document was read letter by letter and Lutrozikowska Wladislaw came out. A number of other errors were made during indexing:

– in the field of marital status, a widower was entered, while Władysław's wife lived and lived in Rogienice. The indexer showed a weak analytical sense, because if it was entered in the next column that the person remaining in the old country was the wife, the passenger could not be a widower. But let's get back to the spelling mistakes. Well, the village of Rogienice was written in such a way that the first letter resembles the letter "B" and it can be read as "Bogewitz":

A photograph of a handwritten word in cursive script. The word is "Bogewitz", where the initial 'B' is written in a way that resembles the letter 'R'.

The name and surname of Michalina Lutrzykowska's wife is spelled „Mihalino Luferikowski”:

A photograph of a handwritten entry on a document. The text is written in cursive and reads "wife: Michalina Lutrzykowski". The word "wife:" is underlined.

15

SALOON, CABIN, AND STOWAGE ALIENS MUST BE COMPLETELY EXAMINED.

LIST OR MANIFEST OF ALIEN PASSENGERS FOR THE UNITED STATES

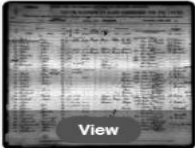
Required by the regulations of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor of the United States, under Act of Congress approved February 20, 1907, to be delivered

ARRIVING
S. S. AUGUSTA VICTORIA sailing from Hamburg November 22nd 1912

No.	Full Name	Age	Sex	Nationality	Place of Birth	Place of Residence	Occupation	Port of Origin	Port of Destination	Remarks
1	Wladyslaw Lutrzykowski	32	Male	Polish	Russia	Bogewitz		Hamburg	New York	
2	Antoni Kosko	32	Male	Polish	Russia	Bogewitz		Hamburg	New York	

Photo. 16. A section of the passenger list containing the data of Władysław Lutrzykowski and Antoni Kosko
Below is indexed information from the passenger list

Wladislaw Lutrozikowska
in the New York, U.S., Arriving Passenger and Crew Lists
(including Castle Garden and Ellis Island), 1820-1957



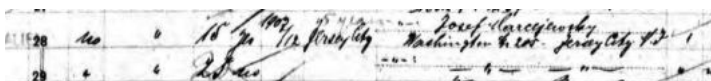
View



Sample Image

Name:	Wladislaw Lutrozikowska [Wladyslaw Lutrzykowski]
Gender:	Male
Ethnicity/ Nationality:	Polish
Marital status:	Widowed
Age:	32
Birth Date:	abt 1880
Birth Place:	Russia
Other Birth Place:	Bogewitz
Last Known Residence:	Jersey City, U.s.a.
Departure Port:	Hamburg
Arrival Date:	4 Dec 1912
Arrival Port:	New York, New York, USA
Final Destination:	Jersey City, New York
Height:	5 Feet, 8 Inches
Hair Color:	Brown
Eye Color:	Gray
Complexion:	Fair
Money in Possession:	15
Person in Old Country:	Mihalino Luferikowski
Person in Old Country Relationship:	Wife
Person in Old Country Residence:	Bogewitz
Person in US:	Josef
Person in US Relationship:	Brother
Spouse:	Mihalino Luferikowski
Sibling:	Josef
Ship Name:	Kaiserin Augusta Victoria

Photo. 17. Indexed passenger list containing data of Władysław Lutrzykowski. The entries on the list showed that 32-year-old Władysław Lutrzykowski in the years 1907-1912 stayed in the United States, and the last place of residence was Jersey City. In addition, the destination of both his and my grandfather's trip was the same address. Both of them stated that they were going to their brother-in-law Józef Maciejewski (spelling: „Józef Marcejewski”) living at Jersey City: 205 Washington Street, Jersey City, N.J.



This record clearly indicated that Władysław Lutrzykowski was connected with my grandfather's family. So who was he? I started my search by arranging Władysław's earlier departure to the USA. It turned out that for the first time 19-year-old Władysław Lutrzykowski left for the United States in August 1899. He embarked on the S.S. „Roland” belonging to Norddeutscher Lloyd, Bremen, Steamship Company⁶⁵ sailing from Bremen to the port of Baltimore, Maryland. He went to W. Grzybowski living in Wilmington, Delaware.

Baltimore, Passenger Lists, 1820-1964 for Wladisl Luczycowski
1844 - Baltimore, 1899 - 133

Norddeutscher Lloyd, Bremen, Steamship Company.
LIST OR MANIFEST OF ALIEN IMMIGRANTS FOR THE COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION.

Required by the regulations of the Treasury of the United States, under Act of Congress approved March 3, 1882, to be delivered to the Commissioner of Immigration by the Commanding officer of any vessel bringing such passengers and goods to a port in the United States.

S.S. *Roland* sailing from Bremen, *Rolls Royce* (Shipping Co. of Bremen, Germany) 1899

No.	Name	Age	Sex	Birthplace	Last Residence	Port of Departure	Ship Name	Port of Arrival	Page
1	Wladislaw Lutrzykowski	19	Male	Bremen, Germany	Bremen, Germany	Roland	Baltimore, Maryland	144	W Grzybowski
2	Wladislaw Lutrzykowski	19	Male	Bremen, Germany	Bremen, Germany	Roland	Baltimore, Maryland	144	W Grzybowski
3	Wladislaw Lutrzykowski	19	Male	Bremen, Germany	Bremen, Germany	Roland	Baltimore, Maryland	144	W Grzybowski
4	Wladislaw Lutrzykowski	19	Male	Bremen, Germany	Bremen, Germany	Roland	Baltimore, Maryland	144	W Grzybowski
5	Wladislaw Lutrzykowski	19	Male	Bremen, Germany	Bremen, Germany	Roland	Baltimore, Maryland	144	W Grzybowski
6	Wladislaw Lutrzykowski	19	Male	Bremen, Germany	Bremen, Germany	Roland	Baltimore, Maryland	144	W Grzybowski
7	Wladislaw Lutrzykowski	19	Male	Bremen, Germany	Bremen, Germany	Roland	Baltimore, Maryland	144	W Grzybowski
8	Wladislaw Lutrzykowski	19	Male	Bremen, Germany	Bremen, Germany	Roland	Baltimore, Maryland	144	W Grzybowski
9	Wladislaw Lutrzykowski	19	Male	Bremen, Germany	Bremen, Germany	Roland	Baltimore, Maryland	144	W Grzybowski
10	Wladislaw Lutrzykowski	19	Male	Bremen, Germany	Bremen, Germany	Roland	Baltimore, Maryland	144	W Grzybowski
11	Wladislaw Lutrzykowski	19	Male	Bremen, Germany	Bremen, Germany	Roland	Baltimore, Maryland	144	W Grzybowski
12	Wladislaw Lutrzykowski	19	Male	Bremen, Germany	Bremen, Germany	Roland	Baltimore, Maryland	144	W Grzybowski
13	Wladislaw Lutrzykowski	19	Male	Bremen, Germany	Bremen, Germany	Roland	Baltimore, Maryland	144	W Grzybowski
14	Wladislaw Lutrzykowski	19	Male	Bremen, Germany	Bremen, Germany	Roland	Baltimore, Maryland	144	W Grzybowski
15	Wladislaw Lutrzykowski	19	Male	Bremen, Germany	Bremen, Germany	Roland	Baltimore, Maryland	144	W Grzybowski
16	Wladislaw Lutrzykowski	19	Male	Bremen, Germany	Bremen, Germany	Roland	Baltimore, Maryland	144	W Grzybowski
17	Wladislaw Lutrzykowski	19	Male	Bremen, Germany	Bremen, Germany	Roland	Baltimore, Maryland	144	W Grzybowski
18	Wladislaw Lutrzykowski	19	Male	Bremen, Germany	Bremen, Germany	Roland	Baltimore, Maryland	144	W Grzybowski
19	Wladislaw Lutrzykowski	19	Male	Bremen, Germany	Bremen, Germany	Roland	Baltimore, Maryland	144	W Grzybowski
20	Wladislaw Lutrzykowski	19	Male	Bremen, Germany	Bremen, Germany	Roland	Baltimore, Maryland	144	W Grzybowski
21	Wladislaw Lutrzykowski	19	Male	Bremen, Germany	Bremen, Germany	Roland	Baltimore, Maryland	144	W Grzybowski
22	Wladislaw Lutrzykowski	19	Male	Bremen, Germany	Bremen, Germany	Roland	Baltimore, Maryland	144	W Grzybowski
23	Wladislaw Lutrzykowski	19	Male	Bremen, Germany	Bremen, Germany	Roland	Baltimore, Maryland	144	W Grzybowski
24	Wladislaw Lutrzykowski	19	Male	Bremen, Germany	Bremen, Germany	Roland	Baltimore, Maryland	144	W Grzybowski
25	Wladislaw Lutrzykowski	19	Male	Bremen, Germany	Bremen, Germany	Roland	Baltimore, Maryland	144	W Grzybowski
26	Wladislaw Lutrzykowski	19	Male	Bremen, Germany	Bremen, Germany	Roland	Baltimore, Maryland	144	W Grzybowski
27	Wladislaw Lutrzykowski	19	Male	Bremen, Germany	Bremen, Germany	Roland	Baltimore, Maryland	144	W Grzybowski
28	Wladislaw Lutrzykowski	19	Male	Bremen, Germany	Bremen, Germany	Roland	Baltimore, Maryland	144	W Grzybowski
29	Wladislaw Lutrzykowski	19	Male	Bremen, Germany	Bremen, Germany	Roland	Baltimore, Maryland	144	W Grzybowski
30	Wladislaw Lutrzykowski	19	Male	Bremen, Germany	Bremen, Germany	Roland	Baltimore, Maryland	144	W Grzybowski
31	Wladislaw Lutrzykowski	19	Male	Bremen, Germany	Bremen, Germany	Roland	Baltimore, Maryland	144	W Grzybowski
32	Wladislaw Lutrzykowski	19	Male	Bremen, Germany	Bremen, Germany	Roland	Baltimore, Maryland	144	W Grzybowski
33	Wladislaw Lutrzykowski	19	Male	Bremen, Germany	Bremen, Germany	Roland	Baltimore, Maryland	144	W Grzybowski
34	Wladislaw Lutrzykowski	19	Male	Bremen, Germany	Bremen, Germany	Roland	Baltimore, Maryland	144	W Grzybowski
35	Wladislaw Lutrzykowski	19	Male	Bremen, Germany	Bremen, Germany	Roland	Baltimore, Maryland	144	W Grzybowski
36	Wladislaw Lutrzykowski	19	Male	Bremen, Germany	Bremen, Germany	Roland	Baltimore, Maryland	144	W Grzybowski
37	Wladislaw Lutrzykowski	19	Male	Bremen, Germany	Bremen, Germany	Roland	Baltimore, Maryland	144	W Grzybowski
38	Wladislaw Lutrzykowski	19	Male	Bremen, Germany	Bremen, Germany	Roland	Baltimore, Maryland	144	W Grzybowski
39	Wladislaw Lutrzykowski	19	Male	Bremen, Germany	Bremen, Germany	Roland	Baltimore, Maryland	144	W Grzybowski
40	Wladislaw Lutrzykowski	19	Male	Bremen, Germany	Bremen, Germany	Roland	Baltimore, Maryland	144	W Grzybowski
41	Wladislaw Lutrzykowski	19	Male	Bremen, Germany	Bremen, Germany	Roland	Baltimore, Maryland	144	W Grzybowski
42	Wladislaw Lutrzykowski	19	Male	Bremen, Germany	Bremen, Germany	Roland	Baltimore, Maryland	144	W Grzybowski
43	Wladislaw Lutrzykowski	19	Male	Bremen, Germany	Bremen, Germany	Roland	Baltimore, Maryland	144	W Grzybowski
44	Wladislaw Lutrzykowski	19	Male	Bremen, Germany	Bremen, Germany	Roland	Baltimore, Maryland	144	W Grzybowski
45	Wladislaw Lutrzykowski	19	Male	Bremen, Germany	Bremen, Germany	Roland	Baltimore, Maryland	144	W Grzybowski
46	Wladislaw Lutrzykowski	19	Male	Bremen, Germany	Bremen, Germany	Roland	Baltimore, Maryland	144	W Grzybowski
47	Wladislaw Lutrzykowski	19	Male	Bremen, Germany	Bremen, Germany	Roland	Baltimore, Maryland	144	W Grzybowski
48	Wladislaw Lutrzykowski	19	Male	Bremen, Germany	Bremen, Germany	Roland	Baltimore, Maryland	144	W Grzybowski
49	Wladislaw Lutrzykowski	19	Male	Bremen, Germany	Bremen, Germany	Roland	Baltimore, Maryland	144	W Grzybowski
50	Wladislaw Lutrzykowski	19	Male	Bremen, Germany	Bremen, Germany	Roland	Baltimore, Maryland	144	W Grzybowski
51	Wladislaw Lutrzykowski	19	Male	Bremen, Germany	Bremen, Germany	Roland	Baltimore, Maryland	144	W Grzybowski
52	Wladislaw Lutrzykowski	19	Male	Bremen, Germany	Bremen, Germany	Roland	Baltimore, Maryland	144	W Grzybowski
53	Wladislaw Lutrzykowski	19	Male	Bremen, Germany	Bremen, Germany	Roland	Baltimore, Maryland	144	W Grzybowski
54	Wladislaw Lutrzykowski	19	Male	Bremen, Germany	Bremen, Germany	Roland	Baltimore, Maryland	144	W Grzybowski
55	Wladislaw Lutrzykowski	19	Male	Bremen, Germany	Bremen, Germany	Roland	Baltimore, Maryland	144	W Grzybowski
56	Wladislaw Lutrzykowski	19	Male	Bremen, Germany	Bremen, Germany	Roland	Baltimore, Maryland	144	W Grzybowski
57	Wladislaw Lutrzykowski	19	Male	Bremen, Germany	Bremen, Germany	Roland	Baltimore, Maryland	144	W Grzybowski
58	Wladislaw Lutrzykowski	19	Male	Bremen, Germany	Bremen, Germany	Roland	Baltimore, Maryland	144	W Grzybowski
59	Wladislaw Lutrzykowski	19	Male	Bremen, Germany	Bremen, Germany	Roland	Baltimore, Maryland	144	W Grzybowski
60	Wladislaw Lutrzykowski	19	Male	Bremen, Germany	Bremen, Germany	Roland	Baltimore, Maryland	144	W Grzybowski
61	Wladislaw Lutrzykowski	19	Male	Bremen, Germany	Bremen, Germany	Roland	Baltimore, Maryland	144	W Grzybowski
62	Wladislaw Lutrzykowski	19	Male	Bremen, Germany	Bremen, Germany	Roland	Baltimore, Maryland	144	W Grzybowski
63	Wladislaw Lutrzykowski	19	Male	Bremen, Germany	Bremen, Germany	Roland	Baltimore, Maryland	144	W Grzybowski
64	Wladislaw Lutrzykowski	19	Male	Bremen, Germany	Bremen, Germany	Roland	Baltimore, Maryland	144	W Grzybowski
65	Wladislaw Lutrzykowski	19	Male	Bremen, Germany	Bremen, Germany	Roland	Baltimore, Maryland	144	W Grzybowski
66	Wladislaw Lutrzykowski	19	Male	Bremen, Germany	Bremen, Germany	Roland	Baltimore, Maryland	144	W Grzybowski
67	Wladislaw Lutrzykowski	19	Male	Bremen, Germany	Bremen, Germany	Roland	Baltimore, Maryland	144	W Grzybowski
68	Wladislaw Lutrzykowski	19	Male	Bremen, Germany	Bremen, Germany	Roland	Baltimore, Maryland	144	W Grzybowski
69	Wladislaw Lutrzykowski	19	Male	Bremen, Germany	Bremen, Germany	Roland	Baltimore, Maryland	144	W Grzybowski
70	Wladislaw Lutrzykowski	19	Male	Bremen, Germany	Bremen, Germany	Roland	Baltimore, Maryland	144	W Grzybowski
71	Wladislaw Lutrzykowski	19	Male	Bremen, Germany	Bremen, Germany	Roland	Baltimore, Maryland	144	W Grzybowski
72	Wladislaw Lutrzykowski	19	Male	Bremen, Germany	Bremen, Germany	Roland	Baltimore, Maryland	144	W Grzybowski
73	Wladislaw Lutrzykowski	19	Male	Bremen, Germany	Bremen, Germany	Roland	Baltimore, Maryland	144	W Grzybowski
74	Wladislaw Lutrzykowski	19	Male	Bremen, Germany	Bremen, Germany	Roland	Baltimore, Maryland	144	W Grzybowski
75	Wladislaw Lutrzykowski	19	Male	Bremen, Germany	Bremen, Germany	Roland	Baltimore, Maryland	144	W Grzybowski
76	Wladislaw Lutrzykowski	19	Male	Bremen, Germany	Bremen, Germany	Roland	Baltimore, Maryland	144	W Grzybowski
77	Wladislaw Lutrzykowski	19	Male	Bremen, Germany	Bremen, Germany	Roland	Baltimore, Maryland	144	W Grzybowski
78	Wladislaw Lutrzykowski	19	Male	Bremen, Germany	Bremen, Germany	Roland	Baltimore, Maryland	144	W Grzybowski
79	Wladislaw Lutrzykowski	19	Male	Bremen, Germany	Bremen, Germany	Roland	Baltimore, Maryland	144	W Grzybowski
80	Wladislaw Lutrzykowski	19	Male	Bremen, Germany	Bremen, Germany	Roland	Baltimore, Maryland	144	W Grzybowski
81	Wladislaw Lutrzykowski	19	Male	Bremen, Germany	Bremen, Germany	Roland	Baltimore, Maryland	144	W Grzybowski
82	Wladislaw Lutrzykowski	19	Male	Bremen, Germany	Bremen, Germany	Roland	Baltimore, Maryland	144	W Grzybowski
83	Wladislaw Lutrzykowski	19	Male	Bremen, Germany	Bremen, Germany	Roland	Baltimore, Maryland	144	W Grzybowski
84	Wladislaw Lutrzykowski	19	Male	Bremen, Germany	Bremen, Germany	Roland	Baltimore, Maryland	144	W Grzybowski
85	Wladislaw Lutrzykowski	19	Male	Bremen, Germany	Bremen, Germany	Roland	Baltimore, Maryland	144	W Grzybowski
86	Wladislaw Lutrzykowski	19	Male	Bremen, Germany	Bremen, Germany	Roland	Baltimore, Maryland	144	W Grzybowski
87	Wladislaw Lutrzykowski	19	Male	Bremen, Germany	Bremen, Germany	Roland	Baltimore, Maryland	144	W Grzybowski
88	Wladislaw Lutrzykowski	19	Male	Bremen, Germany	Bremen, Germany	Roland	Baltimore, Maryland	144	W Grzybowski
89	Wladislaw Lutrzykowski	19	Male	Bremen, Germany	Bremen, Germany	Roland	Baltimore, Maryland	144	W Grzybowski
90	Wladislaw Lutrzykowski	19	Male	Bremen, Germany	Bremen, Germany	Roland	Baltimore, Maryland	144	W Grzybowski
91	Wladislaw Lutrzykowski	19	Male	Bremen, Germany	Bremen, Germany	Roland	Baltimore, Maryland	144	W Grzybowski
92	Wladislaw Lutrzykowski	19	Male	Bremen, Germany	Bremen, Germany	Roland	Baltimore, Maryland	144	W Grzybowski
93	Wladislaw Lutrzykowski	19	Male	Bremen, Germany	Bremen, Germany	Roland	Baltimore, Maryland	144	W Grzybowski
94	Wladislaw Lutrzykowski	19	Male	Bremen, Germany	Bremen, Germany	Roland	Baltimore, Maryland	144	W Grzybowski
95	Wladislaw Lutrzykowski	19	Male	Bremen, Germany	Bremen, Germany	Roland	Baltimore, Maryland	144	W Grzybowski
96	Wladislaw Lutrzykowski	19	Male	Bremen, Germany	Bremen, Germany	Roland	Baltimore, Maryland	144	W Grzybowski
97	Wladislaw Lutrzykowski	19	Male	Bremen, Germany	Bremen, Germany	Roland	Baltimore, Maryland	144	W Grzybowski
98	Wladislaw Lutrzykowski	19	Male	Bremen, Germany	Bremen, Germany	Roland	Baltimore, Maryland	144	W Grzybowski
99	Wladislaw Lutrzykowski	19	Male	Bremen, Germany	Bremen, Germany	Roland	Baltimore, Maryland	144	W Grzybowski
100	Wladislaw Lutrzykowski	19	Male	Bremen, Germany	Bremen, Germany	Roland	Baltimore, Maryland	144	W Grzybowski

Photo. 18. A section of the Roland passenger list containing Władysław Lutrzykowski's data

Further search led to finding the American marriage certificate of Władysław Lutrzykowski with Michalina Kozłowska concluded on January 20, 1908. The name and the name of Władysław's wife made me think that it could be the daughter of my grandfather's brother Antoni Kosko. The name "Kozłowski" was used by my great-great-grandfather Józef Kozka vel Kózka vel Kozłowski. Perhaps the name Kozłowski was a camouflage to protect the family from the repressions of the invaders, because Józef was a non-commissioned officer of the 3rd Infantry Regiment, battalion 2, company 2, in the city of Praga (it is about the current district of Warsaw).⁶⁶

⁶⁵ Norddeutscher Lloyd is a former German ocean shipping company based in Bremen. The company was founded on February 20, 1857. From the beginning, the basis of its activity was transatlantic passenger transport, mainly to New York and other ports of the east coast of the United States.

⁶⁶ Historical information shows that in 1808, City mayor of Ostrowia Domaszewski recruits 102 citizens of the city to the Army of the Duchy of Warsaw for the war against the Austrians. Probably then great-great-grandfather Józef joined the army, where he served in the rank of watchmaster.

I found confirmation of my assumptions in the further part of the document, where Michalina's parents were mentioned. Her father was Michał Kozłowski and her mother was Maria Milewska. The older brother of my grandfather Antoni – Michał Kosko vel Kozłowski (also an emigrant who died in a mine in the Andes Mountains) married Marianna née Milewski and they had a daughter Michalina. The date of her birth coincided with the age of Władysław's wife. So it was a reason to believe that it was the same person.

COUNTY OF NEW CASTLE. CITY OF WILMINGTON.

STATE OF DELAWARE.

I Herely Certify, That Władysław Łutyczkowski and Michalina Kozłowska were joined in Marriage by me in accordance with the laws of the State of Delaware, in the City of Wilmington, the 20 day of Jan 1908

Witnesses to the Marriage. Anna Roldin Signature of person performing the Ceremony. Rev. John V. Guley

Date of Marriage	<u>20 Jan 1908</u>
Groom's Full Name	<u>Władysław Łutyczkowski</u>
Residence	<u>Pol. Sec.</u>
Age	<u>27</u>
Color	<u>white</u>
Single, Widowed or Divorced	<u>single</u>
Occupation	<u>—</u>
Birthplace	<u>Russia Pol.</u>
Father's Name	<u>Władysław Łutyczkowski</u>
Mother's Maiden Name	<u>Michalina Łutyczowska</u>
Number of Groom's Marriage	<u>one</u> <u>Katarzyna Burmas</u>
Bride's Full Name	<u>Michalina Kozłowska</u>
Residence	<u>Pol. Sec.</u>
Age	<u>27</u>
Color	<u>white</u>
Single, Widowed or Divorced	<u>— single</u>
Maiden Name if a Widow	<u>maiden</u>
Birthplace	<u>Russia Pol.</u>
Father's Name	<u>Michał Kozłowski</u>
Mother's Maiden Name	<u>Maria Milewska</u>
Number of Bride's Marriage	<u>one</u>
Name of person performing ceremony	<u>Rev. John V. Guley</u>
Official Station	<u>40th St. Harrison</u>
Residence	<u>Pol. Sec.</u>
Date of Record	<u>20 Jan.</u>

NO MUTILATED CERTIFICATE WILL BE RECEIVED

Lutzykowski, Wladlaw & Sadłowska, Braniława
Lutzykowski, Władysław & Kozłowska, Michalina

COUNTY OF NEW CASTLE, CITY OF WILMINGTON, STATE OF DELAWARE.

I hereby certify, That *Władysław Lutzykowski* and *Michalina Kozłowska* were joined in Marriage by me in accordance with the laws of the State of Delaware, in the City of Wilmington, the *20* day of *Feb*, 1908.

Witnesses to the Marriage: *Anna Rokiz* Signature of person performing the Ceremony: *Rev John T. Guley*

Date of Marriage	<i>20 Feb 1908</i>
Groom's Full Name	<i>Władysław Lutzykowski</i>
Bride's Name	<i>Michalina Kozłowska</i>
Age	<i>27</i>
Color	<i>white</i>
Single or Widowed	<i>single</i>
Married	<i>single</i>
Occupation	<i>Teacher</i>
Marriage	<i>20 Feb 1908</i>
Father's Name	<i>Stanisław Lutzykowski</i>
Mother's Name	<i>Katharyne</i>
Number of Children	<i>one</i>
Spouse's Name	<i>Michalina Kozłowska</i>
Spouse's Age	<i>17</i>
Spouse's Father	<i>Michael</i>
Spouse's Mother	<i>Marie</i>
Collection and Roll	<i>Register of Marriages - 3</i>

NO MUTILATED CERTIFICATE WILL BE RECEIVED

Photo. 19. Record in the marriage certificate concerning Michalina Kozłowska vel Kozko and her parents Michał Kozłowski vel Kosko and Marianna Milewska

ancestry

Wadyelow Lutzykowski

in the Delaware, U.S., Marriage Records, 1806-1933

Name:	Wadyelow Lutzykowski [Władysław Lutzykowski]
Gender:	Male
Age:	27
Birth Date:	abt 1881
Father:	Stanisław
Mother:	Katharyne
Marriage Date:	20 Feb 1908
Spouse:	Michalina Kozłowski
Spouse Gender:	Female
Spouse Age:	17
Spouse's Father:	Michael
Spouse's Mother:	Marie
Collection and Roll:	Register of Marriages - 3

Photo. 20. Indexed data from the marriage register of Władysław Lutzykowski with Michalina Kozłowska

Next, I decided to check if I could find a person named Michalina Kosko on the passenger lists. On the passenger list No. 24 of the steamship "Hannover", which sailed on March 14, 1907 from the port of Bremen at number 12, I found 17-year-old Michalina Kosko. The ship arrived in Baltimore harbor on March 30, 1907.

Michalena Koska

in the Baltimore, Passenger Lists, 1820-1964



Name:	Michalena Koska
Gender:	Female
Race:	Polish
Birthdate:	1890
Age:	17
Arrival Date:	Mar 1907
Port of Departure:	Bremen, Germany
Ship Name:	Hannover
Port of Arrival:	Baltimore, Maryland
Destination:	Baowel, Pennsylvania
Friend's Name:	Outon Glicoece
Last Residence:	Russia
Page:	305

Photo. 21. Indexed data of Michalina Kosko from the Hannover passenger list

The above statement contains errors in the Destination and Name of a person in the USA fields. Destination given Baowel? Pennsylvania, and the name of a person in the USA – Outon Glicoece, I think that both the name of the place as well as the surname and first name have been distorted. In addition, it is not known where the indexer got such data, because even in the adjacent fields of the list there is no such name or place name. Sometimes on the lists there was a shift of entries in the headings, but in this case it is clear that Michalina was going to her destination Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and the name of her cousin in the USA is Zofia Kozłowska. The last place of residence was entered: „Rogenetz” (distorted name of the village Rogienice). Michalina had \$11 cash with her.

Another document, the marriage certificate of Zofia Lutrzykowska, Władysław's daughter, confirmed that my assumptions were correct. The act gives the names of parents with Americanized names Walter (Władysław) and Mildred (Michalina), but most importantly their Polish names are given correctly. Father's surname – Lutrzykowski, while mother's maiden name – Kosko.

No. 476548 **Marriage License** 169806
Wayne County, Michigan

To any person legally authorized to solemnize marriage,
Greetings:
Marriage May Be Solemnized Between

Mr. Stanley Huhla and M. Sophie Lutrzykowski
 affidavit having been filed in this office, as provided by Public Act No. 125, Laws of 1907, as amended, by which it
 appears that said Stanley Huhla is 26 years of age,
 color is Wht, residence is Detroit, Michigan, and birthplace was
Illinois, occupation is Faty wk, father's name
William, and mother's maiden name was Pauline Perzen
 has been previously married NO time 8; and that said Sophie Lutrzykowski
 is 25 years of age, color is Wht, residence is Detroit, Michigan and
 birthplace was Michigan, occupation is Faty wk, father's name
Walter, and mother's maiden name was Wildred Konko
 and who has been previously married NO time 8, and whose maiden name was
NO, and whose Parent's or Guardian's consent, in case she
 has not attained the age of eighteen years, has been filed in my office.

In **Witness** Whereof, I have hereunto attached my hand and the
 seal of Wayne County, Michigan, this 14
 day of May, A. D. 19 36 M.K.
Nearry H. Montgomery
 County Clerk
De P. Burns
 DEPUTY CLERK

Certificate of Marriage
 Between Stanley Huhla and Sophie Lutrzykowski
 I hereby certify that, in accordance with the above license, the persons herein named were joined
 in marriage by me, at Detroit, County of Wayne, Michigan,
 on the 17 day of June, A. D. 19 36, in the presence
 of Joseph Bay of Detroit, Mich
 and Patience Huhla of Detroit, Mich
 as witnesses.
Raymond M. Mowbray
 Minister of the Gospel or Chaplain
 Official Title

This copy is to be retained by the County Clerk until the original is returned; then it is to be completed by endorsement and forwarded on the first of the following month to the Michigan Department of Health.

Photo. 22. Zofia Lutrzykowska's marriage certificate

There could be no question of a mistake, because Władysław Lutrzykowski's wife was my grandfather's niece. Thus, in December 1912, my grandfather sailed on the S.S. Kaiserin Auguste Victoria with Władysław Lutrzykowski, his niece's husband. I did not know about her departure before, because apart from the information contained in the birth certificate, her further fate was unknown. A thorough analysis of the ship's passenger list and establishing the identity of a seemingly stranger led me to discover many interesting documents and learn about completely unknown, emigration fate of my grandfather's niece and her family living in the USA.

Mistakes in the name of emigrants

Finding the name of an ancestor or cousin on the passenger list of a ship sailing to America can in some cases be complicated and can take a lot of time. The same applies to other documents already drawn up on the American continent. Despite the knowledge that the person definitely emigrated to the USA, we cannot find traces of him. After some time, it turns out that her name has been distorted or changed.

While browsing various Internet forums on emigration and reading the comments posted there, I have often come across statements stating that immigration officials at the center on Ellis Island and other immigration clearance centers use the practice of changing the names of foreigners and directing them to the worst, even slave labor.

The change of the names of immigrants on Ellis Island by immigration officials is a misunderstanding that is not supported by historical research or facts. Such opinions and theories testify to the poor understanding of the subject of emigration from the turn of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries by the person who disseminates such conclusions.

U.S. Immigration Law (*the Passenger Act of 1882 and the Secretary of the Treasury Regulations*) required ship captains to register all passengers and check their health. Each copy of the passenger list was accompanied by a declaration by the ship's captain and the ship's doctor, sworn before the American consul, that they had personally checked each passenger. The aim was to carry out an initial medical inspection and limit the influx of sick people (often infectious diseases) and people with physical disabilities, who would have been rejected at the check-in stage anyway as individuals posing an epidemiological threat or creating a fear that they would be a burden on American society. These ready-made letters were later forwarded to immigration officials, who on their basis cleared foreigners arriving on the American continent.

The fact is that many names have been distorted during the compilation of passenger lists by transport officials of German, Dutch, Belgian or English nationalities, because foreign names have often been misspelled.

Distortions of the surname arose even as a result of the lack of Polish characters in the English language (ą, ć, ę, ś, ż, ź, cz, sz), but also resulted from other reasons. Emigrants from the eastern territories of Polish, living in the Russian partition, if they had any documents (passports, birth certificates, etc.), they were drawn up in Russian. The official was not able to reproduce the name from the document and write it correctly on the list, because it was written in Cyrillic. Even if the name was written in the Latin alphabet, handwritten records could be difficult to read and write them correctly. There were also obvious typographical errors. Phonetics also played an important role, e.g. the name *Szrajer* was written by German officials as Schreier. The surname Sekmistrz was written in various ways: *Sekmiestez*, *Sekmistrcz*, *Sekmitry*. Marianna Sekmistrz was recorded as *Marianasi Sekucitrqz*, so it took me several months to search for the ship list with her name.

The formation of erroneous records was also influenced by dialect influences that characterized the speech of emigrants giving their surname.

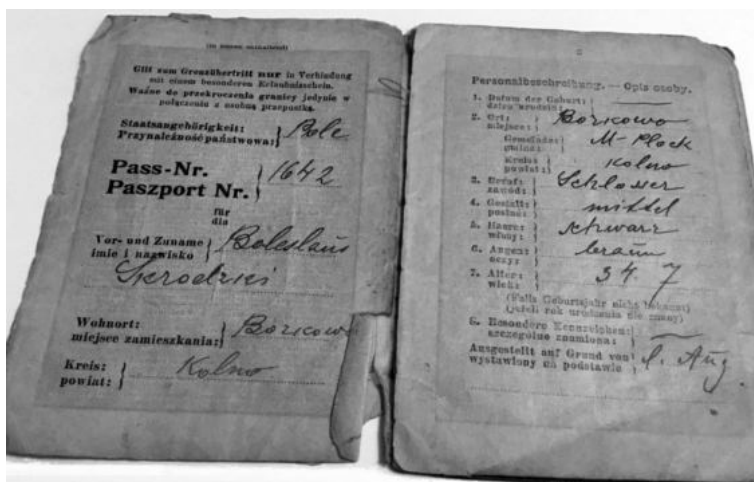


Photo. 23. Passport of Bolesław Skrodzki, inhabitant of the village of Borkowo, Mały Płock commune, Kolno district, from October 4, 1916, issued by the German occupation authorities⁶⁷

⁶⁷ Source: https://www.ancestry.com/search/categories/43/?name=Boleslaw_Skrodzki&event=_+&count=50&searchType=searchassist-noselection&_phrtarg=fjo14183&qqueryId=b5f6ec7f9d875494d6e1d4fece7d0775&successSource=Search

An example of erroneous spelling of the name Konstancja Burbutowska and the name of the village Giełczyn, from which she came: the surname was written *Borkutowski Konstancja*, and the village of Giełczyn as „Gelzina”.

LIST OR MANIFEST OF ALIEN PASSENGERS FOR THE UNITED STATES
Required by the regulations of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor of the United States, under Act of Congress approved February 20, 1907, to be delivered
S.S. Ryndam sailing from Rotterdam September 9th 1911

No.	NAME IN FULL	Age	Sex	Color	Place of Birth	Country	City or Town	Occupation	Religion	Marital Status	Education	Other
1	Wassilowski, Wladimir	34	M	Slav	Russia	Russia	St. Petersburg	Engineer	Orthodox	Married	High School	
2	Borkutowski, Konstancja	21	F	Slav	Russia	Russia	Gelzina	Housewife	Orthodox	Single	High School	
3	Antonov, Justina	18	F	Slav	Russia	Russia	St. Petersburg	Housewife	Orthodox	Single	High School	
4	Chernov, Luba	17	F	Slav	Russia	Russia	St. Petersburg	Housewife	Orthodox	Single	High School	

Photo. 24. In the yellow box, the name of Constance is incorrectly written: instead of Burbutowska, Borkutowski Constance was entered.

Another example of a misspelled name: on the passenger list of the ship Graf Waldersee, the name of a resident of Rogienice Wielkie, Paweł Lutrzykowski, was entered as: *Paweł Ludrikopky*.

New York, U.S., Arriving Passenger and Crew Lists (including Castle Garden and Ellis Island), 1820-1957 for Paweł Ludrikopky

No.	Name	Age	Sex	Color	Place of Birth	Country	City or Town	Occupation	Religion	Marital Status	Education	Other
15	Michael Jarmutsky	38	M	Slav	Russia	Russia	St. Petersburg	Engineer	Orthodox	Married	High School	
16	Paweł Ludrikopky	16	M	Slav	Russia	Russia	St. Petersburg	Housewife	Orthodox	Single	High School	
17	Luba	17	F	Slav	Russia	Russia	St. Petersburg	Housewife	Orthodox	Single	High School	

Photo. 25. Excerpt from the passenger list of the ship Graf Waldersee. In the red box misspelled name Pavel Ludrikopky⁶⁸

⁶⁸ Source: https://search.ancestry.com/cgi-bin/sse.dll?indiv=1&dbid=7488&ch=4002844508&tid=&pid=&queryId=678a0849964c61da003f1b52f0352d92&usePUB=true&_phsrc=fjo14208&_phstart=succesSource&_gl=1*qrjp1z*_ga*_MzQ0NjIzMTI5LjE2Mjg2MTY4MTY.*_ga_4QT8FMEX30*MTY1NjI0OTc1NC4xMDguMS4xNjU2MjUyNjE0LjEy

Pawel Ludrikopky
in the New York, U.S., Arriving Passenger and Crew Lists
(including Castle Garden and Ellis Island), 1820-1957




Provided in association
with National Archives
and Records
Administration

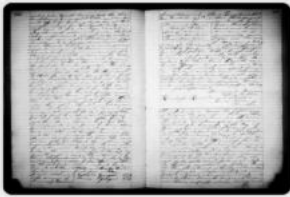
Name:	Pawel Ludrikopky [Pawel Lutrzykowski]
Gender:	Male
Ethnicity/ Nationality:	Russian
Age:	16
Birth Date:	abt 1886
Birth Place:	Rogienice Wielkie
Departure Port:	Hamburg
Arrival Date:	5 Apr 1902
Arrival Port:	New York, New York, USA
Ship Name:	Graf Waldersee

Photo. 26. Example of indexation of the passenger list with the misspelled name Lutrzykowski⁶⁹

Errors in names and surnames that occur during the indexation of documents

A land registry document in New Castle, Delaware, concerning Paweł and Ewa Lutrzykowski was read and indexed as *Powelierva Lutrzykowski*.

Powelierva Lutrzykowski
in the Delaware, U.S., Land Records, 1677-1947



Name:	Powelierva Lutrzykowski [Pawel & Ewa Lutrzykowski]
Residence Date:	5 May 1906
Residence Place:	New Castle, Delaware, USA

Photo. 27. Land registry document⁷⁰

⁶⁹ Source: https://search.ancestry.com/cgi-bin/sse.dll?indiv=1&dbid=7488&h=4002844508&tid=&pid=&queryId=678a0849964c61da003f1b52f0352d928&usePUB=true&_phsrc=fjo14208&_phstart=successSource&_gl=1*_qrjp1z*_ga*_MzQ0NjIzMTI5LjE2Mjg2MTY4MTY.*_ga_4QT8FMEX30*MTY1N-jl00Tc1NC4xMDguMS4xNjU2MjUyNjE0LjEy

⁷⁰ Source: <https://www.ancestry.com/discoveryui-content/view/1948136:61025?tid=>

Another example is the surname **Mroczkowski** – spelling [**Miatzkowski**].

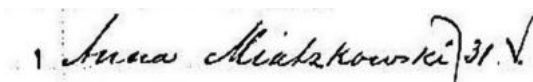


Photo. 28. Entry from the passenger list S.S. „Ryndam” str. Q line No. 1

 **Miatzkowski, Anna** 1903 Stawiska, Lomza Ryndam

Photo. 29. Entry in the electronic database of The Statue of Liberty – Ellis Island Foundation, Inc.

The masculine form of the surname results from the rule adopted in English about not separating the surname into male and female forms.

Bednarczyk Jan – distorted notation [**Brednacnik**]

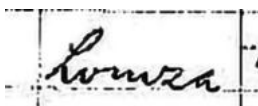


Photo. 30. Entry from the passenger list S.S. „Ryndam” str. HH, line No. 10

 **Brednacnik, Jan** 1903 Ostrolenka Ryndam

Photo. 31. Entry in the electronic database of The Statue of Liberty – Ellis Island Foundation, Inc.

Further distortions also arose in the course of the subsequent rewriting of names from passenger lists when creating an electronic database. Slavic names, foreign in wording to American volunteers transcribing data, were misread from handwriting. It is often impossible to guess or associate a distorted spelling with a correctly sounding name or town name. Only the added, but also distorted name of the town Łomża indicates that the passenger came from the former Łomża land, e.g.: Pukutsky, Lomza; Sodihers, Lomza; Doenslo, Łomża; Puischibowa, Lomza; Tzansh, Lomza; Padus, Łomża; Djonzdewa, Lomza.



The above transcript was read as: *Louiza*.

Another reason for the “change” of the name were cases where someone completely different was travelling for the purchased ticket, which had the passenger’s names on it. For example, in March 1913, *Wincenty Flera* from Łomża sailed to America on the SS *Ryndam* under the name *Franciszek Kempista*. Such cases could happen for various reasons. Another name was given deliberately, for fear of identifying those who fled, e.g. from military conscription. They were prosecuted as criminals and therefore traveled under the name of a distant cousin or neighbor. Another reason was the resale of the ticket, the so-called “schiffkarte” to another person, due to illness, resignation from the trip or for another reason, e.g. death of the ticket holder.

In the famous film “Titanic” by James Cameron there is a scene when the film hero 20-year-old Jack Dawson (played by Leonardo DiCaprio), a poor artist, in 1912 came into possession of a ticket to the ship “Titanic” sailing to America, winning it in a poker game against two Swedish brothers living in Southampton, Sven and Olaf Gunderson. After winning tickets, Jack and his friend Fabrizio De Rossi managed to board the Titanic just minutes before the ship left the port. At this point, it should be noted that for transoceanic transport companies, the passenger’s identity documents were not valid, only the profit from the tickets sold. Whoever had a ticket - sailed.

Sometimes there was a change of surname and name in a deliberate way. This was often done by immigrants of Jewish nationality, and so, for example, Abraham Młynarz became Abraham Miller, Shayke Frydman – Szajkowski, etc. Surnames also changed in a natural way, convenient for both its owner and the community in which he lived. The difficulty of pronouncing the name *Rydzewski* correctly meant that the commonly used distorted form of *Ridjeska* became his official form, recorded in American documents.

Sometimes this happened as a result of a request from the person concerned. For example, in 1949 the name Richard Trepanowski was changed to Richard Trenton. In such cases, it was not about “Americanizing” but simply about convenience. Constant requests to spell out the name could be a nuisance.

There were, of course, cases of deliberate dissociation from one’s origin, especially in areas and environments where Poles were not particularly fond of.

Traces of the name change can be found in naturalization documents, where it was stated under what name the applicant for citizenship legally entered the United States or under what name he or she has so far appeared. At that time, the abbreviation “aka” (also known as) was entered and the previous name was given here.

An example of the official change of the name of Jan Józef Kadłubowski, born on 15 September 1907 in Zakrzewo, son of Stanisław and Katarzyna born Kamiński, Kadłubowski, to John Joseph Cooper.⁷¹

Form 10-1000
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

ACCOUNT NO. 112-07-9396

EMPLOYEE'S REQUEST FOR CHANGE IN RECORDS
(Before filling out this form read the instructions on reverse side)

PLEASE PRINT WITH INK OR USE TYPEWRITER

NAME: John Joseph
 OLD NAME: Jan Józef Kadłubowski
 NEW NAME: John Joseph Cooper

DATE OF BIRTH: Sept 15 1907
 PLACE OF BIRTH: Zakrzewo Poland

REASON FOR FILING: Name changed in Court

DATE: June 29 1946

SIGNATURE: John Joseph Cooper

Photo. 32. Employee’s application to change his name in the records dated June 29, 1946

⁷¹ Zakrzewo is a village in the administrative district of Gmina Radziłów, within Grajewo County, Podlaskie Voivodeship, in north-eastern Poland. A private noble village was located in the second half of the sixteenth century in the district of Wąsosz, Wizna Land of the Masovian Voivodeship.

4. Passport applications

There are many sources on the basis of which it is possible to reconstruct the history of emigrants, the fate of individuals and their families. The main document on which this study is based is passport applications for naturalized citizens.

A passport is “a document confirming a person’s identity, entitling him or her to travel outside the country and stay there.” The State Department had issued passports to U.S. citizens since 1789, and was the only authority authorized to issue passports to U.S. citizens since August 23, 1856. Passport applications issued from October 1795 to March 1925 are kept in the National Archives and Records Administration, and since April 1925 in the United States Department of State.⁷²

Until 1941, American citizens were not required to travel with a passport, except:

- August 19, 1861 – March 17, 1862 during the Civil War;
- from December 15, 1915, travel with a passport was recommended, although it was not required;
- from 22 May 1918 to 1921 and from 1941.⁷³

Despite the lack of such an obligation, citizens often applied for a passport. It was proof of American citizenship; it protected the traveler from detention abroad or military conscription in his home country.

Each of the persons depicted in this chapter has submitted one or more applications to the Department of State or consulate for such a document. On the basis of the data contained therein, short biographical notes of emigrants from the Łomża region were created, which may become the basis for further research on family history.

The collected data was enriched with information from other sources – boarding letters, military cards, censuses, press releases and other documents.

⁷² *PWN Polish dictionary*, <https://sjp.pwn.pl/sjp/paszport;2570889.html>

⁷³ *National Archives*, <https://www.archives.gov/research/passport>

In order to present the form and type of information contained in the application for a passport, a form filled in by one of the emigrants from the Łomża region, Joseph Brzoska, was given as a sample.⁷⁴

[Original form] Completed by the applicant [translation from English]

[*FORM FOR NATURALIZED CITIZENS*]

FORM FOR NATURALISED CITIZENS

[*United States of America*] United States of America

[*State of*] Indiana

[*County*] Lake County (northeast)

[*I*], I, *Joseph Brzoska*, A NATURALIZED AND LOYAL CITIZEN OF THE UNITED STATES, I hereby apply to the Department of State in Washington for the issuance of a passport,

for me, my wife Rosie, 31 years old and children: Alexa, 13 years old, Bolesława, 9 years old, Hedwig, 7 years old, Wanda, 6 years old, Casimira, 19 months.

I solemnly swear that I was born at village of Brzoski Stare in Poland on February 14, 1878.; that my father, Aleksander Brzoska, was born in Poland [and is now residing at] and lives is now deceased; that I emigrated to the United States sailing from Bremen, Germany on approx. April 10, 1895; [that I resided] that I have been in the United States for 28 years, uninterruptedly, in the United States from 1895 to 1923. [at] in Boswell, Pennsylvania, Gary, Indiana; [that I was naturalized as a citizen of the United States before the] that I have obtained U.S. citizenship before the Court of Justice of Somerset County [at] in Somerset, Pennsylvania on August 27, 1901, [as shown by the Certificate of Naturalization presented herewith; that I am the identical person described in said Certificate; that I have resided outside the United States since my naturalization at the following places for the the following periods:] as evidenced by the attached certificate of naturalization; that I am the person to whom the certificate was issued; that since becoming a citizen I have resided outside the United States in the following places: never [and that I am domiciled in the United States, my permanent residence being at] and that my permanent residence is Gary in the state Indiana, [where I follow the occupation of] where I work as a steelworker.

⁷⁴ „United States Passport Applications, 1795-1925,” database with images, *FamilySearch* (<https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:QVJG-R6QS>: 16 March 2018), Joseph Brzoska, 1923; citing Passport Application, Indiana, United States, source certificate #312815, Passport Applications, January 2, 1906 - March 31, 1925, 2310, NARA microfilm publications M1490 and M1372 (Washington D.C.: National Archives and Records Administration, n.d.).

[My last passport was obtained from] My last passport was issued, I never had a passport *[he]* on ... *[and was]* and was ...

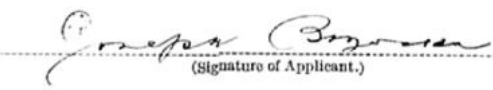
[I am about to go abroad temporarily, and intent to return to the United States within] I plan to leave the country temporarily; I intend to return to the United States within *six months* *[with the purpose of residing and performing the duties of citizenship therein; and I desire a passport for use in visiting the countries hereinafter names for the following purpose:]* in order to reside here and fulfill my duties as citizens; that I need a passport to travel to the following countries for the following purposes:

<i>[Name of the country]</i> COUNTRY NAME	<i>[object of visit]</i> PURPOSE OF THE VISIT
<i>Poland</i> <i>and all countries along the way</i>	<i>Visit to the mother</i>

[I intend to leave the United States from the port of] I intend to leave the United States from the port of *New York* *[sailing on board the board]* on board the ship *(none)* *[on]* on July 20, 1923.

[Oath of allegiance: Further, I do solemnly swear that I will support and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic; that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the same; and that I take this obligation freely, without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion: So help me God.]

Oath of Allegiance: I solemnly swear to support and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic; that I will remain faithful and attached to her; and that I


(Signature of Applicant.)

take upon myself this duty voluntarily, without any psychic pressure or purpose of evasion: So help me God.

[Signature of applicant] Signature of the applicant

[Sworn to before me this] Oath taken before me on July 15, 1923.

[Signature] Signature



*[Clerk of the] Deputy Registrar [Court at] of the U.S. District Court,
Hammond, Indiana*

[DESCRIPTION OF APPLICANT] DESCRIPTION OF THE APPLICANT

[Age:] Age: 45

[Stature:] Height: 5 feet, 7 inches

[Forehead:] Forehead: low

[Eyes:] Eyes: blue

[Nose:] Nose: medium

[Mouth:] Mouth: mustache

[Chin:] Chin: round

[Hair:] Hair: brown

[Complexion:] Skin: medium

[Face:] Face: round

[Distinguishing marks:] Special signs amputated tip of the third finger of the right hand

[IDENTIFICATION] IDENTIFICATION

[place and date] June 15, 1923

[I,] I, Leonard Maryjan Wyszynski, solemnly swear that I am a native/naturalized, solemnly swear that I am a citizen of the United States; that I reside at; that I live in Gary, Indiana; [that I have known the above-named] that I have known the above mentioned Joseph Brzoska [personally for] personally for six [years and know him/her to be the identical person referred to in the within-described certificate of naturalization; and that the facts stated in his/her affidavit are true to the best of my knowledge and belief.] years of age and I know that he is the person to whom the naturalization certificate describes; and that the information contained in his declaration is, to my knowledge and belief, correct.

[Name] NAME: LEONARD Maryjan Wyszynski

[Occupation] OCCUPATION: real estate agent

[Address] WITNESS ADDRESS: 106 E 16th Street, Gary, Indiana

[Sworn to before me this] Sworn to before me on July 15, 1923.

[Signature] Signature



*[Clerk of the] Deputy Registrar [Court at] of the U.S. District Court,
Hammond, Indiana*

[Applicant desires passport to be sent to the following address:] The applicant asks to send the passport to the following address:

Mr. Joseph Brzoska

1821 Virginia St.

Gary, Indiana

A captioned photograph of the applicant [and applicants for inclusion in the passport]:



[AFFIDAVIT] **DECLARATION ON OATH**

[State of] Indiana

[County of] Lake County (northeast)

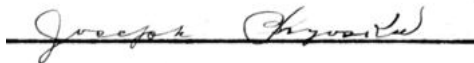
[I, the undersigned, an applicant for a passport, solemnly swear that I have not in the past and will not in the future, either directly or indirectly, solicit or advertise for money to be used in bringing immigrants or aid any emigrant, other than the members of my immediate family, to come to the United States, and will in no manner engage in or assist others engaged in inducing emigration to the United States; that in case I enter countries or sections of countries where disturbed conditions exist I will do so upon my own responsibility; that I will not digress from the purposes for which a passport is issued to me, unless such passport is properly amended; and that I will scrupulously observe the laws and regulations of the countries through which I may travel or in which I may reside. I take this obligation freely, without mental reservation or purpose of evasion.]

I, the undersigned, applying for a passport, solemnly swear that I have never participated or will participate, directly or indirectly, in the bringing of immigrants to the United States, except for members of the immediate family, and I will in no way induce or assist others in emigrating to the United States; that if I enter a country or region where the situation is uncertain, I do so at my own risk; that I will respect the destinations for which the passport has been issued, unless changes are made to the passport accordingly; that I will comply with

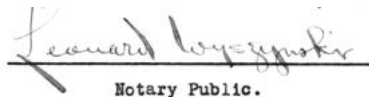
the laws and regulations of the countries through which I will travel or in which I will stay.

I undertake these commitments voluntarily, without reservation and without any intention of evasion.

[Signature] Signature

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Joseph Jasiński", written over a horizontal line.

[Sworn to before me, a Notary Public, within and for the county of]
sworn to before me, a Notary, in and for Lake County and State of
Indiana *[on this]*, June 15, 1923.


Notary Public.

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Leonard Wojcieszak", written over a horizontal line. Below the line, the words "Notary Public." are printed.

My license is expiring
March 5, 1924

In passport applications, in addition to the completed form, you can find many additional documents and information, often unavailable from other sources. Here are a few of them.

Photos

The application always had to be accompanied by a photograph of the applicant, as well as of all persons to be entered in the passport (family members).



Photo. 33. Franciszek Jasiński with his family, Frank Dobrowski and his family



Photo. 34. Henry Eringer, his wife and children



Fot. 35. Mary Bakula with kids



Fot. 36. Anna Cwalińska with kids



Fot. 37. Joseph Berenson, his wife and daughter

5. Passport – Migrant Document and U.S. Public Documents as a source of knowledge about the fate of emigrants

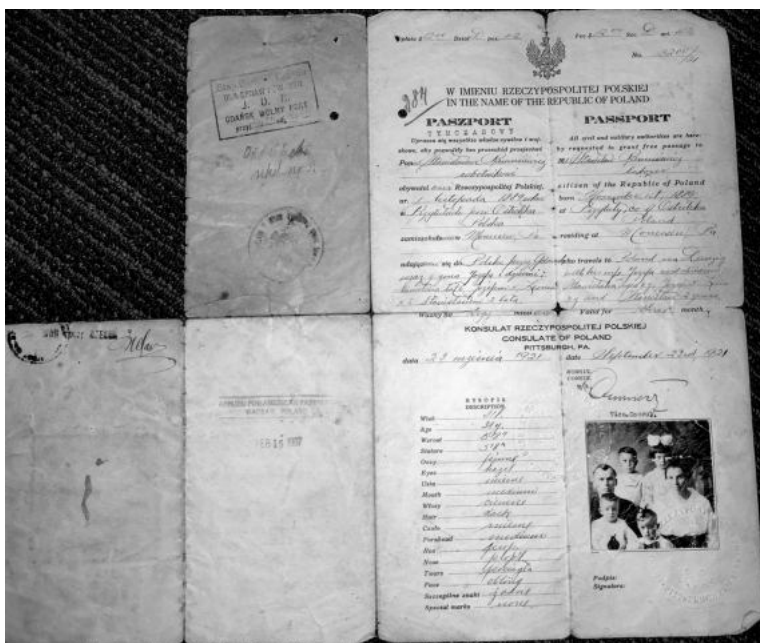
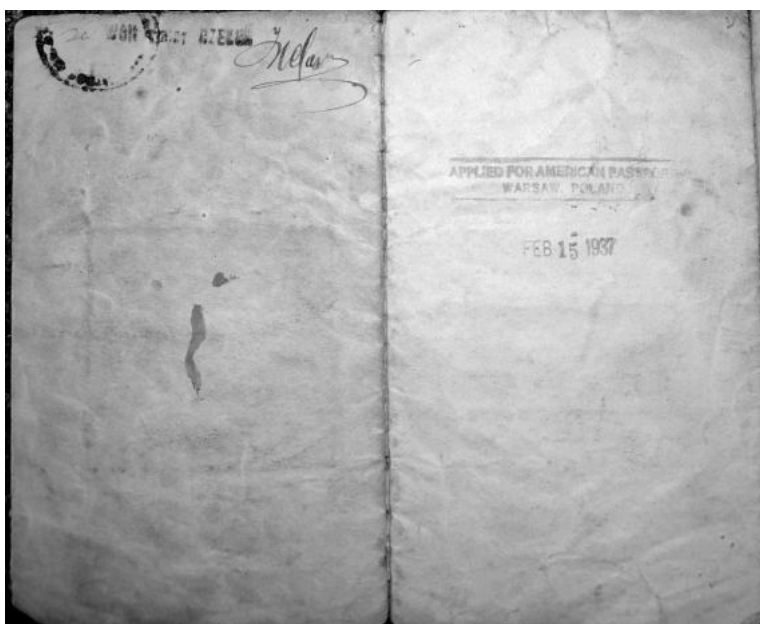


Photo. 38. Passport from 1921 remaining in the family of the Ramusiewicz family – photo. Made and lent by Mr. Mariusz Bochyński



Wpłata \$ 2.00 Dział D poz. 42

Fee \$ 2.00 Sec. D art. 43

No. 3200/21



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W IMIENIU RZECZYPOSPOLITEJ POLSKIEJ
IN THE NAME OF THE REPUBLIC OF POLAND

PASZPORT

TYMCZASOWY

Uprasa się wszystkie władze cywilne i woj-
skowe, aby pozwoliły bez przeszkód przejechać

Pana Stanisława Remusiewicz
robotnikowi

obywatela Rzeczypospolitej Polskiej,

ur. 1 listopada 1889 roku

w Przysutadzie pow. Ostrołęka
Polska

zamieszkałego w Monroeville, Pa.

udającego się do Polski przez Francję
razem z żoną Józefą i dziećmi:
Stanisławem 6 lat, Józefem 5 lat,
3 i Stanisławem 2 lata.

Ważny na 3 m. miesi.

PASSPORT

All civil and military authorities are here-
by requested to grant free passage to

Mr Stanisław Remusiewicz
laborer

citizen of the Republic of Poland

born November 1st, 1889

at Przysutady, co. of Ostrołęka
Poland

residing at Monroeville, Pa.

who travels to Poland via France
with his wife Józefa and children:
Stanisław aged 6 y, Józef 5, Leo
3 y and Stanisław 2 years.

Valid for 3 m. month

KONSULAT RZECZYPOSPOLITEJ POLSKIEJ

CONSULATE OF POLAND

PITTSBURGH, PA.

data 23 września 1921

date September 23rd, 1921

KONSUL
CONSUL

W. Z.

Remusiewicz
Vice-Consul.

RYSOPIŚ
DESCRIPTION

Wiek 31 1/2
Age 31 1/2
Wzrost 5'8 1/2"
Stature 5'8 1/2"
Oczy jasne
Eyes hazel
Usta miernie
Mouth medium
Włosy ciemne
Hair dark
Czoło miernie
Forehead medium
Nos prosty
Nose straight
Twarz owalną
Face oval
Szczególne znaki
Special marks none



Podpis:
Signature:

Etap Pocz. • Łódź
DLA SPRAW PCW OTU
J. U. R.
GDAŃSK WOLNY PORT
przyj. 4/5 94 odj. 4/5 94

*Okręgowi
reż. nr. 5*





Photo. 39. Family photo from the passport of the Ramusiewicz family⁷⁵

The American administration has created many different sources that are extremely helpful in genealogical research in the United States (USA). Important documents allowing the identification of relatives in the USA are, m.in: federal census (United States Federal Census), address books (*City Directories*) and marriage records (County Marriage Records).

United States Federal Census

Censuses in the United States date back to colonial times. They were organized under the direction of the British Trade Council. They were incomplete and were used for purposes related to tax collection and recruitment to the army. The first general census of population and housing in

⁷⁵ The photograph from the passport was lent by a descendant of this family, who has just undertaken intensive genealogical research.

the USA is the one conducted in 1790 under the leadership of Thomas Jefferson, then serving as Secretary of State.

This census was carried out by state marshals in 13 Union states and in Kentucky, Maine and Vermont counties, as well as in the Southwest Territory (Tennessee). According to the guidelines, enumerators were to visit each household, and completed census forms were to be made available for inspection by all interested parties in two public places in each jurisdiction.⁷⁶

U.S. population and housing censuses have a special function that distinguishes them from censuses in other countries, whose primary purpose is to estimate population size. The U.S. Constitution states that the primary purpose of the U.S. census is to provide the statistical information necessary for a fair distribution of seats in the lower house of Congress, the House of Representatives, and for the distribution of federal resources among the states and administrative units of the state, in proportion to the number of inhabitants (apportionment).⁷⁷

Nevertheless, the information obtained from censuses in the USA, conducted from 1790 to today, carries a broad research perspective for experts in many fields, such as: statisticians, demographers, sociologists, political scientists, anthropologists, historians, including genealogists.

Federal censuses are one of the primary sources for people looking for their relatives in the US. First of all, because they have been carried out systematically since 1790 at ten-year intervals and have been preserved almost entirely (with the exception of the 1890 census). They were supposed to include all people residing in the USA on the day of the census. Most importantly, from the point of view of genealogical research, the lists up to and including 1950 were digitized and indexed⁷⁸. They are available on several web portals.

⁷⁶ W. Okrasa, *U.S. Censuses and Polish Immigration Statistics: A Methodological and Historical Perspective*, „Statistical News. The Polish Statistician”, 2021, vol. 66, no. 6, p. 28. [http://ws.stat.gov.pl/WS/2021/6/gus_ws_2021_06_wlodzimierz_okrasa_spisy_ludnosci_w_stanach_zjednoczonych.pdf?v=2].

⁷⁷ Ibid, p. 28–29.

⁷⁸ On the website *United States Census Bureau* There is an announcement about the availability from April 1, 2022. federal censuses of 1950 [<http://www>].

The scope of information obtained about the population has changed with subsequent censuses over the years. The simplest form was used during the first census and included questions about: 1 – surname of the head of the family; The number of people in the household, including 2 free white men over 16, 3 free white men under 16, 4 free white women, 5 all other free persons, 6 slaves. In selected states, additional questions were asked about the occupation and the number of apartments (in the countryside and in the city). It is evident that the number of questions in census forms increased with subsequent censuses, which led administrative authorities to information overload.⁷⁹

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An Enumeration of the Inhabitants of the town of <i>Sterling</i>						<i>Sterling</i> —continued.						<i>Sterling</i> —continued.					
Names of Heads of Families.						Names of Heads of Families.						Names of Heads of Families.					
Free white Males of 16 years and upwards.	Free white Males, under 16 years.	Free white Females.	All other free Persons.	Slaves.		Free white Males of 16 years and upwards.	Free white Males, under 16 years.	Free white Females.	All other free Persons.	Slaves.		Free white Males of 16 years and upwards.	Free white Males, under 16 years.	Free white Females.	All other free Persons.	Slaves.	
David Reuben Holcomb	2	1	3			Abraham Rogers	2	2				Timothy Brown	1	1	1		
James Wilder	1	3	2			Nathan Rogers	1	1	3			Jonathan Rogers	2	2	1	3	
Nathan Goss	1	2	1			David Rogers	1	1	3			Benjamin Richards	1	1	3		
Amuel Churchel	1	2	2			Solomon Stewart	1	4	2			Letha Chase	1	1	2		
Thomas Corlar	2	2	1			Jonathan Nelson	2	5	2			Abel Davis	2	2	2		
John Hadley	1	1	4			Jonathan Nelson	1	1	1			Abel Boynton	1	4	2		
John Hadley, Jr.	1	1	2			Jonathan Rogers	1	3	3			John Rogers	1	1	4		
Thomas Wright	3	3	3			Nathan Rogers, Jr.	2	1	3			Joseph Rogers	1	2	2		
Benjamin Thompson	2	2	5			Joseph Rogers	2	2	2			Thomas Bondel	1	4	4		
John Thompson	1	1	1			Ezra Leroy	1	2	4	3		John Phelps	2	4	5		
Simon Smith	2	2	4			Jonathan Bailey	1	1	6			Joseph Hadley	2	2	2		
Abner Fletcher	1	3	2			David Jewett	2	2	5			James Butler	1	2	2		
Eliza Whitney	1	3	2			William Boynton	2	1	5			Nathaniel Butler	2	2	3		
Nathaniel Houghton	3	3	2			Anna Jewett	1	1	2			Joshua Bird	1	2	2		
Jonas Johnson	1	3	4			Anna Jewett, Jr.	3	1	2			Benjamin Briggs	3	3	4		
James Richardson	3	2	2			William Thompson	1	1	3			Joseph Bird	4	3	2		
Abel Rogers	1	2	2			Timothy Williams	1	2	6			Phineas Cramm	2	1	2		
Simon Stone	1	1	4			Solomon Jewett	2	1	3			Paul Coburn	1	1	4		
						Abel Burpee	1	2	5			William Gibbs	2	1	1		
						Jonathan Burpee	1	2	2			Solomon Houghton	2	1	1		
												David Hayer	5	5	5		

Photo. 40. Example of the form of the first federal census of 1790 from Massachusetts, Worcester County, the city of Sterling.

Source: 1790 United States Federal Census, Massachusetts, Worcester, Sterling [https://www.ancestry.com/discoveryui-content/view/100008:5058?_phsrc=glP33&_phstart=successSource&aml_rpos=9&queryId=d1af85ac72cea3ab722e68c50408ca48]

census.gov/library/video/2022/director-santos-remarks-on-1950-census-release.html].

⁷⁹ W. Okrasa, *Dz. cit.*, pp. 31-32.

Another federal census of 1800 also recorded only statistical information about the household. The census form included questions about: the surname and first name of the head of the family; the number of free white men under 10 years of age; the number of free white males from 10 to 15 years of age; the number of free white males from 16 to 25 years; the number of free white men from 26 to 44 years; the number of free white men over 45 years of age; the number of white free women under 10 years of age; the number of white free women from 10 to 15 years of age; the number of white free women between 16 and 25 years of age; the number of white free women between 26 and 44 years old; the number of white free women over 45 years of age; the number of all other persons except Indians not taxed; the number of slaves.

Each subsequent federal census up to and including 1840 was statistical in nature and referred to the head of the family and the number of people living in a given household, broken down by different age categories and gender.⁸⁰

Federal censuses, starting in 1850, contained more and more information about the citizen recorded (head of the family) and his household. Information on each person living in a household began to be recorded, identifying, m.in age, place of birth or occupation.

The 1850 census form contained 13 horizontal rubrics. Box No 1 stood for – residential houses numbered in the order of visits, No 2 – family numbered in the order of visits, No 3 – name and surname of each person whose habitual residence on 1 June 1850 was in this family, No 4 – age, No 5 – gender, No 6 – skin color, No 7 – occupation (person over 15 years old), No 8 – value of real estate owned, No. 9 – place of birth, state, country, No. 10 – marriage during the year, No. 11 – attending school during the last year, No. 12 – people over 20 years of age who cannot read and write, No. 13 – Deaf, dumb, blind, crazy, poor or convicted persons.

⁸⁰ Transcriptions of the headings of census forms carried out from 1790 to 1940, which were handwritten, can be found at: <https://www.archives.gov/research/genealogy/charts-forms/>.

The 1860 census form had an identical set of questions. Only a question about the value of personal property has been added.

9th 1860
SCHEDULE I. Free Inhabitants in the 9th Ward of Cincinnati in the County of *Hamilton* State
 of *Ohio* enumerated by me, on the *9th* day of *Oct* 1860. *Geo. Blackburn* Ass't Marshal

Head of household Name and number in the family		The Name of every Person whose usual place of abode on the first day of June, 1860, was in this family.		DESCRIPTION.			Profession, Occupation, or Trade of each Male Person over 15 years of age.	Value of Real Estate owned.	Place or Birth: Naming the State, Territory, or Country.	Married within the year.	Whether deaf and dumb, blind, insane, idiotic, pauper, or convict.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1		<i>Frederick Hedling</i>	21	M		<i>Moulder</i>		<i>Germany</i>			
2		<i>Mary</i>	27	F							
3		<i>William</i>	30	M				<i>Ohio</i>			
4		<i>Geo. Engel</i>	25	M		<i>Blacksmith</i>		<i>Germany</i>			
5		<i>Eliza</i>	22	F							
6		<i>Raymond</i>	20	M				<i>Ohio</i>			
7		<i>John C. G.</i>	31	M		<i>Brook</i>		<i>Germany</i>			
8		<i>Mary</i>	22	F							
9		<i>John B.</i>	20	M				<i>Ohio</i>			
10		<i>Amelie Petrick</i>	22	M		<i>Drug store</i>		<i>Poland</i>			
11		<i>Mary</i>	22	F				<i>England</i>			
12		<i>John</i>	22	M				<i>Poland</i>			
13		<i>David B. Casch</i>	42	M		<i>none</i>	<i>free</i>	<i>Penn</i>			

Photo. 41. Example of an 1850 federal census form from Ohio County, Hamilton County, Cincinnati City.

Source: 1850 United States Federal Census, Ohio, Hamilton, Cincinnati [https://www.ancestry.com/discoveryui-content/view/13800831:8054?_phsrc=glP152&_phstart=successSource&ml_rpos=401&queryId=402c31cc9f0fe504c7fb7c996e893a9d]

In 1870, the scope of questions addressed to recorded persons was extended, because the form contained as many as 20 questions. Box 1 referred to a residential house numbered in the order of visits, No. 2 to a family numbered in the order of visits. Box No. 3 marked the name and surname of the person being recorded, and No. 4 – age (if less than a year, months in fractions), No. 5 – gender, No. 6 – skin color. Item No. 7 in the form defined the profession pursued by each man and woman. Boxes 8 and 9 characterized the value of the property held, respectively: the value of the property and the value of personal property. Box 10 specified the place of birth, the state, the country. Questions 11 and 12 referred to origin and identified a foreign-born father and mother. Item No. 13 defined a person who was born within the last year, and No. 14 meant marriage during the year, and No. 15 indicated attendance at school during the last year. Items 16 and 17 referred to education, determined whether people could not read and write. Heading 18 recorded deaf,

blind, crazy, poor or convicted persons. Box 19 identified U.S. citizens 21 years of age or older, and 20 identified U.S. citizens 21 years of age or older when the right to vote is denied for reasons other than rebellion or other crime.

The 1880 federal census form consisted of 14 questions. Additionally the name of the street and the number of the house were recorded. The information collected in the census concerned: the number of the residential house numbered in the order of visits (box 1); the number of the family numbered in the order of visit (box No 2); the name of each person whose place of residence on 1 June 1880 was in that family (box No 3); skin color (box 4), gender (box 5); age (if less than one year, months in fractions) (box No 6); identification of the person who was born during the census year, specifying the months (box 7); the relation of each person to the head of the family – whether wife, son, daughter, servant, pensionary or other (box 8); marital status – free (box 9); married (box 10); widow, widower (box No 11); entering into marriage during the census year (box 12); the occupation of each man and woman (heading No 13); the number of months unemployed in the year of the census (box No 14).

Most of the documents from the 1890 census were destroyed in a fire in 1921. Only questionnaires relating to 6160 people living in Alabama, the District of Columbia, Georgia, Illinois, Minnesota, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, South Dakota and Texas have survived.⁸¹

The 1900 federal census form already contained 28 questions. In addition to the constant information collected so far in the census of 1890, there were questions about nationality, citizenship, property and characterization of a recorded person. The census form has been extended by the following columns: month and year of birth of the person being recorded, number of years in marriage, number of children born (applies to women), number of living children on the day of the census, whether the person being recorded can read, write and speak English. They were also

⁸¹ D. Pactwa, *Search in the United States. Censuses*, „more Maiorum. Kwartalnik Genealogiczny”, 2020, No. 1, p. 13 [<http://moremaiorum.pl/download/more-maiorum-nr-1-2020/>].

asked about the place of birth of the person being recorded and the place of birth of the father and mother. On the issue of citizenship, questions were asked about the year of immigration to the USA, the number of years spent in the USA, naturalization. Questions about ownership were whether the house was owned or rented; own house free or mortgaged, farm or house. It is evident that the US administration in the 1900 census obtained very detailed information on various aspects of citizens' lives.

T. 896.
TWELFTH CENSUS OF THE UNITED STATES.

SCHEDULE No. 1.—POPULATION.

State Illinois County Cook Township or other division of county South Town Name of institution, X Name of incorporated city, town, or village, within the above-named division Chicago City Ward of city, 1

Enumerated by me on the 4th day of June, 1900, Charles Jones Enumerator.

SEX	AGE	RELATION	PERSONAL DESCRIPTION	RACE			CITIZENSHIP			EDUCATION			PROPERTY		
				White	Colored	Other	Native born	Foreign born	Immigrant	Years in U.S.	Years in Ill.	Years in Ward	Years in U.S.	Years in Ill.	Years in Ward
M	19	Wife	White	Polish	Polish	Polish	1880	1880	1880	1880	1880	1880	1880	1880	1880
F	18	Daughter	White	Polish	Polish	Polish	1882	1882	1882	1882	1882	1882	1882	1882	1882
M	17	Son	White	Polish	Polish	Polish	1883	1883	1883	1883	1883	1883	1883	1883	1883
F	16	Daughter	White	Polish	Polish	Polish	1884	1884	1884	1884	1884	1884	1884	1884	1884
M	15	Son	White	Polish	Polish	Polish	1885	1885	1885	1885	1885	1885	1885	1885	1885
F	14	Daughter	White	Polish	Polish	Polish	1886	1886	1886	1886	1886	1886	1886	1886	1886
M	13	Son	White	Polish	Polish	Polish	1887	1887	1887	1887	1887	1887	1887	1887	1887
F	12	Daughter	White	Polish	Polish	Polish	1888	1888	1888	1888	1888	1888	1888	1888	1888
M	11	Son	White	Polish	Polish	Polish	1889	1889	1889	1889	1889	1889	1889	1889	1889
F	10	Daughter	White	Polish	Polish	Polish	1890	1890	1890	1890	1890	1890	1890	1890	1890
M	9	Son	White	Polish	Polish	Polish	1891	1891	1891	1891	1891	1891	1891	1891	1891
F	8	Daughter	White	Polish	Polish	Polish	1892	1892	1892	1892	1892	1892	1892	1892	1892
M	7	Son	White	Polish	Polish	Polish	1893	1893	1893	1893	1893	1893	1893	1893	1893
F	6	Daughter	White	Polish	Polish	Polish	1894	1894	1894	1894	1894	1894	1894	1894	1894
M	5	Son	White	Polish	Polish	Polish	1895	1895	1895	1895	1895	1895	1895	1895	1895
F	4	Daughter	White	Polish	Polish	Polish	1896	1896	1896	1896	1896	1896	1896	1896	1896
M	3	Son	White	Polish	Polish	Polish	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897
F	2	Daughter	White	Polish	Polish	Polish	1898	1898	1898	1898	1898	1898	1898	1898	1898
M	1	Son	White	Polish	Polish	Polish	1899	1899	1899	1899	1899	1899	1899	1899	1899
F	0	Daughter	White	Polish	Polish	Polish	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900

Photo. 42. Example of a 1900 federal census form from Illinois, Cook County, the city of Chicago.

Source: 1900 United States Federal Census, Illinois, Cook, Chicago [https://www.ancestry.com/discoveryui-content/view/10128523:7602?_phsrc=glP161&_phstart=successSource&ml_rpos=215&queryId=1513c23fd32aafd68c7ba226c356b96]

The 1910 census form consisted of 32 questions. Compared to the previous census of 1900, it no longer included questions about the month and year of birth of the person being recorded and the number of years spent in the USA. The collected information has been extended to include issues related to the profession. Specifically, the following were asked: occupation, place of employment/nature of activity, type of employment (employer, employee), working or unemployed, number of

weeks being unemployed in 1909. In addition, a question was asked about the mother tongue of the written. The last three questions were whether he was written off as a Union and Confederate war veteran and whether he was blind or deaf-mute.

The 1920 census form contained a set of 29 questions. Compared to the 1910 census, the number of years in the present marriage, the number of children born and living were no longer asked. Questions have been added about the year of acquisition of citizenship and mother tongue of the person being recorded and their father and mother.

The 1930 census form consisted of 32 questions. Compared to the last census, no information was recorded about the mother tongue of the father and mother of the person being registered. Added information about the age at which the person entered into the first marriage. The question was also whether the household had a radio and whether the family lived on the farm. Information was collected about being a war veteran and about participation in military operations.

The 1940 census form was extensive and consisted of 50 questions. Columns 1 to 34 were general questions addressed to those who were recorded, while headings 35 to 50 were an additional 16 *questions called Supplementary Questions*. Compared to the 1930 census, the collection of information regarding the age at which the first marriage was contracted, the place of birth of the father and mother, the year of immigration to the United States, and questions relating to veterans and military operations were dropped.

The form added information about the place of residence written down in 1935. A lot of space was devoted to questions about the status of employment of the recorded person, which were addressed to people aged 14 and over. Questions about employment were placed in columns 21 to 34 and information was obtained, for example about the profession, place of work, amount of earnings, etc.

A separate set of questions was the already mentioned *Supplementary Questions* – a set of 16 additional questions. It did not apply to all respondents, but only about 5% of those

who were listed. An additional 16 questions were addressed to people where next to their order number on the form next to the name and surname there was the entry *Suppl. Quest.* The respondents were asked universal questions, addressed to people of all ages, concerning: the place of birth of the father and mother, the mother tongue used at home, as well as addressed to veterans and their families. People over the age of 14 were asked about social security and occupation. Questions were also asked to women about marriage: whether they were married more than twice, the age at which they married, the number of children born. The sections that concerned the person were completed.

Interestingly, the enumerator on the form with an "X" surrounded by a circle next to the name and surname of a given person recorded, marked a person who directly talked to him and provided information about the household members. This knowledge is useful from the point of view of genealogy.

The image shows a 1940 US Federal Census form for Stark County, North Dakota, specifically for the city of Belfield. The form is titled "DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE-BUREAU OF THE CENSUS" and "POPULATION SCHEDULE". It includes fields for the name, address, and occupation of the person being interviewed. The main table lists household members with columns for name, sex, age, race, and marital status. Below this is a section for "SUPPLEMENTARY QUESTIONS" which includes questions about the person's birthplace, parents' birthplace, and other demographic information. The form is filled out with handwritten data for several individuals, including George and Helen.

NAME	SEX	AGE	RACE	MARITAL STATUS
George	Male	31	White	Married
Helen	Female	28	White	Married
John	Male	10	White	Single
Robert	Male	7	White	Single
William	Male	5	White	Single
Charles	Male	3	White	Single
Elizabeth	Female	2	White	Single

Photo. 43. Example of a 1940 federal census form from the state of North Dakota, Stark County, the city of Belfield.
 Source: 1940 United States Federal Census, North Dakota, Stark, Belfield [https://www.ancestry.com/discoveryui-content/view/100060002:2442?_phsrc=glP171&_phstart=successSource&aml_rpos=89&queryId=1d1c258ea41e51e05ef0acbf9f101bf6]

The 1950 federal census form consisted of 22 basic questions. As in the 1940 form, it contained a set of 20 additional questions referred to as *The questions below are for persons listed on sample line.*

The basic set of questions, analogous to the form from the 1940 census, referred to such issues identifying the person being listed, as: address of residence, race, gender, age, marital status, place of birth, citizenship, determination of relations in relation to the head of the family. People who were 14 years old and over were asked questions about their work and occupation. Questions about education were dropped. An additional set of questions was addressed by the enumerator to people whose order number (surrounded by a circle on the form) next to the name and surname there was the inscription “*sample line*” and “*ask ques. below*”.

On one page of the form, this usually affected 6 people. The questions were divided into general and addressed to people aged 14 and over. In general matters, questions were asked about: place of residence during the last year, country of birth of father and mother, the level of education recorded person and attendance at school. Information was collected from individuals aged 14 and over regarding employment, earnings, and matters related to service in the U.S. armed forces (including service in World War I, World War II and others).

It can be seen that with subsequent censuses the subject of collected information expanded. Up to and including 1840, censuses were mainly statistical, as the name and surname of the head of the family and the number of household members were recorded according to various categories. From 1850 onwards, censuses began to include more and more information important from the point of view of genealogy, allowing the identification of a person and supplementing knowledge about people in relation to various spheres of their lives.

Undoubtedly, federal censuses are one of the most important sources in genealogical research. However, they may contain several “pitfalls” that make it difficult for us to find the

link: [https:// www.archives.gov/research/census/online-resources](https://www.archives.gov/research/census/online-resources). Here you will find a list of links to websites containing indexes and scans of federal censuses conducted from 1790 to 1950 (including the popular genealogy sites Ancestry and FamilySearch).

The body responsible for conducting U.S. censuses and other statistical totals is the Bureau of the Census, which was established in 1902. Also on the website of this institution we can find information on the population censuses carried out.⁸²

Address books (City Directories)

An extremely helpful source used in determining the place of residence of a relative living in the USA are address books (City Directories). The beginnings of their preparation date back to the eighteenth century. Already in the nineteenth century they became common publications. They were issued annually in all cities and towns in the USA.⁸³

The address book contains an alphabetical list of inhabitants of a given city or town, a register stating the surname and first name, the profession held and the address of residence of a specific person. Often, the woman's name and surname, next to her residential address, were indicated that she was a widow, and the name of her husband was also given. The names of various institutions, companies and associations (e.g. churches and their administrators) and the addresses of their headquarters were also entered in the address books. Often, they also contained advertisements of various institutions, with the owner and address details.

Address books allow people to be placed in a specific space and at a specific time. Information about where the ancestor lived and worked can be helpful in finding further information about him in other sources, institutions and offices, e.g. church records, cemeteries, censuses, marriage certificates, death certificates.

⁸² United States Census Bureau: <https://www.census.gov>.

⁸³ D. Pactwa, *Dz. cit.*, p. 16.

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The POPLOWSKY PLUMBING CO. PRACTICAL LUMBERS

2241-2247 EAST 40th STREET

BOTH PHONES

Ciechino

Ciechino Carmine baker 10626 Arthur av
Ciecia Luigi laborer r 1911 E 121st
Cierchi Michele driver r 2300 E 29th
Cicero Blagio laborer r 2620 E 31st
Ciege Rose Mrs seamstress r 2900 Scovill av
Cich Jos carpenter r 10026 Quebec av
Ciechewicz Anton laborer r 6110 Fullerton av
Ciechocki Anton laborer r 6119 Lansing av
— Anton laborer r 2469 Thurman
— Felix laborer r 6518 Osmond av
— Frank laborer r 6519 Seibert av
— Ignatz wiredrawer r 7015 Worley av
— John laborer r 3581 E 72d
— John laborer r 6921 War av
— John machinist r 7805 Aberdeen av
— Mary Mrs r 5810 Hosmer av
— Michael laborer r 2168 W 6th
— Theo r 4321 E 73d
— Walter wiredrawer r 6921 War av
— Wladyslaw laborer r 2479 W 5th
Ciechonski John laborer r 609 Literary rd
Ciechoracki Leo mason r 3610 E 59th
Ciechowicz Stanley shoemaker 11904 Detroit av Lwd
Ciechowski Josef laborer r 519 Literary rd
Ciechy Frank laborer r 3861 E 71st
— John chipper r 3437 E 69th
— Peter teamster r 2110 Willey av
Ciech John barber 540 E 152d r 15426 Calcutta av
Cieck Geo carpenter r 2917 E 102d
— John laborer r 2079 W 7th
Cieio Jas r 10021 Woodland av
Cieirella Antonio grocer 1954 E 123d
— Vincenco laborer r 1954 E 123d
Cieirelli Frank grocer 12522 St Clair av NE
Cieirello Wm shoemaker 1406 Victoria av Lwd r 2200 Prospect av SE
Cieka Leo polisher r 1589 E 38th
Cielonski Michael laborer r 6607 Percy av
Cieon Stephen laborer r 9002 Stoughton av
Cieone John laborer r 2264 Murray Hill rd
Cieurski Edw machine opr r 3820 E 83d
— Louis laborer r 3820 E 83d
— Paul laborer r 3820 E 83d
Cievara Joseph laborer r 9202 Cambridge av
— John laborer r 2464 W 5th
Ciecare Helen widow Jacob r 1451 E 33d
Cidek Andrew laborer r 2182 W 29th
Cidorik Henry bricklayer r 3636 Longwood et
Ciebiara Albert presser r 1024 Kenilworth av
— Wojciech presser r 1024 Kenilworth av
Cieccio Frank fruits 3384 E 116th
Ciechanowicz Alex machinist r 3623 E 61st
Ciechanska Frances Mrs r 3809 Whitman av
Cieciel Kasper laborer r 2965 E 51st place
Ciecinuch Bronislaw laborer r 2384 Professor
— John laborer r 1288 Holmden av
Ciegotura Anthony F physician 3850 E 65th
— John laborer r 3910 E 71st
Ciehm Albertine Mrs r 7615 Guthrie av
Ciehoski Philip machinist r 7404 Quincy av
Ciekuhr Otto clerk r 3101 Saratoga av
Cielaskiewicz John laborer r 6301 Hosmer av
Cielinski Andrew machinist r 6000 Hosmer av
— Carl laborer r 2475 Professor
— Michael driver r 2475 Professor
— Stanley switchman r 14505 Jennie av
— Stanley confectionery 842 Jefferson av
— Thos laborer r 2459 Tremont
Cieminski Bruno laborer r 3614 E 78th
— Wladyslaw widow Andrew r 3614 E 78th
Ciemomoczowski Felix machinist r rear 5918 Fullerton
— John machinist r 3656 E 59th
— Jos chipper r 3656 E 59th
— Stanislaw J hardware 3636 E 65th
Cienclak John laborer r 2469 W 6th
Cieplinski Boleslaw laborer r rear 3659 E 61st
— Vincent laborer r 4328 E 72d
Cieplowski Adam saloon 3656 E 65th
— Jos motorman r 102 Lockwood av EC

Cieply

Cieply Jos machine opr r 8024 Medina av
Ciesia Louis tailor r 2829 Monroe av
Ciesicki Walter foreman r 4051 E 136th
Ciesielski Kazimierz machine hand r 5918 Fullerton av
Ciesla Kazimierz laborer r 2271 W 5th
Cieslak Adam laborer r 3637 E 73th
— Boleslaw laborer r 604 Literary rd
— Henry laborer r 6111 Hosmer av
— Jadwiga widow Stanislaw r 7204 Alice av
— Jos molder r 6215 Gertrude av
— Kazimier B physician 2297 W 14th
— Paul laborer r 2290 W 5th
— Peter bartender r 6723 Park av
— Stephen laborer r 3703 E 63d
— Walter laborer r 6828 Park av
Cieslik Anton laborer r 3336 E 65th
— Louis laborer r 2632 W 7th
— Thos laborer r 2578 St Tichon
— Stanislaw laborer r 2578 St Tichon
Cieslikowski Peter wiredrawer r 4312 E 72d
Cieslinski Ignac laborer r 5715 Fullerton av
Ciesli Antonio helper r 2218 Woodhill rd
Cieszkowski Frank blacksmith r 6102 Fleet av
— John laborer r 6201 Fleet av
— Leo student r 6102 Fleet av
— Pelagia Mrs midwife 6102 Fleet av
Cieszykowski Constantine laborer r 6906 Grand av
Cieszykowski John laborer r 7110 Grand av
Cieszynski John car repairer r 7006 Polonia av
— Jos laborer r 7006 Polonia av
Cifaracci Gaetano laborer r 1978 E 123d
Cifra John laborer r 2091 W 10th
Cizanko Geo laborer r 2038 W 10th
— John machine hand r 9707 Orleans av
— Michael laborer r 775 Brayton av
— Michael laborer r 2341 E 28th

CIGAR MAKERS' UNION NO. 17.

309 Beckman Bldg. Wm. J. Cannon, Sec.
Cigleda Jos laborer r 2316 W 10th
— Peter laborer r 2316 W 10th
Ciglenie Jos laborer r 15709 Saranac rd
— Michael laborer r 15704 Saranac rd
Cigoy Frank machinist r 16416 Braddock av
Cihla Frank presser r 5341 Delloff rd
— John r 5341 Delloff rd
— Jos molder r 3568 E 46th
— Vaelav presser r 2672 E 115th
Cihak Chas F mail carrier r 6121 Morton av
— Chas F Jr clerk r 6121 Morton av
— Edw W molder r 3136 E 66th
— Emil electrical engineer r 6121 Morton av
— Florence C teacher r 6121 Morton av
— Jos foreman r 12406 Woodland av
Cihan Jos laborer r 4996 Mead av
Cihla Anton buffer r 4334 Hodgson av
— John bartender r 4504 Douze av
Cihlar Anton patrolman r 9617 Easton av
— Chas B stockkeeper r 3468 E 108th
— Mary widow Johann r 13717 Coah av
— Stephen presser r 3672 W 47th place
Cihon John boltmaker r 3518 E 53d
Cik John laborer r 3803 E 78th
Cikan John buffer r 4509 Barkwill av
Cikanik Andrew laborer r 6223 Quincy av
Cikareli John machinist r 1014 Kenilworth av
Cikman Jos laborer r 2037 W 11th
Cikoez Jos helper r 7916 Hoffman av
Cikota Anton tailor 6910 Lansing av
Cikra Frank Z (Schweibthal & Cikra) r 2165 W 38th
Cilizic Andrew bartender r 15820 Calcutta av
Cilyion Jos laborer r 1340 Webster av
Cilley Edgar F mngr r 1704 E 60th
Cimak Edw driver r 3219 W 32d
Cimburek Frank laborer r 12800 Rexford av
Cimer Francis widow Jos r 7917 Lucia av
— Jos agent r 3116 W 31st
— Rudolph machinist r 7917 Lucia av
Cimerotti Jas laborer r 3320 Norton et

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Wines, Whiskies, Cordials,
Fountain Fruits, Syrups,
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Bell, Prospect 266 Cuy., Cent. 4224

C. HAUSER,
Publisher

307

Job Printing Book Binding
Engraving Electrotyping
Books and Stationery

Photo. 45. Example of a 1917 address book for the city of Cleveland, Ohio.

Source: U.S., City Directories, 1822-1995, Ohio, Cleveland, 1917

[https://www.ancestry.com/discoveryui-content/

view/315627334:2469?tid=&pid=&queryId=d7a4f0fef7fbb35567b28944aa6c39b&_phsrc=gLP181&_phstart=successSource]

County Marriage

Much valuable genealogical information can be found on marriage certificates that were compiled in individual states and counties. Marriage certificate templates may vary from county to county, but they typically contained a lot of common information and facts about the newlyweds and the wedding.

The basic information that we can read from them is: name and surname of spouses, their place of residence, date and place of marriage. In addition, they could provide

STATE OF NEW YORK
Affidavit for License to Marry

County of ONEIDA
CITY of UTICA

FILED
MAR 21 1913
No. 4135
Oneida Co. Clerk's Office

and

applicants for a license for marriage, being severally sworn, depose and say, that to the best of their knowledge and belief the following statement respectively signed by them is true, and that no legal impediment exists as to the right of the applicants to enter into the marriage state.

FROM THE GROOM:

Full name Florian Cieloszczzyk
Color White
Place of residence 213 Lincoln Ave.
Age 24
Occupation Latvian
Place of birth Wladyslaw, Russia
Name of father Leopold Cieloszczzyk
Country of birth Russian
Maiden name of mother Josephine Dargatz
Country of birth Russian
Number of marriage first
Former wife or wives living or dead
Is applicant a divorced person
If so, when and where divorce or divorces were granted

FROM THE BRIDE:

Full name Antonina Samsel
Color White
Place of residence 213 Lincoln Ave.
Age 20
Occupation Witch
Place of birth Wladyslaw, Russia
Name of father Joseph Samsel
Country of birth Russian
Maiden name of mother Antonina Samsel
Country of birth Russian
Number of marriage first
Former husband or husbands living or dead
Is applicant a divorced person
If so, when and where divorce or divorces were granted

Subscribed and sworn to before me this
15 day of January, 1913
Commissioner of Deeds,
City of Utica, N. Y.

Clerk

Photo. 46. Example of a marriage certificate contracted on January 15, 1913 between Florian Cieloszczzyk and Antonina Samsel, New York, Oneida County, city of Utica.

Source: New York, U.S., County Marriage Records, 1847-1849, 1907-1936 for Floryan Cieloszczzyk, Oneida, 1912-1919, [<https://www.ancestry.com/discoveryui-content/view/1121777:61377>]

information concerning both newlyweds, such as: age, color, marital status, occupation, address of residence, place and country of birth, name and surname of the father and his place (country) of birth; the mother's maiden name and place (country) of birth, which one is married, whether the former spouse is alive or dead, whether he or she is divorced and where and when the divorce was granted. In addition, from the marriage certificate (marriage declaration) we can find out whether our ancestor was literate by signing the document with his own hands or illiterate by putting the "+" sign on the form. Not all marriage certificates listed witnesses to the ceremony.

The person performing the ceremony must fill out this blank and within 5 days return same to the Auditor of County in which ceremony was performed.

PLACE OF MARRIAGE
County of Thurston **Marriage Return** PIERCE COUNTY LICENSE No. 57163

City or town of Olympia Personal and Statistical Particulars Date of License 7-3-34

GROOM		BRIDE	
Full Name <u>Kazimierz Tomczuk</u>	Full Name <u>Carrie Mahel Rosenberg</u>		
Residence <u>6217 So Lawrence Sec 2, Wash</u>	Residence <u>821 N So Anacosth Sec 1 Wash</u>		
Age at Last Birthday <u>46</u> Years	Age at Last Birthday <u>49</u> Years		
Color or Race <u>White</u> (Give full particulars)	Color or Race <u>White</u> (Give full particulars)		
Bachelor, Widower or Divorced <u>Divorced</u>	Spinster, Widow or Divorced <u>Spinster</u>		
Number of Marriage <u>Third</u>	Number of Marriage <u>First</u>		
Birthplace <u>Zimbrone Poland</u> (City) (State or Country)	Birthplace <u>Brainerd, Minn</u> (City) (State or Country)		
Occupation <u>Boiler Maker Helper</u>	Occupation <u>Saleslady</u>		
Father's Name <u>George Tomczuk</u>	Father's Name <u>Berardt Oli Rosenberg</u>		
Father's Birthplace <u>Zimbrone Poland</u> (City) (State or Country)	Father's Birthplace <u>Bergen Norway</u> (City) (State or Country)		
Mother's Maiden Name <u>Fransen Sadowski</u>	Mother's Maiden Name <u>Beckie May Sorenson</u>		
Mother's Birthplace <u>Zimbrone Poland</u> (City) (State or Country)	Mother's Birthplace <u>Humbolt Sweden</u> (City) (State or Country)		

Maiden Name of Bride if Previously Married _____

We, the Groom and Bride named in this Certificate, hereby certify that the information given herein is correct, to the best of our knowledge and belief.

Kazimierz Tomczuk Groom Carrie Mahel Rosenberg Bride

Certificate of Person Performing Ceremony

I hereby certify, to the best of my knowledge and belief, that the above is a true return of said marriage.

Address of person performing ceremony. Olympia, Wash

Oliver J. Baker Arthur M. Johnson
Signature of Person Performing Ceremony
Lutheran Pastor Official Title

Filed _____ 19____ **BUSH T. BAKER**
County Auditor

By _____ Deputy
C.D.

Photo. 47. Example of marriage certificate concluded in 1935 between Kazimierz Tomczak and Carrie M. Rosenberg, Washington state, Thurston County, city of Olympia

Source: Washington, U.S., Marriage Records, 1854-2013 for Kazmierz Tomczuk, Thurston, Marriage Records, Out of Country Records [https://search.ancestry.com/cgi-bin/sse.dll?dbid=2378&ch=5740530&indiv=try&co_vc=Record:OtherRecord&rhSource=2378]

Marriage registers (Records o Marriages..., Register of Marriage...) were also drawn up for individual counties and cities in a given state, which were in tabular form, abbreviated. They were filled with information about the spouses similar to that included in marriage certificates. Witnesses were not always entered.

Photo. 48. Example of a 1913 marriage registry in Oneida County, New York.
Source: New York, U.S., County Marriage Records, 1847-1849, 1907-1936 for Floryan Cieloszzyk, Oneida, 1909-1915, [https://www.ancestry.com/discoveryui-content/view/13076:61377?tid=&pid=&queryId=3ae7c036e00604a1b891625264997beb&phsrc=gIP193&_phstart=successSource]

Many records are available in digital form in an online version on portals such as Ancestry⁸⁶ and FamilySearch.⁸⁷

⁸⁶ Category: birth, Marriage & Death [https://www.ancestry.com/search/categories/bmd_marriage/].

⁸⁷ Category: births, marriages, deaths [https://www.familysearch.org/search/collection/list?count=20&fcfs=recordType%3AVITAL%2Cregion%3AUNITED_STATES&ec=recordType%3AVITAL%2Cregion%3AUNITED_STATES&offset=0www.familysearch.org/search/collection/list?count=20&fcfs=recordType%3AVITAL%2Cregion%3AUNITED_STATES&ec=recordType%3AVITAL%2Cregion%3AUNITED_STATES&offset=0].

US VETERANS' BURIAL CARDS

Flashcards with burial records of veterans from individual states who took part in all armed conflicts in which the community or colony participated. Since 1929, these cards have been maintained by the county office for veterans. The cards are divided into four series, and then alphabetically by the name of the veteran. There are some exceptions to this system, such as the different cards reported in series III.

Series included in burial cards:

Series I – cards dated from the beginning of the collection program in 1929 to ca. 1970 (from the war with France and Indians to World War II);

Series II – cards from the 70s to the mid-90s of the twentieth century;

Series III – veteran cards not included in Series II (veterans of World War II, Korea and Vietnam; tombstones not identified by the local Veterans Administration, e.g. from the Civil War);

Series IV – cards and letters from the years of the War of Independence to 2012.

Card translation:

Name and surname		County Department of Military Affairs
Serial No.	Date of birth	Date of death
War veteran in:	Years of service	Military, Navy, Marine Corps, Air Force
Organization		Degree
Cemetery or Place of burial		
Location of the grave in the cemetery: sector, row	Tombstone or monument: National, County, Family	
Information from the Veterans' Grave Registrar: Date	Comments	

1984

NAME (Last) (First) (Initial)		PHILADELPHIA COUNTY Commonwealth of Pennsylvania Department of Military Affairs	
KOSIAREK, KOSTANTY			
SERIAL NO. 567 961	DATE OF BIRTH May 22, 1896	DATE OF DEATH Dec. 8, 1949	
VETERAN OF First World	WAR 8/14/17 - 8/8/19	SERVED IN ☒ Army ☐ Navy ☐ Marine Corps ☐ Air Force	
ORGANIZATION(S) company H - 59th Infantry		RANK Private	
CEMETERY OR PLACE OF INTERMENT	NAME U. S. National Cemetery		
	LOCATION (City or Town) (Township or Borough) Beverly, N. J.		
LOCATION OF GRAVE IN CEMETERY		HEADSTONE OR MONUMENT	
Section Lot No. F	Range Grove No. 1455	☐ Government ☐ County ☐ Family	
INFORMATION GIVEN BY REGISTRAR OF VETERANS' GRAVES		REMARKS	
Date:			

After being Recorded in the County Veterans' Grave Registration Record this card is to be sent to THE ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania for final Record.

15.34

VETERAN'S BURIAL PLACE RECORD

Photo. 49. Veteran's burial place card

Kostanty Kosiorek, PA, US Veterans Burial Cards, 1777–2012, Series 1 French and Indian War to WWII, Koofer-Koslosky [<https://www.ancestry.com/discoveryui-content/view/482777:1967>]

Once registered in the County Veterans Grave Register, this card must be sent to the General Adjutant's office for final registration.

US NATIONAL CEMETRY INTERMENT CONTROL FORMS

Cards that record details of members of the U.S. Army buried in national cemeteries. The United States established the first national cemeteries in honor of Union soldiers killed during the American Civil War. Today, more than 3 million Americans, most of them veterans, are buried in U.S. national cemeteries.

The cards shall contain the following information:

- name and surname of the veteran,
- date of birth,
- Rank
- serial number,
- the units in which he served,
- wars in which he took part,
- date of conscription, discharge from service and other details of service in the army,

- date of death and place of burial,
- about the immediate family,
- Sometimes the burial place of the spouse, if he is buried in the same cemetery.

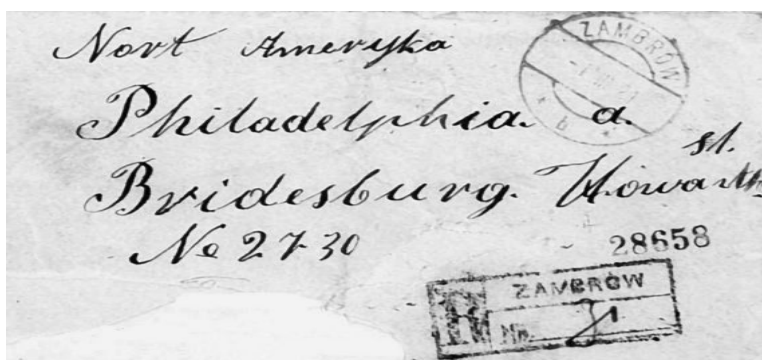
INTERMENT IN THE BEVERLY NAT CEM, N. J. CEMETERY									
TO: THE QUARTERMASTER GENERAL, WASHINGTON 25, D. C.						RELIGIOUS SYMBOL (Check one) ☒ STAR OF DAVID ☐ STAR OF DAVID SERVICE DATA (Company, regiment, or other organization or branch of service and division, if any.) World War I Co H 59 Inf 4 Div			
NAME (Last, first, middle initial) KOSIAREK, Kostanty						STATE Pa		RANK Pvt.	
						SERIAL NO. 567961			
DATE OF BIRTH			DATE OF DEATH			DATE OF INTERMENT		GRAVE LOCATION	
MONTH	DAY	YEAR	MONTH	DAY	YEAR	MONTH	DAY	YEAR	SEC OR PLAT
MAY	22	96	Dec.	8	1949	Dec.	12	1949	F 1455
REMARKS (Authority for interment, pension or claim number, disinterment, etc.) Auth. Tel. OCMC. File K. Kosciarek CMC-404 12/12/49						DATE HEADSTONE ORDERED AND R/L NUMBER 8/8/19 7902939			
SHIPPING POINT FOR HEADSTONE						HEADSTONE FORM PENDING			
RAILROAD STATION FOR FREIGHT						BEVERLY NAT CEM, N. J.			
POST OFFICE ADDRESS						BEVERLY NAT CEM, N. J.			
QMC FORM 14 REV 19 NOV 48						FRANK A. LOCKWOOD, Superintendent			

Photo. 50. US National Cemetery Interment Control Forms, 1928–1962, K, Kops, Wilhelm – Kostwey, Frank [<https://www.ancestry.com/discoveryui-content/view/2050340:2590>]

6. Letters in the original language

In one official letter, a State Department official writes: „due to the still unstable situation in this country, the Department is reluctant to issue, change or extend passports for travel to Poland. However, in important cases, the Department will consider making changes or extending the document to travel to Poland upon receipt of documentary evidence such as letters, subpoenas, etc. Documents must be submitted in the original envelopes in which they were received, and if they are written in a foreign language, a certified translation into English must be attached. Upon receipt of such documentation, the Department will reconsider your request.”⁸⁸

⁸⁸ “United States Passport Applications, 1795–1925”, database with images, *FamilySearch* (<https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:QKDF-XSTL>: 16 March 2018), John Kulski, 1921; citing Passport Application, Pennsylvania, United States, source certificate #991, Passport Applications, January 2, 1906 – March 31, 1925, 1118, NARA microfilm publications M1490 and M1372 (Washington D.C.: National Archives and Records Administration, n.d.).



Ostrożnie dnia 20 go Lutego 1921 Roku
 Drogi nasz przyjacielu
 Tobie naszym zdrowiu i powodzeniu to
 zdrowie nasze najbardziej bo wiesz Kochany
 Synu że my już w podobnym wieku
 jesteśmy to pracować już nie możemy
 więc dowiadujemy się o Tobie że jeszcze
 żyjesz to prosimy Ciebie a żebyś
 przyjechał i nas odwiedził bo
 chęlibyśmy się jeszcze z Tobą widzieć
 przed śmiercią proszę Cię i siostrę
 a żebyś przyjechał i nas odwiedził
 Unoszę w kraju dosyć wesoło bo
 możemy swoim językiem wronozie
 mówić we wszystkich biurach i
 urzędach nie tak jak dawniej
 było zą Ruska więc to nasz
 bardzo cieszę się jeszcze tych
 lat doczekali a tem czasem
 u nas teraz dosie spokojnie
 do tego czasu

Photo. 51. Letter addressed to John Kulski

Aliecz jesere poraz drugi prosen
 ciebie Kochany Synu arebys na
 odwiedził na stare nasze lato
 donoszem ci drogi Synu że
 Zosia się ożeniła z Stanisławem
 Kowaleskiego Zosia porostaje w
 Kierzbowie na dawnym miejscu
 a Stewera jest przynasz
 więc proszę cię siostry i my
 Rodzice abyś przyjechał nasz
 odwiedzić bo nam z trudnością
 do ciebie jeżdżać a teraz
 w ostatku listu pozdrawiamy
 ciebie my Rodzice ponierlione
 Rary Tatę i ~~my~~ twoje
 siostry i Swagry pozdrawiamy
 cię i całuję ponierlione
 Rary teraz porostajemy
 z Siostrą twoją Rodzice
 Paweł i Wiktoria Kulski
 prosimy o prentki odpus



Władysław Rogalski
 17228 Branikowo 11
 Philadelphica Pa
 Nowa Ameryka

Franz J. J. J.
 list pisany dnia 10 grudnia o d
 ciebie Synu list otrzymalem
 6 grudnia zaktory cy serdecnie
 dziękuję ci za to pierzech słowach
 mego listu przeznaczenia tam
 słowami losami i ścieżkami
 prochyłony tenus chrystus
 apodzieiwan się serny Synu
 Capois nauicky wiechuu
 Amen Amen ci donosi Synu
 Kochany sety nam już się
 chciał przymiechac i sprazje
 akteru to aj syny donosi onasem
 iroawia i powadzenia ze moje nie
 moniecia jest xawie le jestem
 chory le ciebie prase Synu sety
 przymiechat le bandio my
 jestes potwrelony le ja nie moge
 już robic ugroznie le już nie
 moje lata two robie le ciebie
 prase Synu sety przymiechat
 le ja chce nacić i za piśac
 ten majetek i le nie jest bandio

Photo. 52. Letter addressed to Władysław Rogalski

byłoby przytę do góry
miałoby się dostać wody więc tylko
ja bym chciał synu żebyś ty
przypiechał do wiersz synu że ja
wiecej niemał. Deszcz tylko
cibie żegnę mam i proszę ci
bie synu jeszcze raz ale tak ci cie
i proszę z wielkimi płacem bo
jest biała strasna tego się
nie mogę nie robić bo jestem
chorą. To my cięskaj i uciekaj
synu że i matko bo jest już
nie młoda. Dobrze nie zdaje
awieć nie ma robić komu że
tylko jest jedna siostra ma
alwa to ci białe synu proszę
zajak ten list odrygniesz to
zabierasz i przypiechać i
alwa to ci proszę synu

Miemia Gortenska
Sowiat Osiwca Gortenska
Miles Krawczyk
Kocifarna
Kogalska

Hielum 24 maja 1921

Szanowny Panie Jabłonowski

Niewiem czy otrzymał Pan list pisany
przezemnie jeszcze w lutem gdzie
przedstawiłem Pana całą sprawę co do
majatku Pana. Na list ten nie miałem
odpowiedzi i dlatego piszę panu dzisiaj
list drugi aby pan wiedział że majątek
jaki panu rolnicy kapisali marnieje
ja nie będę się więcej nim zajmował
niechaj się stara kto inny oto.

Najlepiej będzie kiedy Pan przyjedzie i pogodzi się
z braćmi, niech oni pana spłaca a pan po załatwieniu
rózi sobie do Ameryki.

Dzisiaj wszystko marnieje albowiem przez całą
wojnę nikt nie robił żadnych reparacji
w tym tego budynki są prawie nie do użycia
pole kaziły starał się tylko zabrać a nie uprawiać
je. Ponieważ Teras jest najwięcej kupców
grunt dlatego najlepiej będzie skorzystać
z przyjeździe i grunt ten wraz z budynkami
nie so sprzeda albowiem ja nie będę się więcej
z tą sprawą zajmował.

Ja sam bowiem sprzedaję swój majątek
i przenoszę się w inne miejsce.

Proszę po otrzymaniu tego
listu zaraz mi otem zawiadomić

Pozdrawiam pana serdecznie
oraż żonę i dzieci.

Teofil Trzetańkiewicz

Photo. 53. Letter addressed to John Jabłonowski

Translations of letters into English⁸⁹

Often, only translations of letters were attached to the applications, without the original versions. The translations had to be certified by a notary.

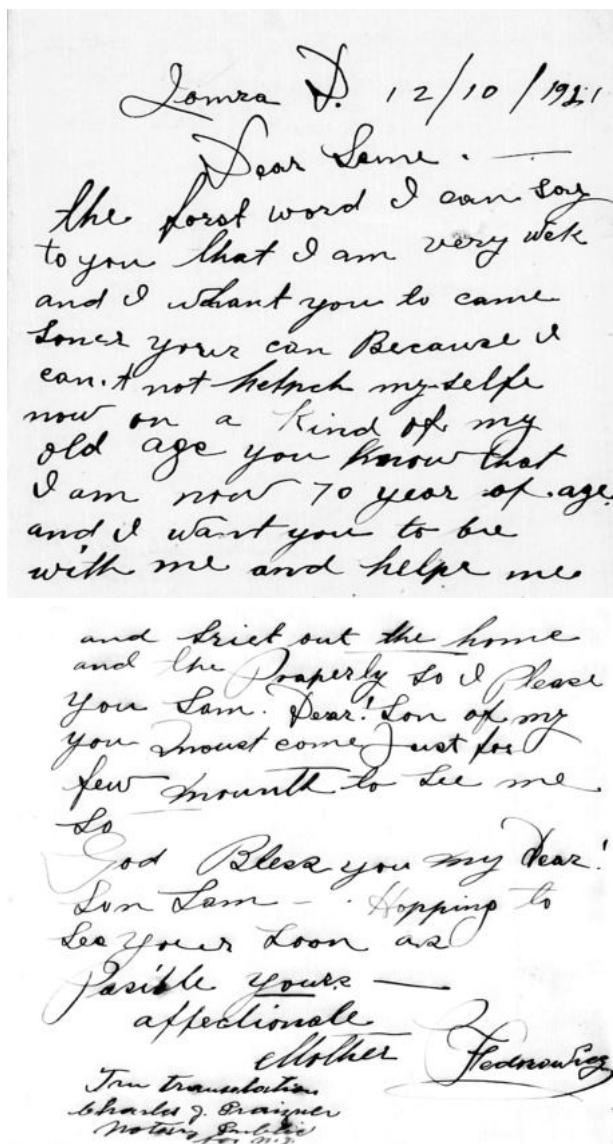


Photo. 55. Certified translation of a letter from his mother addressed to Samuel Federowicz

⁸⁹ Full translations of letters and documents in English are available at lomza.pl

Letter from brother

St. Adalbert Rectory
1508 N. Main Street
Dayton, Ohio, U. S. A.

Lupisnie Zyski 22nd September 1919.

Dear Brother:

I will tell you first
out our heart, that it is very poor of
of us and our dear parents. Our brother
was killed in action on the battle
22nd, and I now go to the Polish army.
I will leave the parents alone and in a very
poor health. They have scarcely anything to eat
of anything to put on. They want to see
by all means before they die. I have
heard out from some persons that you are
well in America. I think it would be
things else than your duty to make this favor
our parents in coming to see them for
last time and bring with you some help
them and for us.

I have nothing to write you any more
except sincerely regards and my good wishes.

Sincerely yours
Stanislaw Brzozowski.

*I am undersigned state hereby that I have
emulated this letter as correct as I could.*

Rev. R. Baranski, Pastor
of St. Adalbert's Church
Dayton Ohio

Photo. 56. Certified translation of a letter from his brother
to Ignacy Brzozowski

5. A sworn statement explaining a longer stay abroad to avoid presumption of expatriation. Such a statement contained some additional information about the applicant – an explanation of the reason for the prolonged stay abroad, family, housing, business ties between him and the United States (family living in the USA, business, owned apartments, etc.); it also contained the opinion of an official.

**AFFIDAVIT TO EXPLAIN PROTRACTED FOREIGN RESIDENCE AND TO
OVERCOME PRESUMPTION OF EXPATRIATION, AND
EXPLAINING USE OF FOREIGN PASSPORT.**

FOR NATIVE AND NATURALIZED CITIZENS.

An American citizen who has resided abroad for many years is required, when making application for consular registration or a Departmental or Emergency passport, to sign an affidavit stating the cause of his protracted foreign residence; his present ties of family, property, or business with the United States; how often he has made visits to the United States; whether he pays the American Income Tax, if subject thereto; and what intention he has of returning to the United States permanently to reside. A naturalized citizen may overcome the presumption of expatriation by presenting satisfactory evidence establishing the following facts: (a) That his residence abroad is solely or principally as a representative of American trade and commerce, and that he intends eventually to return to the United States permanently to reside; or (b) that his residence abroad is in good faith for reasons of health or for education, and that he intends eventually to return to the United States to reside; or (c) that some unforeseen and controlling exigency beyond his power to foresee has prevented his carrying out a bona fide intention to return to the United States within the time limited by law, and that it is his intention to return to the United States immediately upon the removal of the preventing cause.

I, FRANK ZALEWSKI, a ~~native~~ naturalized and loyal American citizen, do solemnly swear that I ceased to reside in the United States on or about the Feb. day of 1921; that I have since resided temporarily at Grondy Maki Poland; and that I arrive in Grondy Maki, Poland, where I am now temporarily residing, on the March 1921 day of March 1921, my reasons for such residence being as follows: I had not seen my parents for more than 8 years and at the beginning of 1921 I received a telegram from my mother asking me to come to Poland as my father was very sick. I went to the City Hall at New York and enquired about an American passport. I was told that passports were not being issued for Poland, and soon after I procured a passport from the Polish Consulate at New York. In using this passport I was unaware that I was committing an act derogatory to my American citizenship. My father recovered soon after my arrival. I have been helping him to re-build his farm which was ruined by the war. I served ten months in the United States army and was wounded in France.

Since establishing a residence abroad I have made the following visits to the United States:

None

I have never not since my naturalization as an American citizen been naturalized, taken an oath of allegiance, or voted as a foreign citizen or subject, or in any way held myself out as such.

I maintain the following ties of family, business, and property with the United States:

Sister and brother in law, Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Zimowski
45 W. 436th Str., New York

OPINION OF OFFICER TAKING AFFIDAVIT.

(The officer who takes the affidavit should state definitely below whether, in his opinion, the affiant has satisfactorily explained his protracted foreign residence or is in a position to overcome the presumption of expatriation. In doing so he should consider first, whether the facts recited constitute the true cause of the foreign residence, and second, whether they are sufficient under the established rules to entitle him to protection as an American citizen. He should sign his name and add his title below the statement of his opinion.)

Warsaw, Poland, July 3, 1923.

In my opinion, in view of the fact that the affiant travelled on a Polish passport and has resided nearly two and a half years in his native land, he is not in a position to overcome the presumption of expatriation.

On the other hand, some leniency might be shown to him because he is a wounded ex-service man, and is anxious to return to the United States as soon as a passport is issued to him.

William E. Puffer
Vice Consul of the United States.

Photo. 57. Frank Zalewski's Affidavit

**AFFIDAVIT TO EXPLAIN PROTRACTED FOREIGN RESIDENCE AND TO
OVERCOME PRESUMPTION OF EXPATRIATION.**

FOR NATIVE* AND NATURALIZED CITIZENS.

An American citizen who has resided abroad for many years is required, when making application for consular registration or a Departmental or Emergency passport, to sign an affidavit stating the cause of his protracted foreign residence; his present ties of family, property, or business with the United States; how often he has made visits to the United States; whether he pays the American income tax, if subject thereto; and what intention he has of returning to the United States permanently to reside. A naturalized citizen may overcome the presumption of expatriation by presenting satisfactory evidence establishing the following facts: (a) That his residence abroad is solely or principally as a representative of American trade and commerce, and that he intends eventually to return to the United States permanently to reside; or (b) that his residence abroad is in good faith for reasons of health or for education, and that he intends eventually to return to the United States to reside; or (c) that some unforeseen and controlling exigency beyond his power to foresee has prevented his carrying out a bona fide intention to return to the United States within the time limited by law, and that it is his intention to return to the United States immediately upon the removal of the preventing cause.

I, Thomas Zacharzewski, a native and loyal American citizen, do solemnly swear that I ceased to reside in the United States on or about the 4th day of August, 1920; that I have since resided temporarily at Louza, Poland; and that I arrive in Warsaw, Poland, where I ~~am now temporarily residing~~, on the 24th day of August, 1920.

My reasons for such residence being as follows:

~~I came to Poland to visit and assist my father and mother. After arriving here, my mother died. The farm which my father owns was then to be divided among the children. Through certain regulations of the Polish government we have been prevented from selling the farm. There are land restrictions which, to be complied with, make it necessary for us to wait about one year before selling. I intend to stay here until the property is sold and divided and shall then return to the United States. Meanwhile I expect to go in the moving picture business in order to earn a living.~~

Since establishing a residence abroad I have made the following visits to the United States:

none

I have ~~never~~ ^{never} been naturalized, taken an oath of allegiance, or voted as a foreign citizen or subject, or in any way held myself out as such.

I maintain the following ties of family, business, and property with the United States:

Brother--Frank Zacharzewski--1412 St. Anne St., Scranton, Pa., U.S.A.

OPINION OF OFFICER TAKING AFFIDAVIT.

(The officer who takes the affidavit should state definitely below whether, in his opinion, the affiant has satisfactorily explained his protracted foreign residence or is in a position to overcome the presumption of expatriation. In doing so he should consider first, whether the facts recited constitute the true cause of the foreign residence, and second, whether they are sufficient under the established rules to entitle him to protection as an American citizen. He should sign his name and add his title below the statement of his opinion.)

Warsaw, Poland,
September 17th, 1921.

In my opinion a presumption of expatriation is beginning to arise against the affiant and a passport should not be issued to him except for a short period.

He has not presented any definite proofs to show that it will require more than a year to settle the estate and the fact that he intends to engage in the motion picture business here makes it appear probable that his ties with Poland are becoming stronger than his ties with the United States.

L. H. Goulet
Vice Consul of the United States.

Photo. 58. Affidavit by Thomas Zacharzewski

Subpoenas, notarial documents, certifying the need to travel

Translation.
Statement.

We, the undersigned, Widow, Maxima Warzychowska, owner of Estate, in the Suburban part of (Pelcowisna) a suburb of National Capitol Warsaw, located on Pomorskiej Street No. 18 in the 18th Police District, but now residing on Warminska St. (Pelcowisna) No. 39.

Also, Hipolit Jablonski, Businessman, residing on Modlinska St., (Pelcowisna) No. 17.

Do certify, that the presence here in the City of Warsaw of Mr. Franciszka Zatonskiego) now residing in the City of Hartford (County of Newhaven) State of Connecticut, U.S.A., is urgently needed due to grave illness of his mother (Mrs. Janna Zatonaska) and also to close a sale of his Real Estate and other personal matter. Whereas his absence (Mr. Franciszka Zatonskiego) in the City of Warsaw, no steps cannot be taken to close the above matter due to legal requirements. We hereby, sign the above statement as true and correct.

Dated Warsaw (Pelcowisna) Aug. 9, 1921.

Maxima Warzychowska,
Hipolit Jablonski.

I, certify to the correct translation of these statements, and that Mr. Franciszek Zatonski is personally known to me.

Set my signature and seal

Newhaven, Conn. this 9 day of Sept 1921

Jacob Waleczek Notary Public

Translation.
Statement.

I, the undersigned, Jan Bilewicz, assistant to, Marjana Dobrogolskiego, Notary Public, in the office of the Registrar of Deeds, Court of Peace, County of Warsaw, located with offices in the city of Warsaw, Miodowej Street, number 8. certify.

That, the above signatures have been signed in my presence. (Widow-Maxima Warzychowska) residing on Pomorskiej Street Number 35, and Hipolit Jablonski, residing on Modlinskiej Street Number 17 (Pelcowisna) Warsaw, showing me their passports issued to them in Warsaw by the Ex-Prefect of Police dated August 24, 1918 (No. 9305). Also passport dated June 5, 1916, (No. 105870) stamped and certified by 6 government stamps.

Jan Bilewicz,
Assistant Notary Public.

Photo. 59. Translation of notarial documents confirming the necessity of departure Frank Paul Zatonski

STATE OF NEW YORK, }
CITY OF NEW YORK, } ss.
COUNTY OF NEW YORK }

NOSHA RZEPKA being duly sworn, deposes and says that she is the widow of Jake Rzepka and resides at No. 276 Madison Street, Borough of Manhattan, City and State of New York. That she was in Lomza, Poland, up to October 1919, at which time she emigrated to the United States, and landed in this country on or about November 7th, 1919; that when she was in Poland she had personal knowledge of the fact that Hertz Rubin died on or about June 28, 1919 and had left an estate in which Morris Molina is one of the heirs; that said Morris Molina who is a naturalized citizen of the United States of America visited Poland during the months of July and August 1919 with a view of settling said estate, but owing to the war conditions in Poland it was impossible for the said Morris Molina to accomplish any successful steps towards the closing up of the estate, and said Morris Molina returned to the United States of America with deponent on November 7, 1919.

That she verily believes that it is absolutely necessary for said Morris Molina to visit Poland in order to settle said estate.

Deponent also states that she has knowledge of and verily believes that said Morris Molina loaned the sum of Six Hundred Dollars (\$600.00) to his uncle Abraham Zbenowitz of 88 Shosowa St., Lomza, Poland, and that said Morris Molinaz was unable to take said note outside the jurisdiction of Poland as the authorities forbade him to do so.

That it is necessary for said Morris Molina to visit Poland in order to settle this account with his said uncle.

Sworn to before me this :

18th day of December, 1920:

Abraham Zbenowitz
Notary Public
U.S. No. 744

Nosha Rzepka
(Witness)
in HEBER

Photo. 60. A witness statement sworn before a notary public attesting to the need Morris Malina's departure

Recommendations, letters of recommendation

Sometimes the employers, the applicant's co-workers assured about his impeccable behavior and exemplary attitude, confirming the legitimacy of his departure.

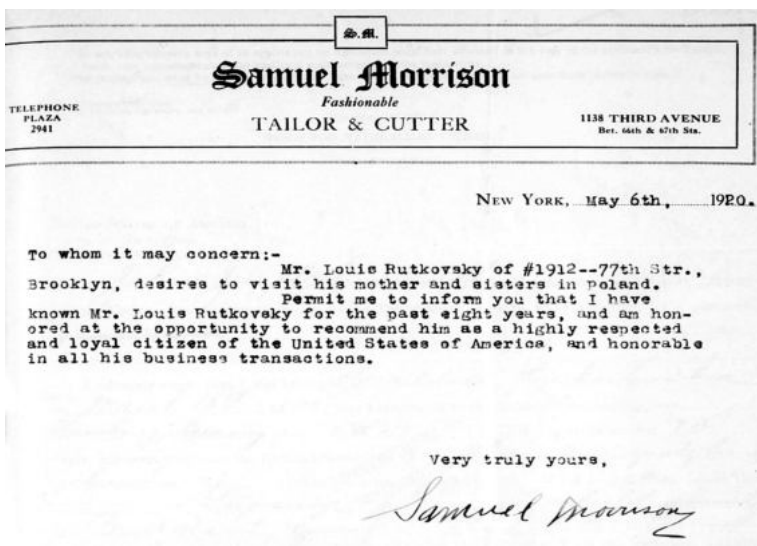


Photo. 61. Letter of recommendation from Louis Rutkovski

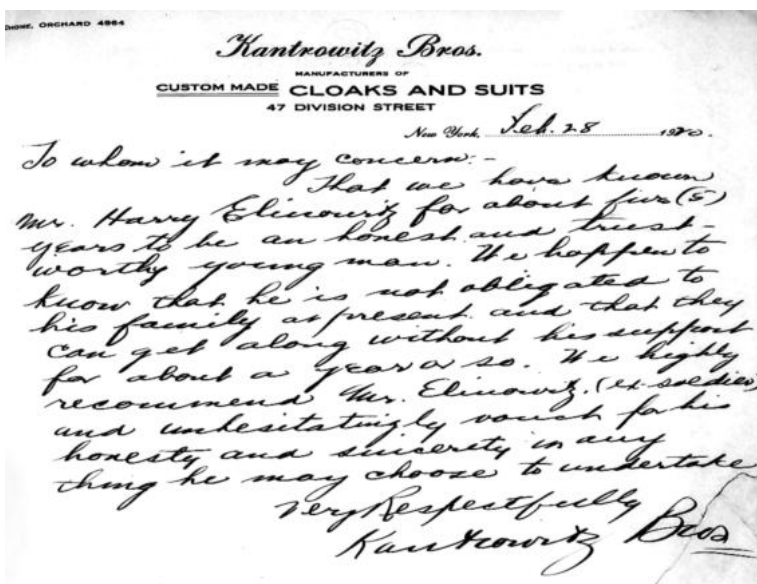


Photo. 62. Letter of recommendation from Harry Elinowitz

Reports from the Department of State

The information provided by the applicants was also verified, checking whether the reasons for departure listed in the application were reliable.



OFFICE OF
SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE
NEW YORK DISTRICT

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

New York, May 12, 1920.

Mr. R. S. Sharp,
Special Agent in Charge,
New York, N. Y.

Sir:

The following report is submitted in regard to application of HENRY FAINZIG, #22 Norfolk St., New York City, for permission to visit Poland for the purpose of selling some property and bringing his wife and two children with him on his return to the United States.

According to the applicant's statement, he was born in Poland; arrived in the United States in 1907; was naturalized in December, 1913. Since his arrival in the United States he has been employed as a presser and tailor by various firms, and for the past seven years has been in the employ of Jacob Goldstein.

He has been sending money to his wife at various times and in 1914 he sent her 1,700 rubles for the purpose of paying her passage to the United States. Shortly after receiving this sum, the war broke out and being unable to leave Russian Poland, she purchased a small piece of property. The applicant's purpose in desiring to visit Poland is to sell this property and to bring his wife and two children (one, a boy about 17 years of age - the other, a girl less than 15 years, whom he has never seen, she being born after he left Poland) to the United States.

He states that it may be necessary to spend five or six months in Poland before he is able to dispose of the property.

He does not belong to any societies and has no other purpose in visiting Poland except as stated above. The applicant also stated that he has received letters from his wife, requesting him to come over, and the last one received by him was submitted with his passport application.

Jacob Becker of Becker & Bloom, #55 East Broadway, New York City, has known Henry Fainzig for thirty years. The last thirteen years of that has been in the United States.

Becker knows that Fainzig is married and has at least one child. He states that he attended Fainzig's wedding at Stawisky, Russian Poland. He does not know whether there are any more children than the one son, but he has often heard Fainzig mention his children. According to Becker, Fainzig is an honest, upright man, who attends strictly to his own business and who has endeavored on several occasions to have his wife come to this country. He does not know of any other purpose Fainzig may have in visiting Poland except to see his wife and family and bring them to the United States.

Your agent called twice at #55 Suffolk St., New York City, to interview Morris Malina, the identifying witness, and also at #195 Chrystie St., to interview Jacob Goldstein, a reference, and on both of these occasions was unable to obtain an interview, the persons mentioned being away.

M.I.D. and Justice have nothing to report.

Respectfully,

J. H. Reedy
Special Agent.

JHR/CG

Photo. 63. Report on Henry Fainzig⁹⁰

⁹⁰ Cf. <http://wirtualnie.lomza.pl/wirtualnie/2021/03/12/biogramy-Lomza-emigrants-Henry-Fainzig/?highlight=Henry%20Fainzig>

Court documents

They concerned, for example, name changes, naturalization documents issued before the court, or ongoing trials.

At a Special Term of the City Court
of the City of New York, held at
Chambers thereof, in the Court House
No. 32 Chambers Street, in the
Borough of Manhattan, City of New
York, on the 234 day of June, 1916.

P R E S E N T :

Hon. WILLIAM L. RANSOM,
JUSTICE.

- - - - - X

I N T H E M A T T E R :
-of- :
The Petition of LOUIS SIKOWITZ, for:
leave to change his name to LOUIS :
ROBERT SAXON. :
- - - - - X

On reading and filing the petition of Louis Sikowitz
verified the 20th day of June, 1916, it is upon motion
of MORRIS J. JUNGHER, attorney for the petitioner,
O R D E R E D that the said Louis Sikowitz be, and
he is hereby authorized to assume the name of Louis
Robert Saxon on and after the 10th day of August, 1916,
and that this order and petition be filed within ten
days in the office of the Clerk of this court, and that
a copy of this order be published once within ten days
after the entry thereof in the New York Law Journal.

E N T E R

W. L. R.

J.C.C.

ok.
TJG.

41-9021-10-3

I, FRANK J. GOODWIN, Clerk of the City Court of The City of New York, certify that
the necessary notice was published and the required proofs filed, and the name of the petitioner legally
changed according to this order.

In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of this Court
this 17 day of December 1917

Frank J. Goodwin
Clerk

IN THE MATTER OF
Louis Sikowitz
TO CHANGE HIS NAME.

Photo. 64. A document from the court confirming the change
of Louis Sikowitz's name

Testimonies and statements of applicants confirmed by a notary

The applicants explained in more detail the reasons for leaving, their family situation; They justified the use of a foreign passport, described their previous military or priestly service.

AFFIDAVIT EXPLAINING USE OF FOREIGN PASSPORT.

I, Stanislaw Roginski, do hereby solemnly swear that the following statements are true:

In May 1921 I received

a letter from my father saying that my mother was ill. As I had not seen my parents for 12 years, I determined to go to Poland. A steamship agent on East 3rd Avenue New York, whose name I cannot recall, obtained a Polish passport for me. I thought it quite a regular procedure to use a Polish passport in travelling to Poland, and was unaware that I was committing an act derogatory to my American citizenship. I have an uncle and cousin in Monessen, Pa. I would have returned sooner but unfortunately I was robbed on the way to Poland. I have now received a steamship ticket from my cousin and am anxious to return as soon as possible.

Stanislaw Roginski

American Consulate General, Warsaw, Poland.

Sworn to before me this 6th day of December, 1922.

M. J. Pawlak

Vice Consul of the United States.

Photo. 65. Statement of Stanisław Rogiński

Department of State,
Division of Passport Control,
Washington, D. C.

Gentlemen:-

Grafton, Ohio, Apr. 14, 1920.	
RECEIVED	
Referred to	File
<i>Calds</i>	<i>4/20</i>
100	

In reference to your letter dated Apr. 8th, referring to the case P. C. 4-20-1920 in the matter of my application for passport for Poland visiting at the same time Paris on way, I am submitting the following additional facts with documentary evidence and acknowledgment:

1. I am not a diocesan priest and not incorporated to any diocese in the U. S.

2. I was employed as a parish priest in three different dioceses - Pittsburgh 8 years, Altoona 3 years and Cleveland 6 years.

3. My name appears every year in Official Catholic Directory - diocese of Cleveland - Grafton, Lorain County, Assumption (Polish) Church, Rev. S. Jastrzebski Pst.

4. Additional pst. after my name means in Latin pro tempore which words in English mean temporary employed in the diocese.

5. I am ordained a priest in Poland for the diocese of Lomza (capital city of state of Lomza) and my Bishop there has right according to the canon law to recall me any time he wants and is in need of my service in his diocese.

6. He called me on account of shortage of the priests in his diocese at Lomza and sent out an official letter to me to come there immediately for the duty.

7. I am working in the U. S. as a missionary priest by permission of the Bishop of my native diocese in Poland given to me in 1902.

8. After death of my mother, May 10, 1919, I have to be there in person to settle my real estate belonging to me; otherwise, that would be lost to me.

These are I hope sufficient and serious reasons I am submitting to be favored with the passport for Poland.

Yours respectfully,

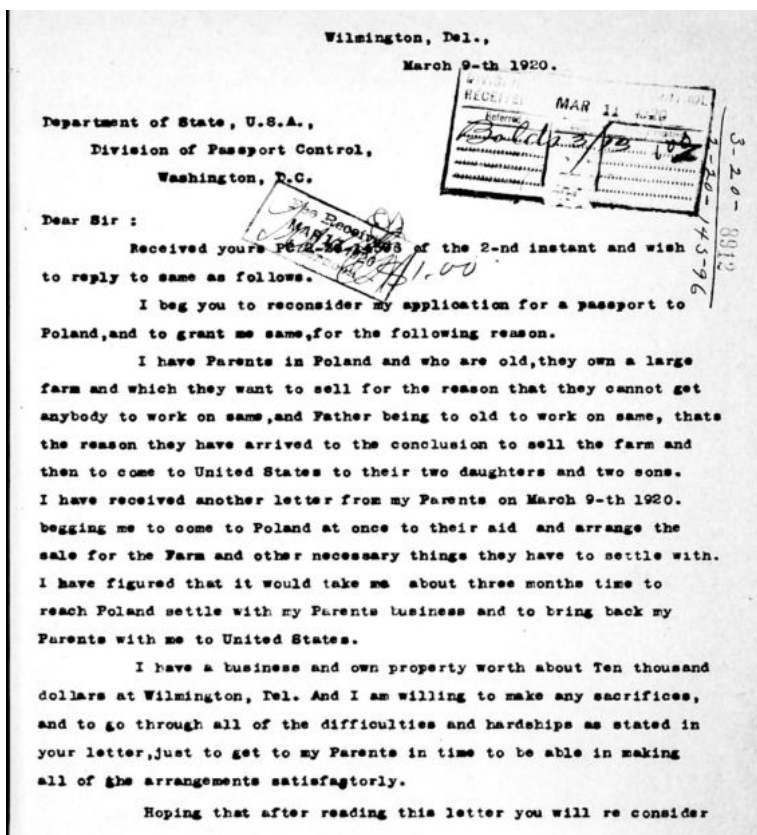
Rev. S. Jastrzebski

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence,
this 14th day of April, 1920.

W. Williams
Clerk of Courts, Lorain
County, Ohio.

Applications to the Department of State

State Department officials often asked for additional explanations. In letters to the Department, the applicants justified the need to leave, described their situation.



-- 2 --

my application for a passport and will grant me same.

I thank you in advance and will appreciate for any consideration you may give my application and in granting me the passport. I remain.

Very truly yours,

Teofil Kuleza

Photo. 67. Letter of Teofil Kulesza

Boston, Mass. October 28, 1919.

To the State Department at Washington, D. C.

I, the undersigned, respectfully petition the State Department to grant me a passport to visit my old mother in Lemza, Poland. When I emigrated from Russia I gave my mother my word of honor to visit her before she dies. During the great war she suffered immensely, bearing oftentimes hunger and cold. Now, after conclusion of peace and the establishment of peace and order in the new republic of Poland, it seems to me that this is just the proper time for me to visit my mother, help her in any possible way and, if permission be granted, to take her over to this country. I was serving in the national army during the great war and was honorably discharged from service. Before the great war I was working steady for a period of two years for Waltham wall paper and paint Co., 591 Main st., Waltham, Mass, have always been a true and loyal citizen of the U. S. of America, never in my life was convicted of any crime by any Court of any Country, and the only purpose of my going abroad is to help my dear old mother, especially in view of the fact that I am financially able so to do. My name in the old country was Ariewitz, but here I am known as Hurwitz, and in that name I took out my naturalization papers. I hereby annex a letter from my mother written in yddish and addressed to my brother in New York. In this letter there is a reference that she mailed me a separate letter, but which I unfortunately did not receive. In said letter, aside from regards from relatives and friends, there is an urgent appeal for help. I also annex my naturalization paper and my discharge from the army.

Boris Hurwitz.....

Photo. 68. Letter of Boris Hurwitz

Business activity description

If the reason for the trip was a business trip, the application was accompanied by a special affidavit, describing the company's activities.

AFFIDAVIT IN SUPPORT OF APPLICATION FOR A PASSPORT TO GO ABROAD ON COMMERCIAL BUSINESS.

EXECUTE IN DUPLICATE.

Before executing this affidavit read carefully NEW PASSPORT REGULATIONS on the back hereof, governing the issuance of passports to persons going abroad on commercial business.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

CITY OF New York
COUNTY OF New York

I solemnly swear that I am a member of the firm of J. Berenson
New York State of New York; that said firm
Dividend owner and that I am the Dividend owner of said
(Corporation, partnership, or, I am the individual owner.) (Insert official title.)
that it is imperatively necessary that J. Berenson
(Name of applicant for passport.)

the countries hereinafter named in the interest of the above-named firm: Vladivostok (Russia)
Japan
(Insert the name of each country.)

the object of said visit to the countries above named is to Sell for export and
Purchase for Import.
(Insert business as applicant has in view.)

following articles of commerce East Indian materials and
fur and hardware
(Insert articles, whether purchased or otherwise.)

been engaged in business for for starting years; that J. Berenson
(Name of applicant for passport.)

been in the employ of said firm for for starting years, from _____, 10 _____, 19 _____, and that he has been personally known to this affiant for _____

that he is now employed on a Dividend owner
(State terms of employment: salary, or commission basis.)
not heretofore applied to the War Trade Board for Export and Import
(Is export or import license.)

never
(If license has been granted, give number and date; if not granted, explain.)
that J. Berenson expects to deal with the following firms in the

cities hereinbefore named:

Name of Firm.	Address.
<u>B. Kirschbaum</u>	<u>Vladivostok (Russia)</u>
<u>T. Ogawa</u>	<u>Yokohama (Japan)</u>

NOTE.—If there is not sufficient space to name in the space above all of the firms applicant expects to visit, they may be listed on the reverse.

I have read the foregoing affidavit and the statements therein are true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WITNESSES:
Samuel Siegel Joseph Berenson
(Signature of affiant.)

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 16 day of April 19 19
Antoinette J. Harnen
(Notary Public.)

[SEAL.] New York County, Clerk's No. 60
(Official title.)

NOTE.—The above affidavit must be executed before a notary public, clerk of court, or other officer commissioned or empowered to administer oaths in the State where executed and the seal of such officer must be affixed. The signature of a notary public or a justice of the peace without a seal will not be accepted.

Photo. 69. From the request of Joseph Berenson

AFFIDAVIT IN SUPPORT OF APPLICATION FOR A PASSPORT TO GO ABROAD ON COMMERCIAL BUSINESS.

EXECUTE IN DUPLICATE.

NOTE.—Before executing this affidavit read carefully NEW PASSPORT REGULATIONS on the back hereof, governing the issuance of passports to persons going abroad on commercial business.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

STATE OF New York
COUNTY OF New York

I solemnly swear that I am a member of the firm of H. Simianovsky & Co
(Name of firm.)
of 34 East 17th Street, City of New York, State of New York; that said firm is a Partnership
(Corporation, partnership, or, I am the individual owner.) and that I am the a co-partner
(Insert official title.) of said firm; that it is imperatively necessary that Meyer Jarumulowski
(Name of applicant for passport.)

visit the countries hereinafter named in the interest of the above-named firm: Denmark, Sweden, Norway
(Insert the name of each country.)

that the object of said visit to the countries above named is to sell for export and acquire
(Insert object for export, "to purchase for import," or outstanding claims purchase for import from England and other business as applicant has in view.)

the following articles of commerce Woolens, Cambrs, Linings shoes
(Insert all articles, whether manufactured or otherwise.)

that the above-named firm has been engaged in business for 25 years; that Meyer Jarumulowski
(Name of applicant for passport.)

has been in the employ of said firm for 3 years, from December, 1918, to January, 1919, and that he has been personally known to this affiant for 15 years; that he is now employed on a salary commission basis
(State terms of employment—salary, or commission basis.)

and heretofore applied to the War Trade Board for Export License
(Insert license number.)

and that Meyer Jarumulowski
(Name of applicant for passport.) expects to deal with the following firms in the countries hereinafter named:

Name of Firm.	Address.
<u>M. E. Brown Sons</u>	<u>Copenhagen, Denmark</u>
<u>Herman Gulley</u>	<u>Stockholm, Sweden</u>
<u>F. Eidenbens</u>	<u>Bergen, Norway</u>
<u>William Fureh</u>	<u>Bradford, England</u>

NOTE.—If there is not sufficient space to name in the space above all of the firms applicant expects to visit, they may be listed on the back hereof.

I have read the foregoing affidavit and the statements therein are true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WITNESSES:

Lester Simianovsky
Jacob M. Kahn
(Signature of affiant.)

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 28 day of January, 1919

[SEAL.]

Frederick J. [Signature]
Notary Public
Westchester County
New York

NOTE.—The above affidavit must be executed before a notary public, clerk of court, or other officer commissioned or empowered to administer oaths in the State where executed and the oath of each signer must be subscribed. The signature of a notary public or a justice of the peace without a seal will not be accepted.

Term Expires March 30, 1920

Photo. 70. From the request of Meyer Jarumulowski⁹¹

⁹¹ Cf. <http://wirtualnie.lomza.pl/wirtualnie/2021/11/08/lomzynscy-emigranci-stanislawa-bogusz-wlazo-2/?highlight=jarumulowski>

It is impossible to list all types of documents attached to applications – these are only examples. Without a doubt, they are a valuable source for genealogical and historical research. As mentioned earlier, **passport applications** were the basis for creating biographies of emigrants, other source documents can be used for the information contained in them.

Developed on the basis of:

“United States Passport Applications, 1795–1925,” database with images, *FamilySearch* (<https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:QKDN-23YM>; 16 March 2018), Boris Hurwitz, 1919; citing Passport Application, Massachusetts, United States, source certificate #134421, Passport Applications, January 2, 1906 – March 31, 1925, 970, NARA microfilm publications M1490 and M1372 (Washington D.C.: National Archives and Records Administration, n.d.).

“United States Passport Applications, 1795–1925,” database with images, *FamilySearch* (<https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:QVJG-RZ3S>; 16 March 2018), Frank Zalewski or Zalewsky, 1923; citing Passport Application, Poland, source certificate #337759, Passport Applications, January 2, 1906 – March 31, 1925, 2351, NARA microfilm publications M1490 and M1372 (Washington D.C.: National Archives and Records Administration, n.d.).

“United States Passport Applications, 1795–1925,” database with images, *FamilySearch* (<https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:QV5Y-Y1RQ>; 16 March 2018), Frank Paul Zatonski, 1921; citing Passport Application, Connecticut, United States, source certificate #85443, Passport Applications, January 2, 1906 – March 31, 1925, 1743, NARA microfilm publications M1490 and M1372 (Washington D.C.: National Archives and Records Administration, n.d.).

“United States Passport Applications, 1795–1925,” database with images, *FamilySearch* (<https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:QV5B-HVK5>; 16 March 2018), Frank Dobrowski, 1920; citing Passport Application, Michigan, United States, source certificate #8693, Passport Applications, January 2, 1906 – March 31, 1925, 1139, NARA microfilm publications M1490 and M1372 (Washington D.C.: National Archives and Records Administration, n.d.).

“United States Passport Applications, 1795–1925,” database with images, *FamilySearch* (<https://familysearch.org/>

ark:/61903/1:1:QV5Y-7NJ9: 16 March 2018), Franciszek Jasinski, 1924; citing Passport Application, New York, United States, source certificate #407065, Passport Applications, January 2, 1906 – March 31, 1925, 2499, NARA microfilm publications M1490 and M1372 (Washington D.C.: National Archives and Records Administration, n.d.).

“United States Passport Applications, 1795–1925,” database with images, *FamilySearch* (<https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:QKNT-KSNH>: 16 March 2018), Harry Elinovitz, 1920; citing Passport Application, New York, United States, source certificate #180795, Passport Applications, January 2, 1906 – March 31, 1925, 1098, NARA microfilm publications M1490 and M1372 (Washington D.C.: National Archives and Records Administration, n.d.).

“United States Passport Applications, 1795–1925,” database with images, *FamilySearch* (<https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:QKNT-KSF8>: 16 March 2018), Henry Eringer, 1920; citing Passport Application, New York, United States, source certificate #180787, Passport Applications, January 2, 1906 – March 31, 1925, 1098, NARA microfilm publications M1490 and M1372 (Washington D.C.: National Archives and Records Administration, n.d.).

“United States Passport Applications, 1795–1925,” database with images, *FamilySearch* (<https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:QV5Y-YN8H>: 16 March 2018), Henry Eringer, 1921; citing Passport Application, New York, United States, source certificate #77904, Passport Applications, January 2, 1906 – March 31, 1925, 1723, NARA microfilm publications M1490 and M1372 (Washington D.C.: National Archives and Records Administration, n.d.).

“United States Passport Applications, 1795–1925,” database with images, *FamilySearch* (<https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:QV5B-LH2G>: 16 March 2018), Henry Fainzig, 1920; citing Passport Application, New York, United States, source certificate #37434, Passport Applications, January 2, 1906 – March 31, 1925, 1215, NARA microfilm publications M1490 and M1372 (Washington D.C.: National Archives and Records Administration, n.d.).

“United States Passport Applications, 1795–1925,” database with images, *FamilySearch* (<https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:QV5B-NFCC>: 16 March 2018), Ignatz Brzozowski, 1919; citing Passport Application, Ohio, United States, source certificate #139866, Passport Applications, January 2, 1906 – March 31, 1925, 985, NARA microfilm publications

M1490 and M1372 (Washington D.C.: National Archives and Records Administration, n.d.).

“United States Passport Applications, 1795–1925,” database with images, *FamilySearch* (<https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:QV5B-SYQZ>; 16 March 2018), Ignatz Brzozowski, 1922; citing Passport Application, Ohio, United States, source certificate #118700, Passport Applications, January 2, 1906 – March 31, 1925, 1832, NARA microfilm publications M1490 and M1372 (Washington D.C.: National Archives and Records Administration, n.d.).

“United States Passport Applications, 1795–1925,” database with images, *FamilySearch* (<https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:QKDF-54M3>; 16 March 2018), Joseph Berenson, 1921; citing Passport Application, Japan, source certificate #59703, Passport Applications, January 2, 1906 – March 31, 1925, 1675, NARA microfilm publications M1490 and M1372 (Washington D.C.: National Archives and Records Administration, n.d.).

“United States Passport Applications, 1795–1925,” database with images, *FamilySearch* (<https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:QV5B-FBKQ>; 16 March 2018), Joseph Berenson, 1919; citing Passport Application, New York, United States, source certificate #130109, Passport Applications, January 2, 1906 – March 31, 1925, 958, NARA microfilm publications M1490 and M1372 (Washington D.C.: National Archives and Records Administration, n.d.).

“United States Passport Applications, 1795–1925,” database with images, *FamilySearch* (<https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:QV5B-KQ1Q>; 16 March 2018), Joseph Berenson, 1919; citing Passport Application, New York, United States, source certificate #77473, Passport Applications, January 2, 1906 – March 31, 1925, 755, NARA microfilm publications M1490 and M1372 (Washington D.C.: National Archives and Records Administration, n.d.).

“United States Passport Applications, 1795–1925,” database with images, *FamilySearch* (<https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:QVJP-4W54>; 16 March 2018), Joseph Berenson, 1915; citing Passport Application, New York, United States, source certificate #48721, Passport Applications, January 2, 1906 – March 31, 1925, 233, NARA microfilm publications M1490 and M1372 (Washington D.C.: National Archives and Records Administration, n.d.).

“United States Passport Applications, 1795–1925,” database with images, *FamilySearch* (<https://familysearch.org/>

ark:/61903/1:1:QVJG-BBL4: 16 March 2018), Joseph Berenson, 1916; citing Passport Application, New York, United States, source certificate #15013, Passport Applications, January 2, 1906 – March 31, 1925, Roll 285, NARA microfilm publications M1490 and M1372 (Washington D.C.: National Archives and Records Administration, n.d.).

“United States Passport Applications, 1795–1925,” database with images, *FamilySearch* (<https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:QV5B-KQ1Q>: 16 March 2018), Joseph Berenson, 1919; citing Passport Application, New York, United States, source certificate #77473, Passport Applications, January 2, 1906 – March 31, 1925, 755, NARA microfilm publications M1490 and M1372 (Washington D.C.: National Archives and Records Administration, n.d.).

“United States Passport Applications, 1795–1925,” database with images, *FamilySearch* (<https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:QVR2-GBYB>: 16 March 2018), Louis Rutkovsky, 1920; citing Passport Application, New York, United States, source certificate #33877, Passport Applications, January 2, 1906 – March 31, 1925, 1206, NARA microfilm publications M1490 and M1372 (Washington D.C.: National Archives and Records Administration, n.d.).

“United States Passport Applications, 1795–1925,” database with images, *FamilySearch* (<https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:QV5B-ZNBZ>: 16 March 2018), Louis R Saxon, 1919; citing Passport Application, New York, United States, source certificate #150494, Passport Applications, January 2, 1906 – March 31, 1925, 1013, NARA microfilm publications M1490 and M1372 (Washington D.C.: National Archives and Records Administration, n.d.).

“United States Passport Applications, 1795–1925,” database with images, *FamilySearch* (<https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:QV5Y-P5V2>: 16 March 2018), Louis Susman, 1922; citing Passport Application, Illinois, United States, source certificate #219453, Passport Applications, January 2, 1906 – March 31, 1925, 2101, NARA microfilm publications M1490 and M1372 (Washington D.C.: National Archives and Records Administration, n.d.).

“United States Passport Applications, 1795–1925,” database with images, *FamilySearch* (<https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:QKNT-XJ1Y>: 16 March 2018), Louis Susman, 1919; citing Passport Application, Illinois, United States, source certificate #84070, Passport Applications, January 2,

1906 – March 31, 1925, 782, NARA microfilm publications M1490 and M1372 (Washington D.C.: National Archives and Records Administration, n.d.).

“United States Passport Applications, 1795–1925,” database with images, *FamilySearch* (<https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:QV5Y-DLWB>: 16 March 2018), Mary Bakula, 1923; citing Passport Application, Poland, source certificate #342663, Passport Applications, January 2, 1906 – March 31, 1925, 2370, NARA microfilm publications M1490 and M1372 (Washington D.C.: National Archives and Records Administration, n.d.).

“United States Passport Applications, 1795–1925,” database with images, *FamilySearch* (<https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:QV5B-ZJJ9>: 16 March 2018), Morris Malina, 1920; citing Passport Application, New York, United States, source certificate #31869, Passport Applications, January 2, 1906 – March 31, 1925, 1200, NARA microfilm publications M1490 and M1372 (Washington D.C.: National Archives and Records Administration, n.d.).

“United States Passport Applications, 1795–1925,” database with images, *FamilySearch* (<https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:QV5B-S932>: 16 March 2018), Samuel Fedorowicz, 1922; citing Passport Application, New York, United States, source certificate #111026, Passport Applications, January 2, 1906 – March 31, 1925, 1812, NARA microfilm publications M1490 and M1372 (Washington D.C.: National Archives and Records Administration, n.d.).

“United States Passport Applications, 1795–1925,” database with images, *FamilySearch* (<https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:QKDN-3J99>: 16 March 2018), Solomon Rosenblum, 1920; citing Passport Application, New York, United States, source certificate #10880, Passport Applications, January 2, 1906 – March 31, 1925, 1145, NARA microfilm publications M1490 and M1372 (Washington D.C.: National Archives and Records Administration, n.d.).

“United States Passport Applications, 1795–1925,” database with images, *FamilySearch* (<https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:QV5B-CF7Z>: 16 March 2018), Stanislaus Albert Jastrzembski, 1920; citing Passport Application, Ohio, United States, source certificate #23096, Passport Applications, January 2, 1906 – March 31, 1925, 1177, NARA microfilm publications M1490 and M1372 (Washington D.C.: National Archives and Records Administration, n.d.).

“United States Passport Applications, 1795–1925,” database with images, *FamilySearch* (<https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:QV5Y-ZMDC>: 16 March 2018), Stanisław Rogiński, 1923; citing Passport Application, Poland, source certificate #245291, Passport Applications, January 2, 1906 – March 31, 1925, 2170, NARA microfilm publications M1490 and M1372 (Washington D.C.: National Archives and Records Administration, n.d.).

“United States Passport Applications, 1795–1925,” database with images, *FamilySearch* (<https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:QV5B-DXDS>: 16 March 2018), Teofil Kulesza, 1920; citing Passport Application, Delaware, United States, source certificate #187208, Passport Applications, January 2, 1906 – March 31, 1925, 1111, NARA microfilm publications M1490 and M1372 (Washington D.C.: National Archives and Records Administration, n.d.).

“United States Passport Applications, 1795–1925,” database with images, *FamilySearch* (<https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:QV5Y-BL3K>: 16 March 2018), Thomas Zacharzewski, 1921; citing Passport Application, Poland, source certificate #90207, Passport Applications, January 2, 1906 – March 31, 1925, 1756, NARA microfilm publications M1490 and M1372 (Washington D.C.: National Archives and Records Administration, n.d.).

“United States Passport Applications, 1795–1925,” database with images, *FamilySearch* (<https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:QV5B-ZWPN>: 16 March 2018), Thomas Zackarzewski, 1920; citing Passport Application, Michigan, United States, source certificate #39387, Passport Applications, January 2, 1906 – March 31, 1925, 1221, NARA microfilm publications M1490 and M1372 (Washington D.C.: National Archives and Records Administration, n.d.).

“United States Passport Applications, 1795–1925,” database with images, *FamilySearch* (<https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:QV5Y-YRZ5>: 16 March 2018), John Zablonowski, 1921; citing Passport Application, Illinois, United States, source certificate #74416, Passport Applications, January 2, 1906 – March 31, 1925, 1714, NARA microfilm publications M1490 and M1372 (Washington D.C.: National Archives and Records Administration, n.d.).

“United States Passport Applications, 1795–1925,” database with images, *FamilySearch* (<https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:QKDF-4759>: 16 March 2018), Anna Cwalinski, 1922; citing Passport Application, New Jersey, United States, source certificate #194178, Passport Applications, January 2,

1906 – March 31, 1925, 2034, NARA microfilm publications M1490 and M1372 (Washington D.C.: National Archives and Records Administration, n.d.).

“United States Passport Applications, 1795–1925,” database with images, *FamilySearch* (<https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:QKDF-RDKS>: 16 March 2018), Wladislaw Rogalski, 1922; citing Passport Application, Pennsylvania, United States, source certificate #145295, Passport Applications, January 2, 1906 – March 31, 1925, 1903, NARA microfilm publications M1490 and M1372 (Washington D.C.: National Archives and Records Administration, n.d.).

“United States Passport Applications, 1795–1925,” database with images, *FamilySearch* (<https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:QKDN-VDQP>: 16 March 2018), Meyer Jar-mulowsky, 1919; citing Passport Application, New York, United States, source certificate #63473, Passport Applications, January 2, 1906 – March 31, 1925, 700, NARA microfilm publications M1490 and M1372 (Washington D.C.: National Archives and Records Administration, n.d.).

7. U.S. military documents of emigrants. Military registration cards from World War I in the United States from 1917 to 1918 ⁹²

Another source for conducting research and obtaining information about our ancestors are military registration cards from the period of the First and Second World Wars.

Between 1917 and 1918, there were three conscript registrations in the United States. The first was held on 5 June 1917 for men aged 21–31 years. The second was held on June 5, 1918 for men who had reached the age of 21 since the first registration. The third began on 12 September 1918 for men aged 18–45.

In the resources of the National Archives there are cards of 24 million men. Arranged by local draft board by state, city, or county, and then alphabetically by last

⁹² Records of the Selective Service System from World War I in the United States, 1917–1918. Photo database NARA M1509. Washington: National Archives and Records Administration. Source: FamilySearch. <http://FamilySearch.org>.

name. The information contained in each registration is slightly different, but in general it contains very important personal data. They include sequential and serial numbers (assigned by a selective service system), full surname and first name, date and place of birth, race, nationality, occupation, personal description, date and signature of the person concerned and of the registrant.

It should be noted that not all men who were registered for conscription actually served in the army. In addition, they are not military service records and therefore do not contain any information about military service.

After the armistice of 11 November 1918 was signed, the Selective Handling System was closed. On March 31, 1919, all district commissions and medical advisory commissions were liquidated, and on May 21, 1919, the last state headquarters was closed. The Marshal General was discharged from service on July 15, 1919, thus definitively ending the operation of the Selective Service System of World War I⁹³.

Sample registration card from the period of World War I

REGISTRATION CARD		No. 243
1	Name in full: <i>Alexander Józef Trepanowski</i>	
2	Home address: <i>808 - 3rd Ave. MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN</i>	
3	Date of birth: <i>December 7th 1891</i>	
4	Are you (1) a natural born citizen, (2) a naturalized citizen, or an alien, (3) or have you declared your intention (specify which)? <i>Alien</i>	
5	Where were you born: <i>Jedwabne Longa Poland</i>	
6	If not a citizen, of what country are you a citizen or subject? <i>Russia</i>	
7	What is your present trade, occupation, or office? <i>Printer</i>	
8	By whom employed? <i>Kuryer Pub. Co</i>	
9	Where employed? <i>Milwaukee Wis</i>	
10	Have you a father, mother, or a wife and child, or a sister or brother under 18, dependent on you for support (specify which)? <i>Wife & 2 children</i>	
11	Married or single? (specify which)? <i>Married</i> Race (specify which)? <i>White</i>	
12	What military service have you had? Rank & branch: <i>none</i>	
13	The two closest next of kin: <i>Wife & 2 children</i>	

I affirm that I have verified above answers and that they are true.

Alexander Józef Trepanowski
 (Signature of registrant)

REGISTRAR'S REPORT	
1	Height, weight, or other physical characteristics: <i>Tall</i> Complexion, color of hair, eyes, or of skin: <i>Medium</i>
2	Color of eyes: <i>Brown</i> Color of hair: <i>Dark</i> Color of skin: <i>Light</i>
3	Has person last seen, by hand, foot, or both eyes, or is he otherwise disabled (specify)?

I certify that my answers are true, that the person registered has read his own answers, that I have witnessed his signature, and that all of his answers of which I have knowledge are true, except as follows:

John B. Skwirawski
 (Signature of registrar)

Precinct *4* Ward *8WARD*

City *MILWAUKEE* State *WISCONSIN* JUNE 5, 1917.
 (Date of registration)

Photo. 71. Alexander Józef Trepanowski's registration card from World War I. Date of registration June 5, 1917⁹⁴

⁹³ Source: <https://www.archives.gov/research/military/ww1/draft-registration>

⁹⁴ Source: <https://www.ancestry.com/discoveryui-content/view/71658119:6482?tid>

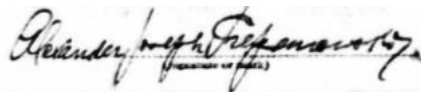
The registration card contains the following data of the registered person:

First page of the card

Issue 343

1. Surname and first name: Alexander Joseph Trepanowski age 26
2. Residence address: 808 – 3 Rd Ave Milwaukee, Wisconsin
3. Date of birth: 7 December 1891.
4. Status: foreigner
5. Place of birth: Jedwabne–Łomża, Poland
6. From which country he came: Russia (Poland during the Russian partition)⁹⁵
7. Occupation (if employed): printer
8. By whom employed: “Polish Courier”.
9. Maintenance: wife + 2 children
10. Marital status and race: married, white
11. Service in which military formation: none
12. Wife + 2 children

Handwritten signature:



The other side of the card:

1. Height: Tall, Silhouette: Medium ,
 2. Eye color: brown, hair: dark.
 3. Has person lost arm, leg, hand, eye, or is he obviously physically
- Declaration by the registrant:

I certify that my answers are true, that the person registered has read or has had read to him his own answers, that I have witnessed his signature or mark and that all of his answers of which I have knowledge of are true, except as follows:

..... (specify)

Signature of the registrant:

John Skwierawski

District: 4 Branch: 8 WARD

City: Milwaukee, State: Wisconsin

Date of registration: June 5, 1917

=&pid=&queryId=0a2095767ffd045ffc6ceb98435687ea&_phsrc=fjo14377&_phstart=successSource

⁹⁵ During the partitions, Poland did not exist on the map of Europe. The Łomża region and the entire eastern part of Poland remained under Russian rule.

World War I Draft Registration Card C—(12 September 1918)

REGISTRATION CARD									
SERIAL NUMBER								ORDER NUMBER	
1									
First name			Middle name			Family name			
2 PERMANENT HOME ADDRESS									
(No.) (Street or R.F.D. number) (City or town) (County) (State)									
Age by years		Date of Birth							
3		4							
(Month) (Day) (Year)									
RACE									
White		Negro		Oriental		Chinese		Indian	
5		6		7		8		9	
U.S. CITIZEN									
Native Born		Naturalized		Citizen by Election's Naturalization before Register's Registry		Declarant		Non-declarant	
10		11		12		13		14	
15 If not a citizen of the U.S., of what nation are you a citizen or subject?									
PRESENT OCCUPATION					EMPLOYER'S NAME				
16					17				
18 PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT OR BUSINESS									
(No.) (Street or R.F.D. number) (City or town) (County) (State)									
NEAREST RELATIVE									
19									
20									
Address									
(No.) (Street or R.F.D. number) (City or town) (County) (State)									
I AFFIRM THAT I HAVE VERIFIED ABOVE ANSWERS AND THAT THEY ARE TRUE.									
P.M.G.O. Form No. 1		(Registrant's signature or mark)							

REGISTRAR'S REPORT									
DESCRIPTION OF REGISTRANT									
HEIGHT			BUILD			COLOR OF EYES		COLOR OF HAIR	
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
29 Has person lost arm, leg, hand, eye, or is he obviously physically disabled? (SPECIFY)									
30 I certify that my answers are true, that the person registered has read or has had read to him his own answers, that I have witnessed his signature or mark and that all of his answers of which I have knowledge are true, except as follows:									
Signature of Registrar									
Date of Registration									
(The stamp of the local board having jurisdiction of the area in which the registrant has his permanent home shall be placed in this box)									

Photo. 72. Blank World War I military registration card form⁹⁶

We can also find documents from the times of World War I, testifying to the service of our ancestor in the Polish Army formed in France. They contain a number of important information for genealogical research, as well as constitute extremely valuable souvenir material.

In April 1917, the United States declared war on Germany, and Ignacy Paderewski called for the creation of a 100,000-strong Polish Force within the United States Army. Initially, this was unrealistic, because Americans saw serving in the US armed forces as a great opportunity to "Americanize" various immigrant groups. In June 1917, the President of France signed a decree on the creation of the Polish Army in France, but only 2,000 soldiers were recruited in Europe. The compromise between the French and American governments allowed those Poles who had not yet become American citizens to enlist. Citizens subject to American conscription and employed in positions necessary for hostilities were not allowed to join the emerging army. By February 1918, there were 48 recruitment centers in the United States.

⁹⁶ <https://www.familytree.com/wp-content/uploads/2016/12/WWi-reg-card-3rd.jpg>

Kosciuszko's camp at Niagara on the Lake in Ontario, Canada, commanded by Canadian Colonel Arthur D. Le Pan, played an important role in the creation of the Polish Army. Of the 25,000 who entered the camp, almost 23,000 volunteers sailed to France. This number may seem small, considering the four million Polish-speaking U.S. citizens. However, it should be remembered that only men under 21 and over 31 years of age could volunteer. All others were responsible for conscription into the U.S. armed forces, and about 300,000 Poles volunteered or were drafted into the army.

On December 28, 1917, Polish newspaper headlines in the United States announced that the first Polish troops from America had landed in France. These two groups departed New York on 16 and 19 December on the ships Niagara and Touraine. They were welcomed in ports on the west coast of France, as were other groups of volunteers who arrived until the beginning of 1919. Due to the fact that General Józef Haller took command of the armed forces in October 1918 and later in April and May 1919 he moved the army to Poland, the units of Polish soldiers were called Haller's Army or the Blue Army – from the color of the soldiers' uniforms.



Photo. 73. Polish Army Recruitment Center in Louis, MO 1917–1918
Photographer: JJ Belka⁹⁷

⁹⁷ Źródło: https://www.polishmuseumofamerica.org/wp-content/uploads/virtual_exhibit/vex1/toc.htm

Document 1.

Act of notification to the Polish Army in France

18676
2056-

Numer Porządkowy
Komisyj Wojskowej

ARMIA POLSKA WE FRANCJI

Numer Porządkowy
Centrum Rekrutacyjnego

AKT ZGŁOSZENIA DO ARMII POLSKIEJ WE FRANCJI.

Centrum Rekrutacyjne No. 3 miasteczko Wish. Stan Wish.

Imię i Nazwisko Ochotnika Ryszard Archański

Wiek 23 lat, urodzony dnia 15 miesiąca marca roku 1885

w miejscowości Stonimierz (gmina lub miasto powiat, gubernia lub prowincja).

Stan żonaty dzieci 1

Obecny adres #82 - 32 (numer domu, ulica, miasto i stan).

Adres najbliższego krewnego w Ameryce Harper, 12-32 (nazwisko, numer, ulica, miasto i stan).

Adres najbliższego krewnego w Polsce Jan Samanica (nazwisko, gmina, miasto, powiat, gubernia lub prowincja).

Czy jest obywatelem Stanów Zjednoczonych Ameryki (drugie papierozy) nie (tak lub nie)

Służył w armii nie rodzaj broni nie przez lat nie

Wystąpił z wojska w stopniu nie

Do jakiej Polskiej organizacji należał w Ameryce nie

Jestli do Sokolej, jak długo nie i jaki pełni w niej urząd nie

Zawód (zajęcie) rolnik obecne zatrudnienie ochotnik

Wzrost 159 cm Brwi nie

Włosy ciemne Oczy niebieskie

Nos nie Zęby nie

Twara nie Podbródek nie

Waga 145 Znaki szczególne nie

Przesłany ze Stacji Rekrutacyjnej w nie za numerem nie

Uwagi szczególne nie

DEKLARACJA OCHOTNIKA.

Ja niżej podpisany pragnę walczyć o wolność i niepodległość zjednoczonej Polski, wstępując w szeregi Armii Polskiej we Francji z własnej woli i przyrzekam władzom wojskowym bezwarunkowe posłuszeństwo. Tak mi do pomocy Bóg!

Przyrzekam być gotowym do wyjazdu dnia 191

Po przeczytaniu treści Aktu Zgłoszenia do Armii Polskiej, podpisem moim potwierdzam, że wszystkie powyższe oświadczenia moje są prawdziwe.

Ryszard Archański
własnoręczny podpis ochotnika

Niniejszą deklarację wypełniono i podpisano w mojej obecności dnia 28 miesiąca grudnia roku 191

Officer Rekrutacyjny

Ochotnik został wysłany do obozu w nie No. Listy Transportowej nie

dnia nie miesiąca nie roku 191

Na koszt utrzymania ochotnik otrzymał nie

Ryszard Archański
Własnoręczny podpis ochotnika.

Officer Centrum Rekrutacyjnego

FORMULARZ C.

Photo. 74. Act of notification to the Polish Army in France

Original spelling.

POLISH ARMY IN FRANCE

Recruitment center order number: 2056

Act of notification to the Polish Army in France

Recruiting Center No. 3, Detroit, Michigan

Volunteer name: **Piotr Archacki**

Age: **23 years**, born on the **15th**, month of **March**, year **1895**

in the village: "**Siemnierowy**", **parish and governorate of Łomża** (it is about **Siemień-Rowy** – village in the administrative district of Łomża community, within Łomża County, Podlaskie Voivodeship, in north-eastern Poland.

Marital status: **married**, children: **one**

Current Address: **# 82-32 Street W. Detroit**

Address of closest relative in US: **Marya Archacka**⁹⁸ – **wife**, address: **# 82-32 Street W. Detroit**.

Address of the closest relative in Poland: **Aleksander Archacki** – **brother**.

Guberniya??? Russia⁹⁹

Is he a citizen of the United States of America: **no**

He served in the army: **no**

To which organization does it belong in America: National Union of Polonia.

If to Sokola, how long ---- and what office does it hold----

Occupation (occupation): farmer, current employment: worker

Height: 5 feet 61/2 inches, eyebrows: light

Hair: mistake, eyes: ???

Nose: ????, teeth: healthy

Face: ????, chin:-----

Weight: 145 pounds Special features: -----

Sent from the recruitment station in:..... after the number -----

Special remarks: his wife dismissed him with her signature for office service.

Volunteer declaration:

I, the undersigned, desiring to fight for the freedom and independence of a united Poland, join the Polish Army in France of my own free will, and promise unconditional obedience to the military authorities. So help me God!

I promise to be ready to leave on December 2, 1918.

.....*Piotr Archacki*.....
własnoręczny podpis ochotnika.

After reading the Act of Notification to the Polish Army, I confirm with my signature that all the above statements are true.

⁹⁸ Marianna Archacka z domu Kuśmierczyk ur. 8 maja 1897 r. w Polsce, woj. mazowieckie.

⁹⁹ Polska jako kraj w okresie zaborów nie istniała na mapie Europy.

This declaration was completed and signed in my presence on November 28, 1918.

Recruitment officer: Z? Nowicki in Detroit, Michigan.

The volunteer was sent to the camp in: No transport list:

Date: Month: Year: 191....

For the cost of living, the volunteer received: \$... ..

Volunteer's own signature: Piotr Archacki

Recruitment Center Officer: Z? Nowicki

Form C

18676

ARMIA POLSKA WE FRANCYI

Kw

Numer porządkowy ... 3056
Dnia ... 28 ... 191... 8

KARTA ZGŁOSZENIOWA OCHOTNIKA.

Centrum lub Stacja Rekrutacyjna No. 3... Miejscowość ... Detroit Mich
Imię i Nazwisko Ochotnika ... Piotr Archacki
Adres ... 82-32-th St
Stan (kawaler, żonaty, wdowiec) ... Żonaty ... dzieci ... 1
Czy w razie wstąpienia do Armii Polskiej we Francji rodzina będzie miała środki do życia ...
tak
Czy jest obywatelem Stanów Zjednoczonych (drugie papiery) ... nie ... (tak lub nie)
Wiek ... 23 lat Waga ... 160 funtów, Wzrost ... 5 stóp ... 6 1/2 cal.
Wzrost ... 5 stóp ... 6 1/2 cal.
Przyrzekam być gotowym do wyjazdu dnia ... 12-25-18
Podpis Ochotnika ... Piotr Archacki
Podpis Ochotnika do przyjęcia
Podpis Oficera lub Sierżanta Rekrutacyjnego

Niżej podpisani oświadczają, że wyżej wymieniony ochotnik zasługuje w zupełności na przyjęcie do szeregów Armii Polskiej we Francji.

Za komitet obywatelski.

Wyżej wymienionego Ochotnika wysyłam do Centrum Rekrutacyjnego w
dnia miesiąca 191...

Oficer lub Sierżant Rekrutacyjny.

FORMULARZ A.

Photo. 75. Application card of volunteer Piotr Archacki

Document 2.
Medical examination report

18376

POLISH ARMY IN FRANCE.
MEDICAL EXAMINATION REPORT

(Applicant Stripped).

Name in full Archieki prof No. of Application 2056
Height 5-5 inches
Weight 145 lbs.
Vision—
Right eye OK
Left eye OK
Hearing—
Right ear OK
Left ear OK
Chest measurement:
At Expiration 37 inches
At Inspiration 40 inches
(Fully expanded).

General examinations (head, chest, abdomen, extremities):

Remarks: OK

I certify that I have carefully examined the applicant and have correctly reported above the result of my examination, and to the best of my judgement and belief

"he is { qualified for acceptance for enlistment at the { auxiliary } service in the Polish Army in France ;
"he is not { front

S. J. Cyma
(Signature of Army Medical Officer or Civilian practitioner, as the case may be).

Place Szczecin
Date 11-27-18

(*Strike out words not applicable.)

FORM. B.

Photo. 76. Medical examination card confirming good vision and hearing

Document 3.

Statement by the volunteer's wife

13076

Armia Polska
we Francji
Centrum Rekrutacyjne



No. 3.

Polish Army
in France
Recruiting Centre

661 Forest Ave. E., Detroit, Mich.

22 Listopada. 1918

Ja niżej podpisana, żona Piotra Archackiego,
zezwalam teniż na wstąpienie do Armii Polskiej
we Francji, i od dnia dzisiejszego nie mam do niego,
ani też do władz polskich rekrutacyjnych żadnej
pretencji o utrzymanie. Co stwierdzam własnoręcznie
podpisem.

Maryjanna Archacka
Podpis żony.

Julia Kraszewska
Podpis świadka

Photo. 77. Declaration of Piotr Archacki's wife allowing her to join the Polish Army

POLISH ARMY IN FRANCYI
Recruitment Center No. 3
661 Forest Avenue E. Detroit, Michigan

November 22, 1918

I, the undersigned, wife of Piotr Archacki, allow him to join the Polish Army in France, and from this day forward, I have no claim to him or to the Polish authorities for maintenance, which I confirm with my own signature.

Marianna Archacka
(wife's signature)

Julia Kraszewska
(witness signature)

Document 4.

Passenger lists of Polish Army soldiers in France, returning to the USA

Sheet No. _____		PASSENGER LIST OF ORGANIZATIONS AND INDIVIDUALS RETURNING TO THE UNITED STATES			
Class _____		INSTRUCTIONS			
Separate lists of TWELVE COPIES EACH will be accomplished by each company or detachment commander as follows: 1st Class: Officers arranged according to Rank, Honor, Army Field Clerk, Field Clerk, O. M. C., Civilian Employees. Names to be numbered consecutively beginning with No. 1. 2nd Class: Non-commissioned Officers down to and including Color Sergeant (See A. R. Par. 9). 3rd Class: All enlisted men below Color Sergeant (A. R. Par. 9), arranged according to usual formation of the Company, that is BY SQUADS. This form when used to list CASUAL military passengers will be accomplished in like manner, but within each class all names will be sub-grouped under the following headings with reference to the reason for their return, not more than one such sub-group being listed on the same sheet: (1) Deceased, (2) Sick and Wounded, (3) Prisoners, (4) For Duty, (5) On Leave or Furlough, (6) Miscellaneous. The word "Casual" and the name of the group will be entered in the space provided for name of organization, and the Embarkation Personnel Adjutant will sign his name in the space provided for the signature of organization commander.					
To be filled in by company or detachment commander	Give full name of organization including company and regimental designation	Name of vessel		Date of sailing	To be filled in by Detachment Personnel Adjutant, U. S. A.
To be filled in by Embarkation Personnel Adjutant, A.E.F.	Name of vessel	Port of sailing	Date of sailing	Port of arrival	Date of arrival
NAME AND SERVICE NUMBER HENDERSON, HARRIS F. 1,234,567		Is it in full? (Yes, No, Temp.)	NAME Last First Middle Initial Suffix	NOTIFY IN CASE OF EMERGENCY (Give name in full, for example: Mrs. Mary A. Smith)	ADDRESS (Number, Street, City and State) Do not abbreviate.
Leave double space between entries. All typewriting must be in CAPITAL LETTERS.					
1	HENDERSON, STANLEY	DET.	ALL IN CARE OF AMERICAN CONSUL WARSAW POLAND		
2	DEBOWSKI, ANTONI	"			
4	DEBOWSKI, ANTONI	"			
5	WILKON, JONAS	"			
6	ARCHACKI, PIOTR	PRIVATE			
45	MOLODINE, JOHN				
46	MOLODINE, MIKE				
Total Officers _____		A Total of Twelve Copies of Passenger List are required distributed as follows:			
Total Field Clerks _____		6 to Personnel Adjutant Port of Embarkation A. E. F.			
Total Civilian _____		6 to Personnel Adjutant Port of Detachment U. S. A.			
Total Enlisted Men _____		1 Retained by Company or Unit Commander			
Total Passengers _____					
This recapitulation to be made on first sheet only		Signature of Organization Commander _____ (Rank) _____			

DECLASSIFIED
Authority NND 785095

Photo. 78. A fragment of the passenger list of S.S. Pocahontas transporting Polish Army in France soldiers returning to the USA.

On the print of the passenger letter of the ship transporting the Polish Army soldiers returning to the USA in France, in addition to the names of returning soldiers (sometimes with wives and children), we will find the following information:

1. Full name of the organization with the designation of the company and regiment: **Polish Army grouped in the city of Modlin**

2. Ship name: **"Pocahontas"**

3. Date of departure: **2 April 1920**

4. Harbor: **Danzig** (Gdansk)

5. Port of arrival: **Hoboken, New Jersey**

6. Date of arrival: **21 April 1920**

World War II registration cards

In 1940, Congress passed a new version of the Selective Service Act in preparation for U.S. involvement in World War II. After the United States entered World War II, a new Selective Service Act required all men between the ages of 18 and 64 to register for conscription.

The fourth registration of conscripts began on April 27, 1942, and included men aged 45-64, born between April 27, 1877 and February 16, 1897.

The purpose of this registration was to collect information about the industrial abilities and skills of men between the ages of 45 and 64. The registration of these individuals was not intended for military service, but to conduct a complete inventory of the labor resources in the United States that could be used for national service during World War II. The information appearing on the cards was provided by the registered person, but was entered into the form by the registrar. To eliminate errors in the record, each person signed their card, thus certifying that the information was correct.

This collection is part of the State Archives Registration Team 147, Files of the Selective Service System. The United States World War II Draft Registration Cards, 1942 collection contains an index and images of registration cards that have been made available courtesy of Ancestry.com.

REGISTRATION CARD—(Men born on or after April 28, 1877 and on or before February 16, 1897)

SERIAL NUMBER U-1982 1. NAME (Print) TREPANOWSKI ORDER NUMBER

BRONISLAW (First) TREPANOWSKI (Last)

2. PLACE OF RESIDENCE (Print) 537 E. 147 ST. Bx N.Y.

(Number and street) (Town, township, village, or city) (County) (State)

[THE PLACE OF RESIDENCE GIVEN ON THE LINE ABOVE WILL DETERMINE LOCAL BOARD JURISDICTION; LINE 2 OF REGISTRATION CERTIFICATE WILL BE IDENTICAL]

3. MAILING ADDRESS (SAME)

(Mailing address if other than place indicated on line 2. If same insert word same)

4. TELEPHONE / 5. AGE IN YEARS 60 6. PLACE OF BIRTH Łomża

DATE OF BIRTH 9-3-1882 (Town or county)

(Month) (Day) (Year) POLAND (State or country)

7. NAME AND ADDRESS OF PERSON WHO WILL ALWAYS KNOW YOUR ADDRESS

JOSEPHINE TREPANOWSKI - 537 E. 147 ST. Bx. N.Y.C.

8. EMPLOYER'S NAME AND ADDRESS None employed

9. PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT OR BUSINESS

(Number and street or R. F. D. number) (Town) (County) (State)

I AFFIRM THAT I HAVE VERIFIED ABOVE ANSWERS AND THAT THEY ARE TRUE.

10-75020-2 Bronisław Trepanowski

DS. 16. 16. FORM 1 (Revised 4-1-42) (over)

Photo. 79. Registration card of Bronisław Trepanowski¹⁰⁰

The above sample registration card from the Second World War contains the details of the registered person:

Name: Bronisław Trepanowski
 Place of residence:
 537 E 147 Street, Bronx, New York
 Age in years: 60 years
 Place of birth: Łomża
 Date of birth: 3 September 1882

Name and address of person who
 who will always know your address:
 Josephine Trepanowski

Name: Bronisław Trepanowski
 Place of residence:
 537 E 147 Street, Bronx, New York
 in years: 60 years
 Place of birth: Łomża
 Date of birth 3 September
 1882

Name and address of the person
 will always know your address:
 Józefa Trepanowski – wife

¹⁰⁰ Źródło: https://www.ancestry.com/discoveryui-content/view/7264820:1002?tid=&pid=&queryId=d927bfaa7c3d92b68cc28b00180bc696&_phsrc=fjo14374&_phstart=successSource

REGISTRAR'S REPORT						
DESCRIPTION OF REGISTRANT						
RACE	HEIGHT (Approx.)		WEIGHT (Approx.)		COMPLEXION	
White	5-6 1/2		164		Sallow	
	EYES		HAIR		Light	✓
Negro	Blue		Blonde	✓	Ruddy	
	Gray		Red		Dark	
Oriental	Hazel		Brown		Freckled	
	Brown	✓	Black		Light brown	
Indian	Black		Gray		Dark brown	
			Bald		Black	
Filipino						

Other obvious physical characteristics that will aid in identification.....
N.O.N.E

I certify that my answers are true; that the person registered has read or has had read to him his own answers; that I have witnessed his signature or mark and that all of his answers of which I have knowledge are true, except as follows:

.....

.....

.....
Taché de la
 (Signature of registrar)

Registrar for Local Board.....
 77 (Number) (City or county) N.Y. (State)

Date of registration.....

Local Board No. 77 23
 1029 East 163rd Street 005
 Bronx 59 New York 077
 (STAMP OF LOCAL BOARD)

(The stamp of the Local Board having jurisdiction of the registrant shall be placed in the above space)

16-21630-1

Photo. 80. The second page of Bronislaw Trepanowski's registration card¹⁰¹

Gender: Male	Gender: male
Race: White	Race: White
Birth Date: Sep 3, 1882	Date of birth: September 3, 1882
Birth Place: Lomza, Poland	Place of birth: Łomża, Poland
Residence Place:	Place of residence:
Bronx, New York (City), United States	Bronx, New York (City), United States
Military Draft Date: 1942	Registration Date: 01.05. 1942

¹⁰¹ Źródło: https://www.ancestry.com/discoveryui-content/view/7264820:1002?tid=&pid=&queryId=d927bfaa7c3d92b68cc28b00180bc696&_phsrc=fjo143748&_phstart=successSource

The Selective Service Act was due to expire in 1947, but it was renewed by Congress and President Harry Truman. Lists of U.S. Navy Sailors Called Up

REPORT OF CHANGES
of U. S. S. BEBAS (DE-10)
COMMISSIONING day of 15 MAY, 1943, date of sailing
from to

1	2 NAMES (If substantially changed without report to sailing, with surname in full and the first name written in full)	3 SERVICE NUMBERS (If the service number must appear on application to sailing)	4 Dates of Discharge			5 Place of Discharge			
			10	9	8				
1	STEWARTSON, John H. Jr.	203 26 13	USNR	MoM2e	Y-6	10	9	42	Boston, Mass.
2	STRONG, Samuel B.	299 99 21	OM1e	USNR		11	8	39	Chicago, Ill.
3	STRUZIK, Chester F.	202 65 24	USNR	S2e	Y-6	11	28	42	Boston, Mass.
4	SURACI, Matthew (n.)	262 21 75	WT1e	USNR		6	27	41	Raleigh, N.C.
5	SWARINGER, Robert C.	556 18 77	USNR	MoM2e	Y-6	8	A	42	Jacksonville Fla.
6	TRICHMILLER, William F.	724 78 04	USNR	MoM2e	Y-2	9	8	42	Chicago, Ill.
7	TITTA, William (n.)	642 73 09	USNR	F1e	Y-6	10	19	42	New Haven, Conn.
8	TREPANOWSKI, Henry J.	710 63 83	USNR	S2e	Y-6	12	28	42	New York, N.Y.
9	VANCE, William A.	133 86 83	USNR	CG3d(PA)		11	A	38	Philadelphia, Pa.
10	VAUGHN, William H.	575 06 66	USNR	GM3e	Y-6	10	15	42	Columbia, S.C.
11	VIERHUTZ, Marvin C.	648 70 07	S2e	USNR		11	3	42	Omaha, Neb.
12	WATKINS, Raymond W.	657 21 98	USNR	S2e	Y-6	11	7	42	Raleigh, N.C.
13	WELCH, Luther A.	274 82 19	S2e	USNR		6	25	42	New Orleans La.
14	WHALLEY, Thomas R.	316 94 74	SM3e	USNR		10	30	42	Omaha, Neb.
15	WIGGIN, Thomas J.	201 71 76	SoM3e	USNR		2	26	40	Boston, Mass.

6 Branch of Service	7 Standard, Unstandard, Special, Unspecial, or other designation of duty or rate	8 Date of Commission or Rating	9 From: (If sailing from which vessel, to what vessel or station assigned, where discharged and number of days' leave, if granted, and number of days' leave, if granted, of the vessel, give place of duty. If paragraph, give number of vessel and date of sailing)	
1	V-6 USNR	Rec. ✓	5-15-43	From: MOB, NORFOLK, VA.
2	USNR	Rec. ✓	5-15-43	From: MOB, NORFOLK, VA.
3	V-6 USNR	Rec. ✓	5-15-43	From: MOB, NORFOLK, VA.
4	USNR	Rec. ✓	5-15-43	From: SGTG, MIAMI, FLA.
5	V-6 USNR	Rec. ✓	5-15-43	From: MOB, NORFOLK, VA.
6	Y-2 USNR	Rec. ✓	5-15-43	From: MOB, NORFOLK, VA.
7	V-6 USNR	Rec. ✓	5-15-43	From: MOB, NORFOLK, VA.
8	V-6 USNR	Rec. ✓	5-15-43	From: MOB, NORFOLK, VA.
9	USNR	Rec. ✓	5-15-43	From: MOB, NORFOLK, VA.
10	V-6 USNR	Rec. ✓	5-15-43	From: MOB, NORFOLK, VA.
11	USNR	Rec. ✓	5-15-43	From: MOB, NORFOLK, VA.
12	V-6 USNR	Rec. ✓	5-15-43	From: MOB, NORFOLK, VA.
13	USNR	Rec. ✓	5-15-43	From: MOB, NORFOLK, VA.
14	USNR	Rec. ✓	5-15-43	From: MOB, NORFOLK, VA.
15	USNR	Rec. ✓	5-15-43	From: Flt. Snd. School, Key West, Fla.

This form is to be submitted by commanding officers of all ships and stations, whenever any ship or station is decommissioned, where discharged and number of days' leave, if granted, and number of days' leave, if granted, of the vessel, give place of duty. If paragraph, give number of vessel and date of sailing.

Photo. 81. List of U.S. Navy seamen called up for service on the destroyer USS Bebas (DE-10) item 8 Trepanowski Henry J.¹⁰²

¹⁰² Źródło: https://www.ancestry.com/discoveryui-content/view/28226045:1143?tid=&pid=&queryId=da93141ec3b722aad57631bea5811709&_phsrc=fjo14380&_phstart=successSource

Embarkation report
Date: 28 December 1942
Item. 8 TREPANOWSKI Henry John
Service number: 710 63 83
Assignment Number: USNR S2c V-6 New York

United States Federal Census

The main purpose of the United States (US) census, as defined in the Constitution, is to provide statistical information necessary for a reliable distribution of seats in the House of Representatives, i.e. the lower house of Congress, and for the distribution of federal budget funds among states and administrative units in proportion to the number of their inhabitants. This distinguishes the US census from the general censuses and housing censuses in other countries, whose purpose is usually limited to estimating the size of the population (denoted as N) and providing material for the development of sample survey (survey) surveys, which is also one of the purposes of the US census.

U.S. censuses are a powerful database of citizen statistics and are of interest to experts in many disciplines – in addition to statistics, demographers, political scientists, sociologists and historians.

For genealogists, American censuses are a very important source of information about ancestors. Thanks to the available censuses, it is possible to find and obtain a lot of interesting information about Polish immigrants who settled in the United States in the first half of the twentieth century. The information recorded in census forms can form the basis of extensive genealogical research.

Regardless of which census we come across, we can look for the next generations by going back or moving forward.

The first Federal Census of the United States was conducted in 1790 and has been conducted regularly every ten years by a specially appointed government agency United States Census Bureau (officially Bureau of the

Census) – a government agency within the United States Department of Commerce that is responsible for United States censuses and other statistical compilations.

The censuses include every citizen regardless of status or right to vote.

Due to the 72-year restriction of access to census data (data on specific persons are confidential by law for a period of 72 years), the last census forms can be obtained from 1950. This inventory was published on April 1, 2022.

The National Archives has census schedules from 1790 to 1950, most of which have been digitized and are available online.



Photo. 82. Census enumerator at work

Over the years, the appearance of census forms has changed and the scope of information contained in the questionnaire questions has been modified. Not all inventory sheets have survived. For example, some sheets from 1890 were destroyed in a fire. Those that survived

Below are examples of forms from 1880, 1900, 1910, 1920, 1930, 1940, 1950.

Photo. 83. Sample census sheet from 1880.

Photo. 84. Sheet of the twelfth United States census, 1900

1910 United States Federal Census

On April 15, 1910, the thirteenth U.S. Census began, covering 95-97 percent of the population.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
THIRTEENTH CENSUS OF THE UNITED STATES: 1910-POPULATION

STATE: Massachusetts COUNTY: Suffolk DISTRICT: 1 SUB-DISTRICT: 1

NAME OF ENUMERATOR: John J. [illegible] NAME OF HOUSEHOLD HEAD: [illegible] DATE OF CENSUS: April 15, 1910

NAME OF HOUSEHOLD: [illegible] ADDRESS: [illegible]

NAME	SEX	AGE	RACE	MARRIED	SINGLE	WIDOW	ORPHAN	HEAD	WIFE	CHILD	GRANDCHILD	OTHER
<u>John</u>	<u>M</u>	<u>35</u>	<u>W</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
<u>Mary</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>32</u>	<u>W</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
<u>Elizabeth</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>W</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>

Photo. 85. Sample census form from 1910

What information will we find in the inventory sheets?

The worksheet header contains the name of the department:

Department of Commerce and Labor - census office Thirteenth United States Census: 1910

The name of the state, county, municipality or other division of the county, the date of the census, the name and first name of the census enumerator, the district number and the census sheet number are further indicated

The columns on the form contain the following information about the person in the census:

1. Location

The entry in this column shows where the person lived at the time of the census.

The column contains the street name and the number of the building, apartment and family number in the order of the census.

2. Name

The entries in this column contain the surname and first name of the person being written. Sometimes you can meet with diminutives of names, diminutive (e.g.: "Betty" or "Lizzie" from the name Elizabeth) or initials ("T.J."). Names were typed to make sure that the person was included in the census and was not mentioned twice. The census does not include the maiden names of the women and the names of the parents. However, sometimes it is possible to deduce from it what the maiden name was (looking at the degree of kinship) when the parents of a married woman lived in the same household. The data contained in the census will also not determine the biological parents of the adopted person.

3. Relation

Entries in the census show the relation of individual people living in a common household to the "host" – the head of the family. This also applies to tenants, maids, close or distant relatives living together with the family.

For example:

Rudkowski George – head, 46 years old

Rudkowski Molly – wife, 49 years old

Rutkowski Joseph – son, 24 years old

Rutkowski Annie – daughter, age 16

George Rutkowski Jr. – son of 7 years

Borkowski John – boarder, guest, age 21

Rutkowski Joseph – nephew, 24 years old

Personal Description

The column divided into parts shall contain the following information:

4. Gender,
5. Skin color or race,
6. Age – (the exact date of birth is not shown in the census, but the age on the day of the census is given in relation to the "age on the last birthday".
7. Marital status
8. The number of years of marriage,
9. Number of children born,
10. Number of living children (information on women)

Nativity – indigenous origin.

The column divided into parts shall contain the following information:

11. Place of birth (state or country) of the person recorded,
12. Place of birth (state or country) of the father of the person being recorded,
13. Place of birth (state or country) of the mother of the person being recorded,

Citizenship

The column, divided into two parts, contains the following information:

14. The year of emigration to the United States,
15. Whether and when naturalization was obtained, if the person was not a citizen was entered: alien.
16. Is he able to speak English, if not, what language he speaks.

Occupation

The column divided into parts in contains the following information:

17. Profession or specific type of work performed by this person: salesman, laborer, etc.
18. The general nature of the industry, company or establishment in which the person works, e.g. a store, farm, etc.
19. Whether he has an employer or is self-employed;
20. Has he been unemployed since April 13, 1910?
21. Number of weeks without work in 1909

Education

22. Can he read,
23. Can he write,
24. Did he attend school in September 1909?

Ownership of home

25. House / apartment own or rented,
26. Whether it is mortgaged;
27. Farm or house;
28. Farm number;
29. Whether he served in the Union Army, Confederate Army, or Navy;
30. Is he blind to both eyes;
31. Whether he is deaf or mute.

1920 United States Federal Census

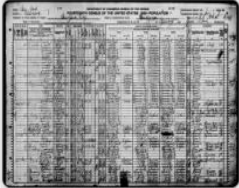
Photo. 86. Sample census form from 1920¹⁰³ The census sheet from January 1920 contains 29 columns, in which similar data as in the previous census from 1910 are placed.

When searching for a specific person in the U.S. census, we may sometimes encounter difficulties in finding them. This was the case with my grandfather's brother, Bronisław Trepanowski, whose name was incorrectly indexed in the 1920 census. It was only when his wife's name was entered into the search engine that it found the census sheet and got acquainted with the data it contains. The names of other family members in the same household were also indexed incorrectly.

In the list of household members of Bronisław Trepanowski's family included in the census of inhabitants from 1920, I also found my grandfather Władysław Trepanowski (Fladislaw Trepanaski). This information allowed me to determine the period of my grandfather's stay in the United States (he left Poland in April 1914, the next information from Polish sources comes from a public announcement supplementing the Official Journal of the

¹⁰³ Źródło: https://www.ancestry.com/discoveryui-content/view/32368062:6061?tid=&pid=&queryId=07638443ddc3f2a02f5688d3780e176e&c_phsrc=fjo14722&_phstart=successSource

Ministry of Justice from 1921 and contains information about the opening of a grocery and colonial store on January 1, 1921., existing in Łomża at 6 Zamiejska Street, owned by my grandfather, Władysław Trepanowski.)



Josephina Trepanaski

in the 1920 United States Federal Census

Name:	Josephina Trepanaski [Josephine Trepanaski]
Age:	38
Birth Year:	abt 1882
Birthplace:	Russia Poland
Home in 1920:	Manhattan Assembly District 3, New York, New York
Street:	West 40th Street
Residence Date:	1920
Race:	White
Gender:	Female
Immigration Year:	1913
Relation to Head of House:	Wife
Marital Status:	Married
Spouse's Name:	Branislava Trepanaski
Father's Birthplace:	Russia Poland [Russia;Poland]
Mother's Birthplace:	Russia;Poland [Russia Poland]
Native Tongue:	Polish
Able to Speak English:	Yes
Occupation:	None
Naturalization Status:	Alien
Able to read:	Yes
Able to Write:	Yes
Neighbors:	View others on page

Household Members	Age	Relationship
Branislava Trepanaski	39	Head
Josephina Trepanaski	38	Wife
Sophie Trepanaski	10	Daughter
Eddy Trepanaski	8	Son
Eunice Trepanaski	4	Daughter
Blanche Trepanaski	0	Daughter
Fladislav Trepanaski	49	Brother

Photo. 87. Example of misindexed data¹⁰⁴

¹⁰⁴ Źródło: https://www.ancestry.com/discoveryui_content/view/32368062:6061?tid=&pid=&queryId=07638443ddc3f2a02f5688d3780e176e&c_phsrc=fjo14723&_phstart=successSource

In the name written in the census sheet, the letter "w" was omitted, but it was written quite correctly: *Trepanoski* and not *Trepanaski* – as in indexation. The names of the family members recorded in the census sheet are: Bronisław (*Bronislava* indexed), Josephina, Sophie, Teddy (Tadeusz – *Eddy* indexed), Eugene (*Eugenia* – Eunice indexed), Blanche and Władisław (*Fladislaw* was incorrectly indexed).

When analyzing American censuses, you should pay attention to neighboring names and addresses. Sometimes these can be surprising discoveries. Such a discovery turned out to be the 1920 census of the city of Ecorse, Michigan, in Wayne County (sheet page 7B).¹⁰⁵

In this census sheet I found the family of Julian Gurzenda (Gurzedy), living on the twelfth street at number 13. In the entry below is recorded the family of Charles (Kazimierz) Trepanowski, living at number 11. The wives of both men were half-sisters, Maria and Janina Sakowskie, coming from the village of Bronki near Łomża. There would be nothing strange and surprising about it, if not for the fact that Maria Sakowska – wife of Juliusz Gurzęda was the "aunt" of Dr. Małgorzata Frąckiewicz – co-author of this study, and Janina Sakowska was the wife of Kazimierz Trepanowski – brother of Tadeusz Trepanowski's grandfather – also the co-author of this study. Fate made history come full circle and after 102 years from those events, we, as people related to both families, had the opportunity to learn about their fate. I think that this is a surprising and fascinating story, taking into account the fact that earlier, before the start of the project about Łomża emigrants, we did not have the opportunity to get to know each other, and even more so we did not have knowledge about the relationships between the Gurzęda and Trepanowski families.

¹⁰⁵ Źródło: https://www.ancestry.com/discoveryui-content/view/40975400:6061?tid=&pid=&qqueryId=d6bde792f299908e167fa6f97baa05fd&_phsrc=fjo14732&_phstart=successSource

STATE: Michigan COUNTY: Wayne

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE-BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

FOURTEENTH CENSUS OF THE UNITED STATES: 1920-POPULATION

Supervisor District No. 4-12 SHEET NO. 7 B

Enumeration District No. 4-12

Ward of City: 4-12

City, Town or Village: Ecorse

NAME OF INSTITUTION:

NAME OF HOUSEHOLD	RELATION	SEX	AGE	DATE OF BIRTH	EDUCATION	OCCUPATION	INDUSTRY AND BUSINESS	RELIGION	ETHNIC ORIGIN	REMARKS
15 122 132 Bartol, Edward, Jr	Son	M	W	17	S					
13 123 133 Gurgenda, Julius	Head	O	M	W	32	M				
	Wife	F	W	26	M					
	Daughter	F	W	3 1/2	S					
	Daughter	F	W	1 1/2	S					
	Brother	M	W	42	M					
	Brother	M	W	36	S					
11 124 134 Tokanowski, Charles	Head	O	M	W	28	M				
	Wife	F	W	24	M					
	Daughter	F	W	5	S					
	Son	M	W	1 1/2	S					
	Head	O	M	W	35	M				

Photo. 88. An excerpt from the 1920 census of Ecorse, Michigan, in Wayne County. The red box indicates both families of Juliusz Gurgenda and Kazimierz Trepanowski¹⁰⁶

1930 United States Federal Census

State: New York County: Kings

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE-BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

FOURTEENTH CENSUS OF THE UNITED STATES: 1930

Supervisor District No. 3-4 SHEET NO. 16 A

Enumeration District No. 3-4

Ward of City: 3-4

City, Town or Village: Brooklyn

NAME OF INSTITUTION:

HOUSEHOLD NO.	NAME OF HOUSEHOLD	RELATION	SEX	AGE	DATE OF BIRTH	EDUCATION	OCCUPATION	INDUSTRY AND BUSINESS	RELIGION	ETHNIC ORIGIN	REMARKS	MARRIAGE		DIVORCE		DEATH		MARRIAGE		DIVORCE		DEATH	
												Y	M	D	Y	M	D	Y	M	D	Y	M	D
178 174 174	Moskley, Jacobson	Head	M	W	31	S																	
		Wife	F	W	28	S																	
		Son	M	W	10	S																	
		Daughter	F	W	8	S																	
		Son	M	W	6	S																	
		Daughter	F	W	4	S																	
		Son	M	W	2	S																	
		Daughter	F	W	1	S																	
		Son	M	W	1	S																	
		Daughter	F	W	1	S																	
		Son	M	W	1	S																	
		Daughter	F	W	1	S																	
		Son	M	W	1	S																	
		Daughter	F	W	1	S																	
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		Daughter	F	W	1	S																	
		Son	M	W	1	S																	
		Daughter	F	W	1	S																	
		Son	M	W	1	S																	
		Daughter	F	W	1	S																	

Data that were recorded in the columns of the 1930 census sheet during the Brooklyn census, on the example of Feliks Trepanowski:

Name:	Felix Trepanowski
Age in 1930:	53 years
Birth Year:	1877
Gender:	male
Race:	White
Birthplace:	Poland
Marital Status:	married
Relation to Head of House:	head of the family
Home in 1930:	Brooklyn, Kings, New York
Street Address:	14 (Fourteenth Street)
House Number in cities:	House number: 146
Dwelling number:	101
Family Number:	341
Home owned or rented:	own
Home Value: Home Value:	\$5,000
Radio Set:	Yes
Lives on farm:	no
Age at First Marriage:	32
Attended school:	no
Able to Read and Write:	Yes
Father's Birthplace:	Poland
Mother's Birthplace:	Poland
Language Spoken:	Polish
Immigration Year:	1906
Naturalization:	alien
Able to Speak English:	Yes
Occupation:	Chauffeur
Industry: company:	truck rental
Employment:	yes
Household Members:	
Surname and first name:	Age
Felix Trepanowski	53
Francis Trepanowski	41
Mary Trepanowski	19
Felix Trepanowski	14

1940 United States Federal Census

This is a photograph of a 1940 United States Federal Census form, specifically a Population Schedule. The form is filled out with handwritten information. At the top, it says 'New York' and 'Brooklyn'. The form is divided into several sections, including 'HOUSEHOLD', 'PERSONS', and 'FAMILY'. The 'FAMILY' section contains the names and details of the household members. The names 'Kazimierz Trepanowski' and 'Kazimierz Trepanowski's family' are visible in the handwritten entries.

Photo. 90. An excerpt from the 1940 census of the Brooklyn district of New York, containing the data of Kazimierz Trepanowski's family¹⁰⁸

1950 United States Federal Census

This is a photograph of a 1950 United States Federal Census form, specifically a Sample Census Sheet. The form is filled out with handwritten information. At the top, it says 'New York' and 'Bronx'. The form is divided into several sections, including 'HOUSEHOLD', 'PERSONS', and 'FAMILY'. The 'FAMILY' section contains the names and details of the household members. The names 'Kazimierz Trepanowski' and 'Kazimierz Trepanowski's family' are visible in the handwritten entries.

Photo. 91. Sample 1950 census sheet in the Bronx, New York¹⁰⁹

¹⁰⁸ Źródło: https://www.ancestry.com/discoveryui-content/view/7197485:2442?tid=&pid=&queryId=b9e5bf40f898d2ec5e68e3425cacb799&_phsrc=fjo14739&_phstart=successSource

¹⁰⁹ Źródło: https://www.ancestry.com/discoveryui-content/view/287695077:62308?tid=&pid=&queryId=04747d44b60f88cdd068c1ed737c5ed8&_phsrc=fjo14738&_phstart=successSource

8. American naturalization documents as sources for genealogical research

Naturalization documents are a real treat for a genealogist. They are a very valuable collection of information not only about the person applying for naturalization, but also about his family (of course, if at the time of naturalization the person had a family). In these documents we will find dates of birth and emigration, a description of the applicant for citizenship, address of residence in the United States, as well as his place of residence before emigration. Information about getting married, information about your spouse and children. With such data, we have an excellent starting point for further research and research. Before presenting and discussing individual documents, it is necessary to explain what naturalization is.

The act and procedure for obtaining citizenship of the country is called naturalization. It is a voluntary act; naturalization is not required. In the U.S., naturalization is a court procedure resulting from Congress legislation. Prior to September 27, 1906, any court (municipal, county, state, or federal) could grant U.S. citizenship. From the passage of the first naturalization law in 1790 until 1906, uniform document forms were not mandatory, with the result that before September 1906, federal, state, county, and local courts generated a wide range of records later preserved in various courts, archives, storehouses, libraries, and private collections.

After 1906, the vast majority of naturalizations took place in federal courts. Naturalization laws have changed over the years. For example, some naturalization laws required residence in the U.S. for a certain number of years, some excluded certain ethnic groups from citizenship, and others granted citizenship in exchange for military service.

An 1862 law allowed honorably released military veterans of any war to petition for naturalization after only one year in the United States. The Act of 1894 extended

the same privilege to honorably released Navy or Marine Corps veterans. The laws of 1919, 1926, 1940, and 1952 continued preferential treatment for veterans.

The naturalization of soldiers was carried out under certain citizenship laws that facilitated the naturalization of members of the U.S. armed forces. These provisions (Law of 9 May 1918) repealed the requirement of a declaration of intent and repealed or reduced the residence requirement. Many soldiers who enlisted in the army and petitioned were naturalized on the same day.

Expedited naturalization of soldiers could be conducted in a federal, state, or local court having jurisdiction over a military soldier base, or a judge from any of these courts could arrange a "naturalization court" at the military base. In both cases, one copy of the petition should be in the court file, while the other copy was filed with the Office of Immigration and Naturalization (INS), which has duplicates of all naturalizations granted after September 26, 1906.

Naturalization process

The first step for an immigrant to become an official U.S. citizen was to complete and file a Declaration of Intention. These documents are sometimes called First Papers because they are the first forms that had to be completed during the naturalization process. In general, this paperwork was filled out fairly quickly after the immigrant's arrival in America. After meeting the requirement of continuous residence in the U.S. (which was usually five years), the person could file a petition for naturalization. Petitions are also known as Second or Final Papers because they were the second and final set of documents submitted in the naturalization process. The judge then accepted or rejected the petition, thereby granting or denying U.S. citizenship.

Immigrants also took an oath of naturalization or an oath of allegiance. The content of this oath often appears in the first or second document of the immigrant. Once all the

nationality requirements have been met, the immigrant will be issued with a certificate of naturalization. Many of these documents can be found in the files of the court where they were filed. Other naturalization documents include extracts of *naturalization certificate stubs* and certificates of arrival¹¹⁰.

Many immigrants filed their first documents shortly after arriving in America, and this was not always the place where they settled permanently. The second documents were submitted at the place of permanent residence.

Information contained in naturalization documents

The amount of information contained in each naturalization document varies greatly depending on the time and place of its submission. Most naturalization documents prior to 1906 contains little information. As previously mentioned, due to the lack of standardized naturalization forms, federal, state, district and other minor registry courts created their own naturalization documents, which differed significantly from each other. Documents submitted after 1906 contain a lot of information relevant to genealogists, so it is worth finding them using, for example, the Ancestry database. Below is a search engine template containing fields in which we enter the data of an immigrant known to us and after pressing the Search button, we can get the documents we are interested in.

What information does the naturalization documents contain?

Declarations and petitions submitted before 1906 include:

Name of the person

Date of naturalization

Declarations made after 1906 include:

Name of the person

¹¹⁰ Source: https://www.ancestry.com/search/collections/1193/?__cf_chl_tk=B_jpH73lt7eNEsFYICft5.fv3WQmEw_acJinKRDsg4w-1657868547-0-ga-NycGzNEr0

ancestry Home Trees Search DNA Help Extras

Search > Immigration & Travel

U.S., Naturalization Records, 1840-1957

Search ☐ Match all terms exactly

First & Middle Name(s) Last Name

Birth Day Month Year Location

Lived In City, County, State, Count

Arrival City, County, State, Count

Any Event City, County, State, Count

Add family member: Father Mother Spouse Child

First & Middle Name(s) Last Name

Father X

Mother X

Spouse X

Child X

Keyword

e.g. pilot or "Flying Tigers" v

Record Type

Court

Gender

Declaration Place Day Month Year Location

Naturalization Place City, County, State, Count

Petition Place City, County, State, Count

Search **Clear search**

 Provided in association with National Archives and Records Administration

Browse this collection

To browse this image set, select from the options below.

State

Court

Description

Photo. 92. Search engine template for searching the Ancestry database

Current residential address

Profession

Place of birth

Date of birth or age

Nationality and country from which the immigrant emigrated (please note that for Polish immigrants who came to the United States before 1918, Russia, Austria or Germany may be entered as the country of origin. Poland during the partitions as a country did not exist on the map of Europe).

Personal description

Marital status

Last place of residence before emigration

Immigration information – port of entry, date of entry, name of vessel, date of submission of intentions

Photography (declarations made after 1906 in many cases include photographs

However, a large part of them does not contain photos, they were probably provided later).

Below is an example of a declaration of acceptance of citizenship of the United States, made in the District Court in Detroit, Michigan by Ignacy Konopka from Dobrzyjałowo.

TRIPPLICATE No. 100500
8-24573

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
DECLARATION OF INTENTION
(Invalid for all purposes seven years after the date hereof)

Eastern District of Michigan In the District Court
Southern Division of the United States at Detroit Mich.

I, Ignacy Konopka
now residing at 1828 McKinley Wyandotte Wayne Michigan
occupation Factory Worker, aged 37 years, do declare on oath that my personal description is:
Sex Male, color White, complexion Fair, color of eyes Light Blue
color of hair Brown, height 5 feet 6 inches, weight 140 pounds; visible distinctive marks
None
race Polish; nationality Poland
I was born in Dobrzyzlowo Poland, on Aug 15, 1893
I am married. The name of my wife or husband Caroline Konopka
we were married on Aug 26, 1918 at Wyandotte Michigan; she or he was
born at Dobrzyzlowo Poland on July 25, 1896 entered the United States
at New York N.Y. May 26, 1914 for permanent residence therein, and now
resides at With Me. I have 5 children, and the name, date and place of birth,
and place of residence of each of said children are as follows:
Joseph 4/10/19 Genieve 7/1/20 Frank 10/27/22 Irene 11/4/23 born
and reside in Wyandotte Michigan
I have heretofore made a declaration of intention: Number _____, on _____, at _____
my last foreign residence was Dobrzyzlowo Poland
I emigrated to the United States of America from Bremen Germany
my lawful entry for permanent residence in the United States was at Philadelphia Pa.
under the name of Ignacy Konopka, on Nov 15, 1913
on the vessel Breslau North German Lloyd
I will, before being admitted to citizenship, renounce forever all allegiance and fidelity to any foreign prince, potentate, state, or sovereignty, and particularly, by name, to the prince, potentate, state, or sovereignty of which I may be at the time of admission a citizen or subject; I am not an anarchist; I am not a polygamist nor a believer in the practice of polygamy; and it is my intention in good faith to become a citizen of the United States of America and to reside permanently therein; and I certify that the photograph affixed to the duplicate and triplicate hereof is a likeness of me: So HELP ME GOD.
Ignacy Konopka
Subscribed and sworn to before me in the office of the Clerk of said Court, at Detroit Michigan this 15th day of July anno Domini 1920 Certificate No. 8-24573 from the Commissioner of Naturalization showing the lawful entry of the declarant for permanent residence on the date stated above, has been received by me. The photograph affixed to the duplicate and triplicate hereof is a likeness of the declarant.
Deputy Clerk of the U. S. District Court.
Form 2908-L-A.
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
NATURALIZATION SERVICE
14-3022 U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 1917

Photo. 93. Declaration of intent to accept citizenship of the United States made by Ignacy Konopka, a resident of Dobrzyjałowo near Łomża

The document contains the following information:

Name: **Ignacy Konopka**

Residential address: **1828 McKinley, Wyandotte, Michigan**

Occupation: **factory worker**

Age: **37**

Gender: **Male**

Color: **white**

Complexion: **fair**

Eye color: **blue**

Hair color: **brown**

Height: **5'6"**

Weight **140**

Special characters: **none**

Breed: **Pole**

Nationality: **Polish**

Place of birth: **Dobrzyjałowo, Poland**

Date of birth: **15 August 1893.**

Marital status: **married**

Surname and first name of the spouse: **Karolina Konopka**

Date of marriage: **August 26, 1918**

Place of marriage: **Wyandotte, Michigan**

Place of birth of his wife: **Dobrzyjałowo, Poland**

Date of birth: **25 July 1896.**

Port and date of arrival in the USA: **New York, May 26, 1914**

Number of children: **5**

Joseph was born on April 10, 1919

Genowefa was born on 1 July 1920

Frank was born October 27, 1922

Irena was born on 4 November 1923

Wanda was born November 4, 1923

all children born living in Wyandotte, Michigan.

Last foreign residence: **Dobrzyjałowo**

From where he emigrated to the USA: **Bremen, Germany**

Port of entry: **Philadelphia, Pennsylvania**

Under what name: **Ignacy Konopka**

Date of entry: **15 November 1913**

Name of the ship: **"Breslau", lines: North German Lloyd**

Date of submission of documents: **15 July 1930**

Photography.

Petitions (so-called second documents) submitted after 1906 include:

Name of the person

Current address

Profession

Date of birth or age

Place of birth

Physical description – complexion, eye and hair color, height, weight, visible characteristic signs

Current and previous citizenship

Marital status. In the case of marriage, information about the marriage and spouse – the spouse's name, date of birth, date and place of the marriage, date and place of entry into the U.S., current residence of the spouse, was the spouse a naturalized citizen, and if so, where and when naturalized?

From 1855 to 1922, married women received citizenship through their husbands and did not have to submit separate documents, so the dates of their arrival will rarely appear on their spouses' petitions. It was not until the Act of 22 September 1922 that all women, regardless of marital status, should place petition for citizenship separately.

Children: – number of children born, their names and age

Where and when did the legal entry for permanent residence in the USA take place?

Date of Declaration of Intent to Accept U.S. Citizenship

Immigration information such as:

Date of immigration

Country from which the immigrant emigrated

Last place of residence before emigration

Port and mode of entry, name of vessel, date of entry

Time in the USA

Date of petition

The second part of the petition consisted of an affidavit made. This section lists:

Names of witnesses,

addresses of witnesses,

sworn and signed statements of witnesses about the knowledge of the applicant.

Below is an example of a petition for granting citizenship of the United States, filed in the District Court in Detroit, Michigan by Ignacy Konopka, an immigrant from Dobrzyjałowo.

ORIGINAL

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

PETITION FOR CITIZENSHIP

No. 71772

To the Honorable the U.S. District Court of Michigan at Detroit

The petition of Ignacy Konopka, hereby filed, respectfully shows:

(1) My place of residence is 1828 McKinley, Wyandotte, Mich. (2) My occupation is laborer

(3) I was born in Dobrzyzlowo, Poland on Aug. 15, 1893. My race is Polish

(4) I declared my intention to become a citizen of the United States on July 15, 1930 in the U.S. District Court of Detroit, Mich.

(5) I am married. The name of my wife or husband is Carolina. we were married on Aug. 26, 1918 at Wyandotte, Mich. he was born at Pienke, Poland on July 25, 1896 entered the United States at New York on May 26, 1914 for permanent residence therein, and now resides at with me I have 5 children, and the name, date, and place of birth, and place of residence of each of said children are as follows:

Joseph	Apr. 10, 1919	Wanda	Nov. 4, 1923
Genevra	July 1, 1920		
Frank	Oct. 27, 1922		
Irene	Nov. 4, 1923		

(6) My native land residence was Dobrzyzlowo, Poland. I emigrated to the United States of America from Bremen, Germany. My lawful entry for permanent residence in the United States was at Philadelphia, Pa., under the name of Ignacy Konopka on Nov. 15, 1913. The vessel was Breslau.

(7) I am not a disbeliever in or opposed to organized government or a member of or affiliated with any organization or body of persons teaching disbelief in or opposed to organized government. I am not a polygamist nor a believer in the practice of polygamy. I am attached to the principles of the Constitution of the United States and well disposed to the good order and happiness of the United States. It is my intention to become a citizen of the United States and to renounce absolutely and forever all allegiance and fidelity to any foreign prince, potentate, state, or sovereignty, and particularly to

The Republic of Poland

(8) I am able to speak the English language.

(9) I have resided continuously in the United States of America for the term of five years at least immediately preceding the date of this petition, to wit, since Nov. 15, 1913 and in the County of Wayne this State, continuously next preceding the date of this petition, since Dec. 21, 1913, being a residence within said county of at least six months next preceding the date of this petition.

(10) I have not heretofore made petition for citizenship. Number no and such petition was denied by that Court for the following reasons and causes, to wit:

and the cause of such denial has since been cured or removed.

Attached hereto and made a part of this, my petition for citizenship, are my declaration of intention to become a citizen of the United States, certificate from the Department of Labor of my said arrival, and the affidavits of the two verifying witnesses required by law.

Wherefore, I, your petitioner, pray that I may be admitted a citizen of the United States of America, and that my name be changed to

Ignacy Konopka

(Signature and true name of petitioner)

AFFIDAVITS OF WITNESSES

Joseph Chajnowski occupation Fireman residing at 2614-12th St. Wyandotte, Mich. and

Ignac Wysocki occupation Laborer residing at 1123 Third, Wyandotte, Mich. each being severally, duly, and respectively sworn, depose and says that he is a citizen of the United States of America; that he has personally known and has been acquainted in the United States with Ignacy Konopka the petitioner above mentioned, since Sept. 1, 1927 and that to his personal knowledge the petitioner has resided in the United States continuously preceding the date of filing this petition, of which this affidavit is a part, to wit, since the date last mentioned, and at Wyandotte, Mich. in the County of Wayne this State, in which the above-entitled petition is made, continuously since Sept. 1, 1927 and that he has personal knowledge that the petitioner is and during all such periods has been a person of good moral character, attached to the principles of the Constitution of the United States, and well disposed to the good order and happiness of the United States, and that in his opinion the petitioner is in every way qualified to be admitted a citizen of the United States.

Joseph Chajnowski Ignac Wysocki

(Signatures of witnesses)

Subscribed and sworn to before me by the above-named petitioner and witnesses in the office of the Clerk of said Court at Detroit this 14 day of Sept., Anno Domini 1932. I hereby certify that certificate of arrival No. B-24573 from the Department of Labor, showing the lawful entry for permanent residence of the petitioner above named, together with declaration of intention No. 100500 of such petitioner, has been by me filed with, attached to, and made a part of this petition on this date.

Clerk (SBA)

Deputy Clerk

By

U. S. DISTRICT COURT

DETROIT, MICH.

RECEIVED

NOV 15 1932

NO 289879

14-5018

FORM 2504-1-35

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

IMMIGRATION SERVICE

Photo. 94. Petition for granting citizenship of the United States submitted by Ignacy Konopka, a resident of Dobrzyjałowo near Łomża

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA PETITION FOR NATURALIZATION

To the Honorable United States District Court in Detroit, Michigan.
The petition of **Ignacy Konopka**, hereby filed, respectfully shows:

- (1) My place of residence is: **1828 McKinley, Wyandotte, Michigan**
- (2) My occupation is laborer
- (3) I was born: **Dobrzyjałowo, Poland**, on **August 15, 1893**, my race is **Polish**
- (4) I declared my intention to become a citizen of the United States **on July 15, 1930, in the U.S. District Court, Detroit, Michigan**
- (5) **I am married.** The Name of my wife is **Caroline**, and we were married on **August 26, 1918.** in **Wyandotte, Michigan**; she was born in **Pieńki, Poland** on **July 25, 1896.**, entered the United States in **New York on May 26, 1914.** for permanent residence therein, and now resides **with me.** I have **five** children and the name, date and place of birth and place of residence of each of these children is as follows:
Joseph was born on April 10, 1919
Genowefa was born on 1 July 1920
Frank was born October 27, 1922
Irena was born on 4 November 1923
Wanda was born November 4, 1923
all children were born in Wyandotte, Michigan.
- (6) My foreign place of residence is **Dobrzyjałowo, Poland.** I emigrated to the United States from **Bremen, Germany.** My lawful entry for permanent residence in the United States was in **Philadelphia, Pennsylvania**, under the name **Ignacy Konopka**, on **November 15, 1913.** on the vessel **Breslau.**
- (7) I am not disbeliever or opposed to an organized government, a member of, or affiliated with any organization or group of persons teaching disbelief or opposed to organized government.

I am not a polygamist nor a follower of the practice of polygamy. I am attached to the principles of the Constitution of the United States and well-disposed to the good order and happiness of the United States. It is my intention to become a citizen of the United States and to renounce absolutely and forever all allegiance and fidelity to any foreign prince, potentate, state or sovereignty, and particularly to the **Republic of Poland**, of which at this time I am

a subject (or citizen), and it is my intention to reside permanently in the United States.

- (8) I am able to speak English language.
- (9) I have resided continuously in the United States of America for a period of at least five years immediately preceding the date of this petition, since **November 15, 1913**, and in **Wayne** County continuously for the time preceding the date of this petition since **December 21, 1913**, being a residence within said County for at least six months preceding the date of this petition.
- (10) I have .. **not...** heretofore made petition for citizenship: No...
---- ... on...----- at and such petition was denied by
that court for the following reasons and reasons: ...-----.....,
and the cause of such denial has since been cured or removed.

Attached hereto and made a part of this, petition for citizenship, are my declaration of intention to become a citizen of U.S., a certificate from the Department of Labor of my said arrival, and the affidavits of the two verifying witnesses required by law.

Wherefore, I, petitioner, pray that I may be admitted a citizen of the United States of America and that my name may be changed to:
..... none

I, your aforesaid petitioner being duly sworn, depose and say that I have read this petition and know the contents thereof; that the same is true of my own knowledge, except as to matters herein stated to be alleged upon information and belief, and that as to those matters, I believe it to be true, and that this petition is signed by me with my full, true name.

Ignacy Henopka
(Complete and true signature of petitioner)

AFFIDAVITS OF WITNESSES

Joseph Chajnowski, occupation firefighter, residing at **2614-12 Street, Wyandotte, Michigan**

Ignac Wysocka (Ignacy Wysocki) occupation laborer residing at **1123-Third, Wyandotte, Michigan**

each being severally, duly and respectively sworn, deposes and says that he is a citizen of the United States of America; that he has personally known and has been acquainted in the United States **Ignacy Konopka**, the petitioner mentioned above, since **September 1, 1927** and that, to his personal knowledge, the petitioner has resided in the United States continuously preceding the date of filling this petition, of which this affidavit is a part, to wit, since the date last mentioned, and that at **Wyandotte, Michigan, Wayne County**, in which the above-entitled petition is made, continuously since **Sept. 1, 1927**, and that he has personal knowledge that the petitioner is and during all such periods has been of good moral character, attached to the principles of the Constitution of the United States and well-disposed to the good order and happiness of the United States, and that in his opinion the petitioner is in every way qualified to be admitted a citizen of the United States.

Subscribed and sworn to before me by the above-mentioned petitioner and witnesses in the office of the Clerk of said court at Detroit on September 14, 1932.

I hereby certify the certificate of arrival No 8-24573 from the Department of Labor, showing the lawful entry for permanent residence of the petitioner above named, together with his declaration of intention to assume citizenship no. 100500, has been by me filed with, attached to, and made a part of this petition submitted on that date.

Illegible signature of an official



(Signature of witness)



(Signature of witness)

Certificate of arrival

It was a document generated during the naturalization process to prove that the immigrant legally entered the United States and had been resident for the required number of years. The certificate of arrival was issued by the Department of Labor on the basis of the passenger list of the ship that had arrived in the United States, and attached to the naturalization documents.

The document shall contain the following information:

Port of Arrival:	Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
Name:	Ignacy Konopka
Date of arrival:	15 November 1913
Ship name and ocean line:	Breslau, North German Lloyd
Publication date:	May 16, 1930

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
IMMIGRATION SERVICE

83245/Detroit No. 8-24573

CERTIFICATE OF ARRIVAL

I HEREBY CERTIFY that the Immigration records of the Department of Labor show that the alien named below arrived at the port, on the date, and in the manner shown, and was lawfully admitted to the United States of America for permanent residence.

Port of entry: Philadelphia, Pa.
Name: Ignacy Konopka.
Date: November 15, 1913.
Manner of arrival: Breslau. North German Lloyd.

I FURTHER CERTIFY that this certificate of arrival is issued under authority of, and in conformity with, the provisions of the Act of June 29, 1906, as amended, solely for the use of the alien herein named and only for naturalization purposes.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, this Certificate of Arrival is issued
May 16, 1930.
(Date)

JJM:CFZ

J. L. Hughes,
Assistant Commissioner.

FORM 161-Ed. 14-2034

Photo. 95. Certificate of arrival

Naturalization oaths

Petitions submitted after 1906 have been supplemented by a signed oath of allegiance. Some naturalization oaths are in separate files in courts and archives, but most of them can be found on petitions as final documents in the naturalization procedure. The naturalization oath, apart from the signature of the immigrant, which can be a valuable souvenir for the genealogist, does not contain other details relevant to the genealogical research.

OATH OF ALLEGIANCE

I hereby declare, on oath, that I absolutely and entirely renounce and abjure all allegiance and fidelity to any foreign prince, potentate, state, or sovereignty, and particularly to Republic of Poland

of whom (which) I have heretofore been a subject (or citizen); that I will support and defend the Constitution and laws of the United States of America against all enemies, foreign and domestic; that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the same; and that I take this obligation freely without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion: SO HELP ME GOD. In acknowledgment whereof I have hereunto affixed my signature.

Ignacy Konopka
(Signature of petitioner)

Sworn to in open court, this 14th day of December, A. D. 1932

Thomas C. Lusk
Clerk.
Deputy Clerk.

NOTE.—In renunciation of title of nobility, add the following to the oath of allegiance before it is signed: "I further renounce the title of (give title or title) an order of nobility, which I have heretofore held."

Petition granted: Line No. _____ of List No. 193 and Certificate No. 2637372 issued.

Petition denied: List No. _____

Petition continued from _____ to _____ Reason _____

14-2018

Photo. 96. Text of the oath of allegiance to the United States taken by Ignacy Konopka, confirmed by his signature



Photo. 97. A Man Taking the Requisite Oath of Fidelity to Citizenship before U.S. Government Officials in New York (1910)¹¹¹

Certificate of citizenship

After 1906, newly naturalized citizens were issued a certificate of naturalization, indicating the completion of the naturalization process and the fulfillment of citizenship requirements. The amount of information contained in the certificate can vary considerably depending on the court

¹¹¹ <https://www.wikiwand.com/en/Naturalization>

and the year in which it was issued. Most certificates contain only the name of the person, the name of the court and the date of issue. In some cases, the certificate also includes: the address of the citizen, the place of birth or citizenship, the country from which he emigrated from, date of birth or age, personal description, marital status and the names of the spouse and children.

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
TO BE GIVEN TO
THE PERSON NATURALIZED
No. 3171640
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
Citizenship
Relation No. 2804
Personal description of holder as of date of naturalization: Age 39 years, sex male, color white, complexion dark, color of eyes brown, color of hair brown, height 5 feet 6 inches, weight 150 pounds, visible distinctive marks none, marital status single, former nationality Polish, present nationality Polish.
I certify that the description above given is true, and that the photograph affixed hereto is a likeness of me.
ORIGINAL
Teofil Macieski
(Complete and true signature of holder)
STATE OF ILLINOIS
FRANKLIN COUNTY
Be it known that Teofil Macieski
then residing at Benton, Illinois
having petitioned to be admitted a citizen of the United States of America, and at
a term of the Circuit Court of Franklin County
Benton, Illinois on December 6, 1929
the court having found that the petitioner intends to reside permanently in the
United States, and as respects every other requisite for admission as a citizen of the United
States in such case of law and equity, and was entitled to be so admitted, the court the court
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 7th
day of December in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and
twenty nine and of our Independence the one hundred

Photo. 98. Certificate of citizenship of Teofil Macieski – an emigrant from Kisielnica located near Łomża, obtained on December 7, 1929 in Benton, Illinois¹¹²

Citizenship certificates were issued by federal courts until October 1991, when naturalization became an administrative function within the INS. All INS registries are currently overseen by US Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS). USCIS maintains duplicate court records (including certificate of citizenship) created September 27, 1906 – March 31, 1956 as part of the C-Files. Beginning

¹¹² Source: https://www.ancestry.com/mediaui/viewer/collection/1030/tree/53147322/person/13461983995/media/5a648f9a-85de-4a63-a4ea-7f45e7906c1e?_phsrc=fjo15236&_phstart=successSource

on April 1, 1956, the INS began placing all naturalization records in the A-Files. C-files and some A-files can be ordered through the USCIS Genealogy Program.

Although there may be inaccuracies in the naturalization acts, these acts cannot be changed or corrected by the staff of the national archives, as they are historical documents, maintained in the state in which they were created by the courts. Staff of the National Archives can only issue a certified copy of a document in our custody (see 44 USC 2116 and 44 USC 3112). The National Archives does not have the power to issue an apostille. The U.S. Department of State has the authority to issue an apostille copy of a document certified by the National Archives. The National Archives does not have the authority to issue a certificate of non-existence of files, but can only issue a letter refusing to search.

The negative results of the search of the resources of the state archives only indicate that the naturalization act was not found in its resources, and not that it does not exist. USCIS has sole authority over civil records after 1906 and may issue a certificate of non-existence of a naturalization act.¹¹³

¹¹³ <https://www.archives.gov/research/immigration/naturalization>

Conclusion

The presented study aims to indicate the possibilities of own effective genealogical research aimed at discovering the fate of the closer and further family, including those outside the borders of Poland. Currently, this is possible thanks to documents made available online. Effective searches are a way to discover family relationships and connections, sometimes to detective tracking of one's own identity. However, the basis for this is the awareness of the need to do it and undertaking these actions and the value of their effects.

The authors of individual texts of the *Instruction* open paths of satisfying discoveries and take you on a journey to the past, invite you to an adventure that changes the perception of yourself, allows you to find relatives on other continents, as well as contact with them enabling further discovery of the fate of the family.

It is worth taking advantage of it, as people looking for their roots and reporting to the genealogical team of ŁTN have already found out.

For those interested with the history of their own family we wish the exciting adventure of discovering their identity.

