

**Modest Marjański (Mariański / Maryański)**  
 (1854 – 1914)



Name Modest Maryański

Birth Date 15 Jun 1854

Birth Place Trzemeszno, Powiat gnieźnieński, Wielkopolskie, Poland

Death Date 16 Nov 1914

Cemetery Cmentarz Parafialny w Gnieźnie - Świętego Krzyża

Burial or Cremation Place Gniezno, Powiat gnieźnieński, Wielkopolskie, Poland

Has Bio? Y

URL <https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/266947898/modest-marya%C5%84ski>

Name M Marjanski

Gender Male

Age 42

Birth Date abt 1855

Departure Port **Bremen**

Arrival Date **6 Mar 1897**

Arrival Port **New York, New York, USA**

Ship Name **Aller**

Name **M. Marjanski**

Sex **Male**

Age **42**

Residence Place **Southampton**

Marital Status **Single**

Nationality **Australia, Australian**

Event Type **Immigration**

Event Date **6 March 1897**

Event Place **Ellis Island, New York City, New York, United States**

Page Number **295**

Series Number **M237**

Affiliate Film Number **M237-0671**

Affiliate Publication Title **Passenger Lists of Vessels Arriving at New York, New York, 1820-1897**

Departure Port **Bremen**

Ship Name **Aller**

## **Publications:**

[https://polona.pl/objects?searchCategory=objectSets&page=0&size=24&sort=RELEVANCE&copyright=false&searchLike=Modest%20Marya%C5%84ski&creatorForSearch=Marya%C5%84ski,%20Modest%20\(1854-1914\)](https://polona.pl/objects?searchCategory=objectSets&page=0&size=24&sort=RELEVANCE&copyright=false&searchLike=Modest%20Marya%C5%84ski&creatorForSearch=Marya%C5%84ski,%20Modest%20(1854-1914))

<https://polona.pl/preview/1e5ec2f3-4538-4e6e-b2a4-6e763b387489>

### **Modest Maryański.**

Mining engineer, traveler, gold explorer, and publicist.

Born on June 15, 1854, in Trzemeszno, he was the youngest of eleven children of Sylwester and Joanna Marcinkowska.

Catholic parish **Gniewkowo [Argenau]**  
entry 11 / 1825



Silvester Maryanski (24 years old)  100%

Joanna Marcinkowska (17 years old)  100%

He graduated from high school in Trzemeszno and studied at the Berlin Mining Academy. After passing the mining clerk's exam, he held management positions in several mines in Upper Silesia. He later worked for seven years in Truskawiec. In early 1887, he emigrated with his family, intending to settle in Australia. At the urging of a friend, he stopped in San Francisco. The early days of emigration were so difficult that he considered suicide. He worked as a construction worker and in a steam boiler factory, and then as a miner in the states of California, Arizona, Utah, Idaho, Montana, Oregon, and Washington, as well as in central Mexico, Canada, and British Columbia, reaching Alaska. He also became familiar with the provinces of Ontario (the silver mines in Cobalt) and Quebec. He eventually obtained a position as an engineer and surveyor at the Cripple Creek gold mines in Colorado. On June 19, 1893, he formed a joint-stock company in Chicago with nine Poles, with a share capital of half a million dollars. An old gold mine was purchased at Quartz Hill, near Shasta, California, which Maryański opened under the name "Consolidated Kosciusko Mine."

In 1895, he traveled to Europe, visiting countries including Spain, Italy, Sweden, and Norway, where he conducted geological observations. At the end of that year, he traveled to Częstochowa and Poznań, giving lectures on his experiences and travels. In early 1896, he left Poland for London and, via America, from the port of Vancouver, reached Australia on June 23. Along the way, he visited the islands of Hawaii, the Marquesas, Pitcairn, Samoa, Tonga, Fiji, and Norfolk. He sailed from Sydney, via Melbourne and Adelaide, to the port of Fremantle,

Western Australia, where he landed on August 14th. He explored the gold mines at Murchison, Coolgardie, and Kalgoorlie. In the latter, on November 13th, 1896, he encountered rich traces of gold tellurides (AuTe<sub>2</sub>) among the tailings of the Great Boulder Main Reef mine. Although Maryański was not the discoverer, the samples he found were exceptionally rich. Maryański, who was familiar with the telluride ores from Colorado, classified their various varieties (silvernite, coloradoite, and pitsite) and noted the extensiveness of the deposits. His enthusiastic interview, published on December 9th in the newspaper "The West Australian," brought him great publicity, significantly revived interest in telluride ore, and prompted an influx of capital to Western Australia. He also correctly predicted the long-term production of gold deposits in the Kalgoorlie district. After his trip to Europe, Maryański returned to work in Kalgoorlie in May 1897, where he discovered a rare mercury ore, or gold amalgam (Au<sub>2</sub>Hg<sub>2</sub>). Between July and September, he traveled north, exploring remote mines in Margaret, Erlistoun, and Menzies. On October 12, 1897, he appeared in Kalgoorlie before the Royal Commission on Mining as an expert, and although he was associated with the world of high finance, he advocated for improved living conditions for miners and legislative changes to their advantage. In early 1898, he purchased 200 acres of land on the Hay River in the Albany district, intending to establish orchards. In July 1899, he explored the Donnybrook area, where he purchased 21 mining plots and established the "Maryanski Syndicate" gold mine. After settling a dozen or so European emigrants, including Poles, on his agricultural estate, he traveled to Europe in late 1899 to interest capitalists in investing in Donnybrook. On July 27, 1900, he established the Donnybrook Goldfields Ltd. company in London with a share capital of £350,000. The company's principal patron was H. Nussbaum from Frankfurt am Main. This company acquired all of Maryański's plots. Maryański returned to Australia for the third time on November 30, 1900, and for several months supervised the work at Donnybrook. He sailed for Marseille on May 22, 1901. At the shareholders' meeting of Donnybrook Goldfields Ltd. in London on December 20, 1901, he gave an overly optimistic report; the mine closed several months later due to low profitability. He also lost his property on the Hay River after failing to repay a bank loan.

In mid-1903, he returned to the disused **Kościuszko mine in California** and mined it intensively for three years. The results were modest, and it was leased out, but it remained active until 1920. Maryański moved to the eastern part of the United States and **in 1906 began publishing the weekly "Praca Polska,"** which was published in Schenectady, New York, until 1910. From 1891, Maryański was a corresponding and later full member of the Poznań Society of Friends of Science. He constantly enriched the Society's collections with numerous gifts in the fields of geology, botany, zoology, and anthropology, collected in America and Australia. He also **wrote numerous articles for the Polish press** in Poznań, Lviv, and Kraków, for example, "The Truskawiec Mines" (Gazeta Lwowska, 1882, no. 166) and "The Polish Colonization Project in Western Australia" (Gazeta Handlowo-Geograficzna, 1897). **He published two pamphlets: "From the Borderlands of North America" (Lwów 1891),** in which he described the inhabitants, fauna, and flora of the then little-known Okanogan County in

Washington State, and "On Emigration – and Especially on Polish Emigration to the United States of America" (Chicago 1893). He also compiled a unique Polish-English guide and Polish-English dictionary for Polish emigrants and newcomers to the United States of America and Canada (Chicago 1905).

Toward the end of his life, he fell into apathy, dying on September 16, 1914, in the home of the Mąke family in Gniezno. He was married to Jadwiga Wiślocka (?), with whom he had children who settled in the United States.

Maryański appears in the novel "The Roaring Nineties" (London 1946) by the renowned Australian writer K. S. Prichard, translated into Polish as "Burzliwe lata" (Stormy years) (Warsaw 1951).

**"On Emigration**, and in particular on Polish emigration to the United States of North America" is a work by Modest Maryański, published in Chicago in 1893. This work analyzes the mass migration of Poles from the partitioned territories to the United States, contributing to the debate about the conditions and prospects of the Polish community in the USA at the end of the 19th century.

Author: Modest Maryański (1854–1914) – mining engineer, traveler, and Polish community activist.

Context: The publication was created during a period of increased economic emigration from Polish territories to America.

Subject matter: It covers the reasons for emigration, the situation of Poles in the USA, and the specifics of Polish community life.

Significance: It is a historical source concerning migration and the life of the Polish community in Chicago.

After his stay in America, Modest Maryański conducted research and actively published on the topic of emigration.

1893



## Polish Gold Mine in California

Dziennik Chicagoski, Aug. 19, 1893

Codes: II.A.2 IV

Groups:



Two weeks ago, the Original Quartz Hill Gold Mining Company, a Polish corporation, delegated A. J. Kowalski, J. F. Smulski, and Dr. C. Midowicz to investigate the gold mine discovered by Mr. Modest Maryanski, a Polish engineer. This committee was authorized to hire a competent metallurgist for a thorough examination of the mine's possibilities. The task was entrusted to the mining engineer C. A. Luckhardt, who has had forty years experience in the California hills. His opinion is definitely authoritative. Mr. Luckhardt's report was completed Friday afternoon. The committee submitted its findings in the following telegram:

"San Francisco, August 18.

"Engineer Luckhardt's report confirms in full the report made by Mr. Modest Maryanski. Analyses were very carefully made. It is a wonderful investment. Water is easily available for mining purposes. Exploitation cost will be small since the gold-bearing ore protrudes high above the ground. Collect necessary funds to meet first payment. Kowalski and Midowicz are returning to Chicago.

Smulski, Kowalski, and Midowicz."

Upon receipt of this important telegram, a director's meeting of the Corporation was called and the price of stock raised from twenty-five to forty dollars per share. This price will rise soon to its par value of one hundred dollars. Everyone

## Digital Collections

Thus, the Polish gold mine grows daily in importance. It is not a daydream nor a fantastic enterprise, but a solid and indubitable fact. In support of Mr. Maryanski's opinion that the original capital will be returned as profit within a year's time, is the testimony of three of our well-known citizens, as eyewitnesses. Finally, we have the opinion of an expert, whose word is not to be doubted.

In the face of this information, the Polish gold mine can be regarded as an established fact. To those who invest in it, the enterprise will undoubtedly be a veritable golden apple.

Poles--we are certain--will take advantage of this wonderful chance to improve their material condition and to help establish a purely Polish enterprise. Investors ought to hurry in their own interests, for the time is short. The enterprise promises to be a very profitable one; let the profit be enjoyed by Polish people.

Further details may be found in an advertisement in this paper.

## Digital Collections

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Aug. 19, 1893.

POLISH GOLD MINE IN CALIFORNIA

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1893

## SAN FRANCISCO CHRONICLE, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1893.

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at the San Francisco Turn Hall, 323 Eddy street, next Sunday, at 2 o'clock.

A donation somewhat out of the ordinary was made yesterday by the Imperial Paint and Copper Company of 324 Pine street. R. Herman is president of the company. Otto Wochler, the superintendent of the company, called at the fair headquarters and announced that the company will give all the paint necessary for covering the roofs and sides of the buildings of the exposition. Whenever paint is needed an order to the Imperial Paint and Copper Company will be honored. No matter what the amount, it will be furnished.

The following cash subscriptions were received Tuesday:

E. J. Coffey, \$5; Max Schwab, \$50; Peter Henrich, Hibernia Brewery, \$10; P. Priet, Marchand's restaurant, \$250; Samuel Miller, for the Yosemite Stage and Turnpike Company, \$100; R. P. Hurlburt, \$50 and \$100, additional; Daniel Suter, \$25.

Employees of Bender Brothers—William McCrary, \$2.50; Victor Ley, \$2; Joseph Ley, \$2; Frank Bondero, \$2; George Crane, \$2; Fred Carem, \$1; Charles Anderson, \$1; Macy Anderson, \$1.

Schooner Mary Etta, Captain Wetkin, \$2.50; H. Tomsen, \$1.65; E. Thomsen, \$1.65; schooner Corinthian, Captain Zaddock, \$2.50; Bender Brothers, \$50; N. Petersen, 50 cents; Wrede & Weber, 50 cents; 540 California street, 50 cents; Pacific Union Restaurant, \$2.50; Magnolia Restaurant, \$1; Captain Plummer, \$2; G. Fieischel, 50 cents; Joseph Bertram, 50 cents; J. H. Nyland, \$1; Frank Pieg, 50 cents; Mr. Nebel, \$1; N. Gillman, 50 cents; J. O'Rorke, 50 cents; R. Miller, 50 cents; M. Gauthier, 50 cents; G. Armstrong, 50 cents; C. Engebretson, 50 cents; F. Woerner, \$1; F. Brady, 50 cents; J. Gorman, 50 cents; C. Schillier, 50 cents; A. Randolph, 50 cents; T. Curran, 50 cents; P. Lindquist, 50 cents; Ersstrom, \$2; John Cordes, \$2.50; California drug store, \$5; F. Uri & Co., \$50; Leupy Brothers, \$25; Greenberg & Greenberg, \$50; George Maxwell, for San Francisco Fire Department, \$475.30; Louis Sloss & Co., \$500 additional; Dr. C. D. Salfeld, \$100; William Noonan, \$10; Chicago Clock Company, \$80.

Employees of Chicago Clock Company—A. B.

make the exhibition a success. When it was proposed to hold the national convention of teachers in this city there were those who said it was impossible, the money could not be raised. But the money was raised, and when all the bills of the convention had been paid some money still remained, which was donated to charitable institutions. He had no hesitancy in representing this as an entirely feasible plan.

Regent Hallidie thought the effort worth making. It was useless to say that a thing was possible or impossible; the only way to do was to try. California's educational exhibit at Chicago had not been satisfactory, as it did not represent California's high rank among the States as an educator. Mr. Hallidie did not think the executive committee of the Midwinter Fair would be able to allot the schools sufficient space in one building to hold a good exhibit. Rather than have the exhibit scattered about in different places it would be much better to erect a building.

Mr. Hallidie inquired of Superintendent Anderson how many school children there are in the State, and on being told 300,000 he remarked that if these children gave only 10 cents each \$30,000 would result, which would enable them to have a building of their own.

Superintendent Anderson still further outlined his plan by saying that he proposed to get together in convention the faculty of the State University, the County Superintendents and other leading educators. They would organize an executive committee, with subordinate committees to act in each county. He believed the plan of the proposed exhibit could be so presented as to insure its success, and in proper time. It was certainly worth trying. The exhibit of the State University alone would occupy more space than they could expect the board of control of the Midwinter Fair to allow them.

Mr. Anderson said that he had already received communications from San Diego and other parts of the State urging him to go ahead, and guaranteeing co-operation.

Regent Bartlett moved that it be the sense of the board that there should be an educational exhibit at the Midwinter Fair, and that it approve the general plan outlined by Superintendent Anderson.

After the board of regents adjourned Superintendent Anderson said it was his intention to get to work at once. Circular letters will be sent throughout the State, and a conven-

## POLE, JEW AND FINN.

## Severity Is Shown to All Three.

## The Czar Has No Mercy for Them.

## News of the Siberian Ukase Came to America From Various Sources.

"Rumors that a ukase was to be issued banishing all the wealthy Jews from Siberia have been current for some time past. I have heard these reports," said Modest Maryanski last evening, "but the first authentic statement that has reached me was the interview with Mr. Honcharenko, which was published in the CHRONICLE. Mr. Honcharenko's estimate of the character of the Russian Hebrew is a correct one. I am a native of Poland and of Christian, not Jewish extraction, but I can testify to the sobriety, industry and intelligence of the Russian Jews. They are well educated. Nearly all speak three languages—Russian, Polish and German—and they are a hard working, peaceable class of citizens."

"The hostility which prevails in Russia against the Jews does not prevail in Poland. The Poles and the Hebrews are very friendly. Such a thing as persecution of the Jews was unknown in Poland when it was an independent kingdom. The Poles loved liberty as dearly as do the Americans; and although its Government was a monarchy, the kings were not autocrats. When the Jews were driven from Spain, France and Germany in the dark ages they found an asylum and were made welcome."

"I have no doubt the ukase ordering the wealthy Jews out of Siberia has been issued, but it may be that the edict will not go into effect next Friday. Russia will go to great extremes to keep the good opinion of America. There was an object in keeping the ukase a secret from the civilized powers. Now that it has been published it may be allowed to lapse, and Russian officials will say that they have been lied about and that no persecution was contemplated in Siberia. Then, when things have quieted down, the edict will be put into effect."



Catholic Church. It says:

Occasionally from time to time Russia declares to the civilized world such notions, and with Russian megalomania waves aloft the standard of Christian toleration, but that standard is so covered with blood of martyrs that it can no longer serve its purpose. However, Russia has been very candid at home. In 1867 one of the most influential papers, the St. Petersburg *Volos* in an editorial on Lithuania said: "The danger lies not in the Polish ambitions, but in the Catholicism of the country. This enemy must be destroyed." This sentiment was almost literally repeated by the Czar Alexander II, in Wilno in the same year. At the present time the Russian press is agitating the necessity of eradication of Catholicism and converting all the subjects of the Czar to the Greek Church. This is the watchword of the Russian press.

The massacres of the Uniates, or Roman Catholic Ruthenians in 1875 is given in detail. Their priests were driven from the country. Their churches were converted into Russian churches, and many of the Uniates were transported to Siberia. Ruthenians now desiring to receive the sacrament have to travel hundreds of miles into Galicia, the Polish province of Austria.

One of the closing paragraphs of the memorial says:

The ramifications of the enemy of Catholicism, Russia, is extensive. They reach out to this side of the ocean. The Greek Archbishop in San Francisco is not content to confine his cares to Alaska and his flock in California. The propaganda of the religion based upon force and violence is being actively disseminated in the interior of the United States. And an attempt is made insistently to wean the Uniates emigrating to America from Hungary and Galicia, by means of Russian gold, to the "orthodox" faith. The Greek churches in St. Paul and in Pennsylvania for Uniates are an example. Greek churches are erected in different localities with Government aid and funds, and often in places like Chicago, where there are no followers of Russian orthodoxy.

Polish families in the United States teach their children to love and respect the American Government, and at the same time instruct them thoroughly in Polish history.

An instance of this fact was given last night in the family of Mr. Maryanski, where his little eighty-year-old boy answered a sort of patriotic catechism, giving the names of the first and the last Kings of Poland, and answering the question if Poland would again be free with an emphatic "yes."

In every city in the Union where there are Polish residents the idea of restoring the independence of Poland is kept alive.

"There are 2,000,000 people of Polish blood in America. The Polish National Alliance has for its object the restoration of Poland to a place among the nations. When Russia becomes embroiled in war with Germany and Austria, it will find that many Poles will go from America to battle against her, and ample funds will be ready for a successful uprising in Poland. It is a fact not generally known," continued Mr. Maryanski, "that in the revolt of 1863, when Poland tried to break the Russian fetters, Polish citizens of this city sent \$23,000 to the cause. I had a brother killed in that insurrection. How can I feel otherwise than bitterly toward Russia? The Government of the Czar is not fit for Europe. It belongs to Asia. Russians talk of Pan-Slavism. They are not pure Slavs. They are half Tartar. They should go into Asia with their Mongolian brethren.

"As for the Jews, Russia fears them. She believes that they would welcome the German soldiers as an army of deliverance."

S. Kowalski is an old citizen of California who was born in Russia. "I am not informed with reference to the *ukase*," said he, "but I do know that the wealth of Siberian merchants is not exaggerated. I went to Siberia in 1861 and crossed the Russian empire from the Pacific to St. Petersburg. There were residents of Siberia then worth \$10,000,000, \$20,000,000 and even \$40,000,000. There were many millionaires, and a man with not

more than a round million of dollars was not deemed extremely rich.

"The mines along the Amoor river are very rich, but it takes great capital to work them. When I was there it was no uncommon thing for a mineowner to employ a thousand men and to keep them at work for a year before he began to get a return from his mine. The opportunities for trade under such conditions are great. Russia is a rich country, a fine country, but its Government is an execrable one."

The severity of the Russian rule is shown by a recent order issued at Wilna, the ancient capital of Lithuania, on the 24th of last June. The order is numbered 1069, and is signed by Orzewski, Senator, General-governor. It is as follows:

Your excellency is aware through the circulars issued by my predecessors in office that in consequence of the last Polish insurrection (1863), which also extended to the western departments of Russia (the former Polish provinces of Lithuania), the supreme Government saw fit to grant certain extraordinary powers on the head of those departments for the purpose of guarding against any propaganda of Polish feelings therein. At the same time it granted him the right of imposing suitable penalties at his discretion in the exercise of these powers.

Among the political misdemeanors established in virtue of this authority by my predecessors was included the use of the Polish language in official intercourse with Government employees, in public meetings, in public institutions, in Government offices or at public performances of any kind, at promenades or in coffee-houses, restaurants or stores and magazines. In spite of those regulations, which subject their violators to legal penalties, there have been of late repeated instances of the forbidden practices among the intelligent classes of the Polishized (?) inhabitants of this country, and even cases in which the offenders have addressed written petitions to the Senate of the empire, claiming that such acts were not infractions of the law or liable justly to punishment. I will instance a physician of Wilna, Dr. Dymka, who not only ventured openly to ignore the ordinance of the higher powers of the province against the use of the Polish language in public, but when fined for such conduct even dared to make an appeal to the Governing Senate, in which he claimed that such punishment was not justifiable by the law. With regard to this appeal I have just received the decree of the First Department of the Governing Senate, dated June 15, 1893, No. 6141, in which it appears that the order of the Governor-General, against which appeal was made by Dr. Dymka, through his attorney, S. Andrejewski, was issued in virtue of decrees of former Governor-generals, which have never been repealed, and that accordingly the said order was beyond the powers of the Governor-general. The complaint was then ordered dismissed, as the Senate could not enter on further discussion of its terms. I request your excellency to cause this circular to be published in the local official journal in order to prevent unpleasant consequences to any persons who, through ignorance, might become liable to similar penalties hereafter, as the regulations of my predecessors for suppressing any Polish propaganda in the Lithuano-Russian provinces of the empire are to be strongly and diligently enforced.

## 1894 Midwinter Fair, San Francisco

<https://www.PolishClubSF.org/1894MidwinterFair.pdf>

SEE NEXT PAGE

1894

Nr. 56.

Lwów, Niedziela, dnia 25. Lutego 1894.

Rok XII.

## Prenumerata.

W Lwowie:  
 Miesięcznie 1 zł. 20 ct.  
 Kwartałnino 3 zł. 60 ct.  
 Półroczenio 7 zł. 20 ct.  
 Za nadysłanie do domu 20 ct. miesięcznie.  
 Na prowincji:  
 Miesięcznie 1 zł. 60 ct.  
 Kwartałnino 4 zł. 60 ct.  
 Półroczenio 9 zł. 60 ct.  
 Za granicą:  
 Miesięcznie 2 zł. — ct.  
 Numer pojedyńcy 5 ct.

# KURJER LWOWSK

Wychodzi codziennie, nie wyłączając niedzieli i świąt, o godz. 8 rano.

Właściciele: **Rewakowicz Henryk i Spółka.**

Brytyjsko-angielskie:  
 Dni: Anastazja.  
 Jutro: Wiktora.  
 Pojutrze: Aleksandra.

Grecko-kościelskie:  
 N. 6 o. S. obłud.  
 Kirię.  
 Onysyma.

REDAKCJA, ADMINISTRACJA I EKSPEDYCJA  
 przy ulicy Chorążczyńskiej 1. — Nr. Telefonu 114.

KALENDARZ MYŚLIWSKI. Wolno polować na kosz (ropasze), lisy, cieszwie, gąsce, drople, pandy, stonki, ptactwo wodne i błotne w ogólnocie.

Wschód słońca o 6 g. 58 m.  
 Zachód słońca o 5 g. 31 m.  
 Barometr 782. Pogoda.

## Liga polska w Ameryce.

Dziennik Chicagowski ogłasza następującą odezwę do rodaków w Stanach Zjedn. połn. Ameryki:

„Emigracja polska w Stanach zjedn. połn. Ameryki, jakkolwiek młoda, już wzięła poważne zajmujące stanowisko. Liczebnie jesteśmy już silni, już prawie społeczeństwem. Jako społeczeństwo, powiniśmy być zorganizowani. Jest nas, Polaków, w Ameryce od *półtora do dwóch milionów*. *Many 170 do 180* polskich parafii i około *100 szkół parafialnych*; *20 z góra* gazet tej lub innej wartości; tu i ówdzie polskie instytucje o-

nich. Owszem obowiązuje się pomagać do urzeczywistnienia uczciwych zadań każdej. Chce zjednoczyć wszystkich węzami narodowej i społecznej jedności.

a) Zwoływać w pewnych oznaczonych odstępach czasu „Wiecze” polskie, gromadzić mające reprezentację całej amerykańskiej Polonii dla narad nad sprawami Ligii i nad tem, co nas wszystkich boli.  
 b) Powołać do najskromniejszej chęci, ale ogólniej ofiarności na rzecz dobra publicznego wszystkich bez wyjątku Polaków w Ameryce (projektowany jest np. podatek miesięczny po 1 c. od osoby).  
 c) Wytworzyć pewne stałe organy (np. komitet wykownawczy i wydziały), mające się zajmować od wiecu

poprowadzić do dzieła. Obecne nasze propozycje mają charakter czysto przygotowawczy. Zadanie uprzedzenia wyniknąć stąd nie powinny. Co ogólnie postanowić, to będzie. A zatem bracia do dzieła! Z bratnim pozdrowieniem *E. J. Jerzmanowski, New-York, Ks. Gulgski, ks. Górski, Bol. Straszynski, Michał Kruski, Konst. Mallek, Ign. Czerwiński, Milwaukee, ks. Urban Stanowski, St. Luis, Modest Mariański, dr. Pawlicki, San Francisco, Cal., ks. M. Możejewski, Manitowoc, Wis., W. V. Przybyszewski, Bay City, Mich., ks. W. Barzynski, ks. A. Nowicki, Piotr Kiobassa, M. A. LaBuy, W. Bardowski, W. Smulski, Fr. Smietanka, dr. K. Midowicz, Zbigniew Brodowski, Jan F. Smulski, W. Jedrzejek, J. Napieralski.*

San Francisco, 1894

1. 704% Mission  
 Maryanski Modest, mining, r. 431 Ellis\*  
 Marys George T. Jr. office 224 Mon-

## MODEST MARYANSKI

### Mining Engineer and Assayer,

417 LARKIN ST., S. F.

A graduate of the Royal Berlin Academy of Mines; ex-Assistant Superintendent of German Government Mines. Experience on Pacific Coast. References—Thos. Bell, Thos. Price and R. Hockhofer. Any one desiring the services of a Mining Engineer, Metallurgist or Assayer will please address as above. A permanent position des red.

## Mines and Mills of Northern California.

TO THE EDITOR:—It was Lamartine who said that "viewing the ocean sets thought free." A roam through the mines and mountains brings the same result, I see—hence this letter. A revival of thought from new scenes is refreshing, and sometimes when dotted off into printers' ink is information to others. It was dusk when we boarded the cars at Oakland pier, but all was bright, balmy and cheerful when we stepped from them next morning in Shasta county, 257 miles north of our starting point. There is no use of dwelling on the grandeur of a cloudless sky, green forests and flowering fruit trees. It is spring, and spring in California means beauty everywhere.

After satisfying the inner man at the Middle Creek hotel, we commenced our roamings by going to W. P. Miller & Co.'s quartz mill. This is a new 10-stamp steam mill, not yet completed. It is intended for a custom mill, and will work ore and slimes by a new plan of Mr. Miller's introducing. All relating to the new plan of manipulating, after crushing, not being in, we are unable to give a proper account of it, hence must pass it by. Mr. Miller is a skilled millman—one who has had a varied metallurgical experience. This mill is not over 50 feet from the California & Oregon railroad, and only about one-quarter of a mile from the Middle Creek station, and is well situated for a custom mill. We are now on the westerly bank of the Sacramento river, a crystal clear stream having an abundance of water, and which in the near future will become important for manufacturing and electrical purposes. About a quarter of a mile from Miller's mill, going north, are the mill and mines of the Eureka Tellurium Gold Mining Co., Peter Shearer superintendent. Here is a fine, new, 10-stamp steam mill, with silver plates and concentrators, all well arranged. There are several mines connected with this property, among them the celebrated tellurium mine, which some

homelike, comfortable place. The mill proper has now 24 stamps, with a large arrastra mill attached, cyanide tanks, etc., and all water-power facilities for 100-horse power and over.

These works, together with a three-mile tram road, have recently been leased to the Original Quartz Hill Gold Mining Company, a Chicago incorporation, which has as its general manager Mr. M. Maryanski, a mining engineer of graduated and practical experience, not only in Europe and Mexico, but California. Mr. M. is a decidedly modern miner, being a man of scope in his ideas and endeavors, and a clear-headed calculator—more of an American in his mining spirit than foreigners generally are, in this country at least. To this mill ten more stamps are now being added, bringing the capacity up to 50 tons or more per day. The plant will be fully equipped with silver plates, concentrators and canvas platforms, etc. Connected with this work is a three-mile steel T-rail road, which goes direct to the mine of the company—Quartz Hill. The Original Quartz Hill mine is one of the wonders of quartz deposits. The croppings for 650 feet about show an average width of 43 feet. There are some 200,000 tons in sight and ready to go to work on, and all mineralized. Of course the eye is not as correct in estimating the value of ore as an assay, but when all the advantages here are considered—first, that you can mine for about 50 cents a ton (the company will use machine drills running by steam); second, the facilities for transporting ore for a trifle, and working out the gold by water power on a capacity of 50 tons or more a day—why it looks as though California brickbats would pay, let alone so large a body of quartz that here and there shows specks of gold to the eye. The mine and railroad are under the supervision of Mr. De Verski, a thoroughly educated mining engineer, and one who shows by his work that he is master of all he undertakes.

has done the most development and received the largest reward for it. Development makes the mine, and often the millions. Thus ends a very interesting and instructive day. We have not in this letter gone into details, and yet give a varied outline of a live and prosperous mining section of northern California. CARROL G. SPRAGUE.

May 30th, 1894.

## Loss of Gold in Milling Ore.

TO THE EDITOR:—In your issue of June 2d, in an article under the heading of "Loss of Gold in Milling Ore," by T. A. Rickard of Denver, Colorado, the following occurs: "At any large, well-managed mill supplied with the output of any particular mine, it is found that about as much gold is obtained in the mill as the fire assay shows." Also, "Now, the mill gold is about 760 to 780 fine, therefore the saving by amalgamation is close to 76 to 78 per cent." These are very extraordinary statements, as they stand, without explanation.

The determining of per cent of gold saved by fineness of the bullion produced is a new idea to me, and I would like to get the figures, philosophy or chemistry by which in so simple a manner the percentage can be determined, as it has generally cost me a good deal of labor and time to accomplish this important point. By asking the question, How? I may be showing a lack of knowledge had by some younger students in milling, but let it be as it may, I don't consider myself too old to learn, though I may think such observations absurd.

ALMARIN B. PAUL.  
Room 5, Crocker Building, S. F., June 5, 1894.

## Additional Information Requested.

TO THE EDITOR:—The writer is pleased to perceive, as pointed out by Mr. Rickard, that the Colorado milling practice is not in as had a way as generally reported.

October 27, 1894.

of Roasting furnaces and barrel chlorination will be put in their mill, and the Central will roll out the yellow bricks once more.

The strike in the Texas Consolidated will set the ball rolling. Ed Reid will commence working his mine next week. The ore from this mine runs up in the hundreds, but an excess of water has been the barrier to successful working.

At Quartz Hill, Maryanski reports finding a body of high-grade gold ore. It is supposed to extend from the surface workings to the 100-foot crosscut tunnel. Tom Harrison is having some trouble in getting his final payments for the property.

At the T-Shasta Bar tunnel above Elmore, where Charley Morton has the river drained, he reports making \$4 per day to the man.

V

PASPORT FOR NATURALIZED CITIZEN. Form No. 333. Printed and for sale by the Chicago Legal News Co.

(Edition of July, 1888.) (FORM FOR NATURALIZED CITIZEN.) SEP 30 95

No. 4209 4209 Issued.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

State of Illinois ss.  
County of Cook

I, Modest Maryanski, a NATURALIZED AND LOYAL CITIZEN OF THE UNITED STATES, do hereby apply to the Department of State at Washington for a passport for myself and wife, and my minor children as follows:

born at \_\_\_\_\_, on the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 18\_\_\_\_, and

In support of the above application, I do solemnly swear that I was born at Posen, in Prussia Germany on or about the 15th day of June, 1854; that I emigrated to the United States, sailing on board the Werra, from Bremen, on or about the 25th day of May, 1887; that I resided 8 years, uninterruptedly, in the United States, from 1887 to 1895, at California; that I was naturalized as a citizen of the United States before the Supreme Court of the State of San Francisco at San Francisco, on the 29th day of August, 1895, as shown by the accompanying Certificate of Naturalization; that I am the IDENTICAL PERSON described in said Certificate; that I am domiciled in the United States, my permanent residence being at San Francisco, in the State of California; where I follow the occupation of Mining Engineer; that I am about to go abroad temporarily; and that I intend to return to the United States with the purpose of residing and performing the duties of citizenship therein.

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.

Sworn to before me this 27th day of Sept, 1895 Modest Maryanski

of Jefferson County, Illinois, 1895  
Notary Public

DESCRIPTION OF APPLICANT.

Age, 41 years. Mouth, medium  
Stature, 5 feet, 7 inches, Eng. Chin, square  
Forehead, high Hair, grayish brown  
Eyes, blue Complexion, yellow  
Nose, straight Face, full

IDENTIFICATION

Chicago Sept 27, 1895 Modest Maryanski

I hereby certify that I know the above-named personally, and know him to be the identical person referred to in the within described Certificate of Naturalization, and that the facts stated in his affidavit are true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

John J. Murphy  
565 Noble St.  
Chicago, Ill.

[ADDRESS OF WITNESS]

Applicant desires passport sent to following address:

Modest Maryanski  
565 Noble St.  
Chicago, Ill.

1896

San Francisco, 1896

& Co., r. 704½ MISSION  
Maryanski Modest, mining engineer, 335 Pine

1909

13007

No. 18

(Form No. 177—CONSULAR.)

Fee for Passport, - - - \$1.00  
Fee for administering oath  
and preparing passport  
application, - - - - - \$0.00

July 19, 1909

NATURALIZED.

No. 1 Modest Maryanski, Issued, July 19, 1909  
a naturalized and loyal citizen of the United States, hereby apply to the American Embassy at London for a passport for myself, accompanied by my wife Helen M. and minor children, as follows: None.

I solemnly swear that I was born at Przemysl, Galician Poland on or about the 15 day of June 1864 that I emigrated to the United States, sailing on board the Steamship Belmer, from Belmer, on or about the year 1887 that I resided 20 years, unintermittently, in the United States, from 1887 to 1907 at San Francisco, California, that I was naturalized as a citizen of the United States before the Superior Court of California at San Francisco, on the 29 day of August 1895 as shown by the accompanying Certificate of Naturalization; that I am the bearer of Passport No. 33655, issued by State Dept. on the 24 day of May 1907 which is returned herewith; that I am the identical person referred to in said certificate and passport; that I am domiciled in the United States, my permanent residence therein being at Chicago, in the State of Illinois, where I follow the occupation of mining engineer; that I last left the United States on the 16 day of June 1907 on board the Steamship Empress of India, arriving in Przemysl, Galician Poland on the 16 day of July 1907; that I have resided in Przemysl, Galician Poland since 16 Leicester Sq., Liverpool, and that I intend to return to the United States within one year with a purpose of residing and performing the duties of citizenship therein. I have not applied for a United States passport elsewhere and been refused.

I desire the passport for the purpose of travelling to Russia to see my brothers who are very ill.

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.

Modest Maryanski

AMERICAN Embassy London  
Sworn to before me, this 19 day of July 1909  
Craig Woodcock

DESCRIPTION OF APPLICANT.

Age: 55 years. Mouth: medium - moustache  
Stature: 5 feet 7 inches, Eng. Chin: round  
Forehead: high Hair: brown - grey  
Eyes: blue Complexion: medium  
Nose: straight Face: full

old passport to be IDENTIFICATION.

I hereby certify that I know the above-named personally, and know him to be the identical person referred to in the within-described Certificate of Naturalization, and that the facts stated in his affidavit are true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

[Address of witness]

Note. This form is to be filled out in duplicate, one copy being retained on the files of the issuing office and the other forwarded with the application to the Department of State. The duplicate copy is to be sent to the Embassy at London and the old passport to be sent to the Embassy at London asking Modest Maryanski to call and bring old passport.

1911

28812

Ans d NOV 7 1911 File

ASD



## CERTIFICATE OF REGISTRATION OF AMERICAN CITIZEN.

I, A. M. Thackara, Consul-General of the United States of America at Berlin, Germany, hereby certify that Modest Maryanski is registered as an American citizen in this consulate. He was born June 15, 1854 at Tremessen, Germany, and is a citizen of the United States by ~~birth~~ ~~naturalization~~. He left his residence in the United States on June 1907 and arrived in Berlin, Germany on October 10, 1911, where he is now residing for the purpose of health. He is married to Helen, Maryanski, who was born in Grätz, Germany and resides at Berlin, Germany.  
 He has the following children:

born in \_\_\_\_\_ (Place of birth.)  
 on \_\_\_\_\_ (Date of birth.) and residing at \_\_\_\_\_ (Place of residence.)  
 and \_\_\_\_\_ (Name of child.) born in \_\_\_\_\_ (Place of birth.)  
 on \_\_\_\_\_ (Date of birth.) and residing at \_\_\_\_\_ (Place of residence.)  
 and \_\_\_\_\_ (Name of child.) born in \_\_\_\_\_ (Place of birth.)  
 on \_\_\_\_\_ (Date of birth.) and residing at \_\_\_\_\_ (Place of residence.)  
 \_\_\_\_\_

His local address is Kaiser Allee 103a.

The person to be informed in case of death or accident is Karol S. Maryanski, San Jose, California.

His citizenship of the United States is established by expired Passport No. 13007.  
 (Nature of proof of citizenship produced)  
issued August 17, 1909, by the Department of State, and Certif. of Naturalization issued Aug. 29, 1895, by Superior Court of San Francisco, Cal.  
 This certificate is not a passport and its validity expires on October 13, 1912.  
 (Date of expiration)

The following is the signature of Modest Maryanski.  
 (Signature of person registered.)

In testimony whereof I have hereunto signed my name and affixed  
 [L. S.] my seal of office.

(NO FEE.)

*M. M. T.*  
 Certificate of registration issued October 14, 1911.



POLSKA AGENCJA INFORMACJI

[\(https://pai.media.pl\)](https://pai.media.pl) POLAND  MACHINE READABLE TEXT:  ISBN  PAUSE/RESUME  SP 2024-06-15  ESTIMATED READING TIME: 13 MINUTES.

## MODEST MARYAŃSKI - VISIONARY OF "NEW POLAND"

Engineer Modest Maryański - during his turbulent life he was, among others: a mining engineer, a traveler, a factory worker, a gold prospector, a mine owner and a newspaper publisher.

### DIFFICULT BEGINNINGS

He was born on June 15, 1854, in Trzemeszno. He was the youngest child of Sylwester and Joanna, née Marcinkowska. He had ten siblings. He graduated from the Trzemeszno high school and later studied at the Mining Academy in Berlin.

After earning the title of mining clerk, he held management positions in several coal mines in Upper Silesia. He later worked for seven years in Truskawiec, near Lviv, in what is now Ukraine. In early 1887, he emigrated with his family. He wanted to settle in Australia, but instead went to North America. **Initially, he worked as a construction worker and in a steam boiler factory in San Francisco.** Later, he **became a miner, working in mines in California**, Arizona, Idaho, Oregon, Washington, and Utah, as well as in central Mexico, Canada, British Columbia, and Alaska. During the first phase of his life in North America, he found life in exile very difficult and reportedly even contemplated suicide.

### DEFENDER OF FAITH AND WORKERS

His situation improved significantly when he was **appointed engineer and surveyor** at the Cripple Creek gold mines in Colorado. On June 19, 1893, **he and nine Poles founded a joint-stock company in Chicago.** The company acquired the old gold mine at **Quartz Hill on the Sacramento River. This site is now within the city limits of Redding**, Shasta County, California. Gold mining resumed there, naming the mine the Consolidated Kosciusko Mine. Despite his many responsibilities, he was also committed to improving miners' working conditions and defending the Catholic faith and the unity of the Catholic Church.

The Goniec Wielkopolski newspaper of December 21, 1895, reported: "Disagreements between Catholic priests in Chicago and neighboring states have not yet been

resolved; indeed, the Irish archbishop, under whose jurisdiction all Catholic priests there, including those in Poland, remain, had to separate the good sheep from the bad and excommunicate several Polish priests for refusing to submit to his authority, but instead establishing a separate Church—but the wrongs have not yet been corrected—because, along with these apostates from Catholic unity, other bishops here and there are forced to curse these disrupters of ecclesiastical order. They are organizing rallies in parishes and forming orthodox groups; at one such meeting in Chicago, where the gathered parishioners protested against the schism, a Greater Poland native from Trzemeszno, Modest Maryański, an engineer, spoke, encouraging the assembled Poles to persevere on their current path."

### EMIGRATION SUPPORTER

In 1895, Modest Maryański traveled throughout Europe, simultaneously conducting geological observations in Spain, Italy, Norway, and Sweden. He also delivered lectures about his travels in Poznań and Częstochowa, which were reported in the press at the time.

Mr. Modest Maryański from California, a native of Trzemeszno, where the ashes of St. Adalbert first rested. A native of Greater Poland who lived in exile for eight years, spoke yesterday in the Działyński Palace about Polish emigration in America. He spoke with such beauty and warmth as only a citizen of a free state can speak, for whom freedom of spirit and thought is the highest good. The purpose of Mr. Modest Maryański's lecture was to demonstrate how emigrants overseas need the protection of their home country, just as this "fourth district" needs a courageous leader to spiritually guide the two million Poles settled in America. Mr. Maryański is a supporter of emigration and recognizes its *raison d'être*, as statistically it has been found that 60,000 people emigrate from Poland annually, who would otherwise die of hunger and poverty at home. these people lost to us find work and support overseas and do not need to die - reported Goniec Wielkopolski on January 29, 1896.

## ON THE BORDERLANDS OF AMERICA

He described his experiences and observations of the inhabitants and nature of the northwestern United States, near the Canadian border, in his book "From the Borderlands of North America." In this book, he also draws on his homeland in his descriptions of butterflies seen on the American continent. Among the butterflies, I saw two beautiful varieties of swallowtail moths. I also found the same caterpillars that, as a seven-year-old boy, I collected in the cemetery and sandy fields surrounding Trzemeszno, my family's nest in Greater Poland; there, on a carob tree and a sword, and here, on other plants that I can't botanically identify, I saw caterpillars of swallowtail moths and milkweed moths," Modest Maryański described in his book.

## COUNTRYMEN LIKE SLAVES

In this book, Modest Maryański described in a colorful way the different nationalities of the mine workers he met, noting that he did not encounter any Poles in this region of the United States.

"Mexicans are passionately fond of gambling, gambling, and cigars, but they are sober and silent. No one can match them in underground work searching for precious ore; for simple mining work, meaning hammer-drill work and the pickaxe, it's hard to find better men than miners of Irish or Cornish descent. Italians, as soon as circumstances permit, go into trade, or become sailors or fishermen. In their hands, and in the hands of the Dalmatians, today rests the trade in fish, poultry, game, vegetables, and fruit along the entire Pacific coast. The Germans are united by the ties of the "Vaterland" and a love of beer and music; the pub, butcher's shop, and spice shop—these are professions they later devote themselves to with passion and almost exclusively monopolize." The French are active and restless, eager to wander from one mining camp to another, dreaming of beautiful France, which they would like to see at least once in their lives and to which they always long to return. They are the best companions, excellent with a pickaxe and shovel, excellent cooks, and always cheerful, always with a free song and a joke on their lips. The wine and spirits trade, restaurants, and the art of cooking—these are their later crafts. "And you didn't meet our people there in your travels?" you might ask, Dear Reader. No, nowhere; **I met Serbs, Dalmatians, Montenegrins, Muscovites, even Polish Jews among those throngs of people chasing golden sand, or searching for veins of quartz, gold, or silver, but I didn't meet ours anywhere.** "If you want to find them, go to Pennsylvania, that land of oil and coal, and in the narrow, black abysses you'll find Polish miners alongside Slovaks, treated like slaves and wage slaves. You'll find hundreds and thousands of them there. But **don't look for them here in these beautiful lands of the American West, because you'll hardly find them, just as you won't find Polish settlements,**" wrote a traveler from Trzemeszno in his book **From the Borderlands of North America.**

## CHANGING THE CONTINENT

After a long stay in the United States, Modest Maryański left for Australia in 1896, visiting the islands of Hawaii, the Marquesas, Pitcairn, Samoa, Tonga, Fiji, and Norfolk

Island. On July 14, 1896, he reached Fremantle in Western Australia. In Kalgoorlie, he found traces of gold at the Great Boulder Main Reef mine. In an interview with The West Australian, he spoke enthusiastically about the gold reserves that could be mined in Western Australia. After this interview, Modest Maryański became a well-known figure in Australia. His statements also prompted an influx of investors to the western part of the country.

In 1897, he discovered rare mercury ore and gold amalgam in Kalgoorlie. In northern Australia, he explored mines at Margaret, Elistoun, and Menzies. He also became famous for advocating for improved miners' conditions at the Royal Commission on Mining.

## AUSTRALIAN INVESTMENTS

In 1898 and 1899, he invested in southwestern Australia. He first purchased land in the Albany district, where he planned to establish orchards. Near Donnybrook, he acquired 21 plots and established the Maryanski Syndicate gold mine there. He soon traveled to Europe to seek investors for gold prospecting in southwestern Australia. As a result, on July 27, 1900, he established Donnybrook Goldfields Ltd. in London with capital of

£350,000. This company acquired the Maryanski plots near Donnybrook and invested in further gold exploration. However, these mines closed in 1903 due to low profitability. Modest Maryanski defaulted on a bank loan and, as a result, also lost his lands near Albany.

## BACK TO AMERICA

For this reason, **in mid-1903, he returned to the United States** and resumed mining, albeit with limited success, the **Consolidated Kosciusko Mine in California**. After three years, he leased the mine and moved to the eastern United States. He lived in, among other places, Chicago. He was **co-owner of the Catholic Gazette and the W. Smulski Publishing Company**. In 1906, in New York State, he **founded the weekly Praca Polska**, which appeared for several years.

Modest Maryański was valued for his scientific and publishing work. For many years, he was a member of the Poznań Society of Sciences. He donated numerous gifts to the society in the fields of geology, botany, zoology, and anthropology, which he collected in North America and Australia.

## HANDBOOK FOR EMIGRANT GUIDE

He also **contributed articles to the Polish press**. He published two books: From the Borderlands of North America and On Emigration – and Especially on Polish Emigration to the United States of America. In 1905, in Chicago, he published the Polish-English Guide and Polish-English Dictionary for Polish emigrants to the USA and Canada. He included **practical tips and advice on life in the United States and Canada**, emphasizing the **importance of education**, writing: "Take advantage of every opportunity to educate yourself and learn. If you don't have time during the day, take advantage of evening schools. Science and education based on faith are, next to health, the most precious gift from heaven, the most powerful

lever in life, a treasure that neither moth nor thief can destroy. **Education leads only to individual and personal independence, to true dignity, and to collective and political freedom.**" By all means, if you have the means, strive to give your children not only elementary education, but also higher education, so that in your offspring you may rise from workers to leaders and guides of our nation.

Miał też i inne rady dla swoich rodaków przybywających do Ameryki Północnej. - Najlepiej uczynicie powstrzymując się od trunków zupełnie. Pijaństwo pozbawia wolnej woli i godności człowieka, zatrzuwa krew, podkopuje i rujnuje zdrowie, wcześnie prowadząc do grobu. Pijaństwo to morderca okropny, który pozbawia ofiary swoje równocześnie zdrowia, rozumu, dobrego imienia i majątku, a co najgorsza, że prowadzi z całą pewnością do potępienia wiecznego.

W „Gorcu Wielkopolskim” opublikował tekst pod tytułem „Projekt kolonizacji polskiej w Australii Zachodniej”. Zachęcał w nim do masowej emigracji Polaków, zwłaszcza rolników, z terenu zaboru pruskiego i austriackiego. Koncepcja ta spotkała się z chłodnym przyjęciem ze strony elit. Wszystko przez to, że w tym czasie upatrywano szans na budowę silnej kolonii w brazylijskiej Paranie. Projekt Maryańskiego poddano druzgoczącej krytyce. Redaktorzy „Gazety Handlowo-Geograficznej” pisali: "(...) Zachodnia Australia w znacznej swej części jest pustynią, że koszta przewozu są znaczne, i że ani rząd Wielkiej Brytanii ani prowincjonalny rząd zachodnio-australski nie popieraliby jakiejś masowej i systematycznej emigracji polskiej. Tworzenie nowych ognisk emigracyjnych — wymagające szalonych wysiłków — a nie dające z góry żadnej gwarancji powodzenia — byłoby tylko lekkomyślnym trwonieniem i marnowaniem sił narodowych."

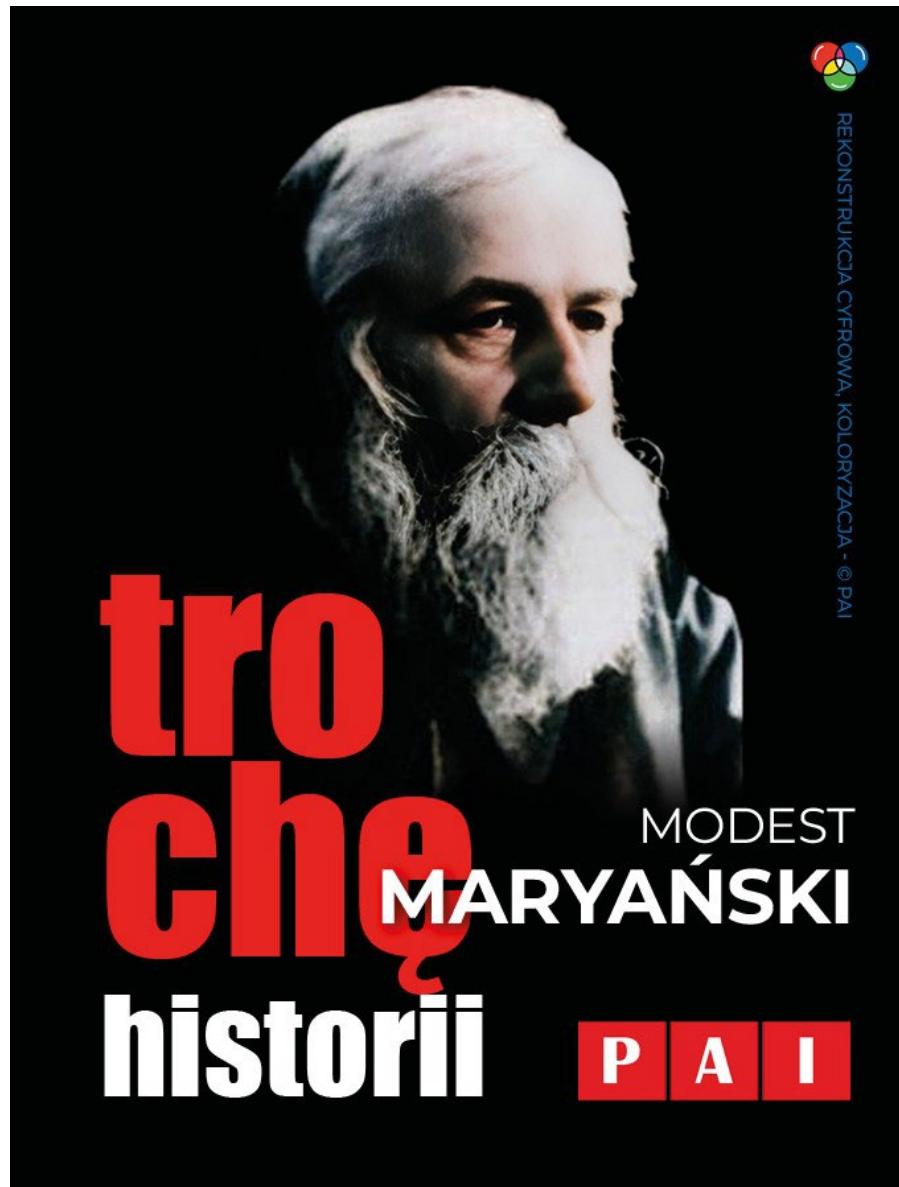
Krytyczne uwagi nie zraziły polskiego odkrywcy. Przekonany o swojej racji, przystąpił do dalszych działań. Jak pisze Mateusz Będkowski w książce

„Polscy poszukiwacze złota”: W 1898 roku Maryański, zapewne w związku z własnym projektem kolonizacyjnym, wydzierżawił pod pożyczkę bankową wynoszącą 450 funtów 200 akrów ziemi rolnej nad rzeką Hay w okręgu Albany w Australii Zachodniej, gdzie pod koniec następnego roku zatrudnił 16 imigrantów, głównie polskich [...]. Następnie na terenie Donnybrook Polak założył kopalnię o nazwie Maryanski Syndicate. Niezbędny kapitał zdobył w Londynie. Powstała tam spółka Donnybrook Goldfields Ltd., której przekazał swoje udziały w przedsięwzięciu. W zamian został głównym inżynierem projektu. W okresie od 1898 do 1900 roku nadzorował eksploatację złota. Później wybrał się do Europy. Zamierzał wrócić jeszcze do Australii, ale stało się inaczej. Do śmierci w 1914 roku przebywał już poza swoją wymarzoną "nową ojczyzną". Kopalnia Maryanski Syndicate z uwagi na trudności finansowe została zamknięta w sierpniu 1903 roku, a całosć wydobycia oszacowano na 24 kilogramy złota. Koncepcje budowy Nowej Polski w Australii Zachodniej legły w gruzach równie szybko. Polacy, którzy uwierzyli Maryańskiemu i dotarli na Antypody, nie mieli bowiem wystarczająco kapitału i wsparcia, aby zbudować trwałe podstawy dla polskiej kolonii. W niesprzyjającej sytuacji geopolitycznej, gdy Wielka Brytania życzliwie spoglądała na Rosję, trudno też było oczekiwać, że władze w Londynie zaakceptują koncepcję polskiego osadnictwa. I tak dla Polaków Australia pozostała odległa ziemia, na której stopie postawili tylko nieliczni rodacy...

## POWRÓT DO POLSKI

Niewiele wiadomo o życiu prywatnym Modesta Maryańskiego. Był żonaty prawdopodobnie z Jadwigą Wiślicką. Miał z nią dzieci, które osiadły w USA. Nie wiadomo także, kiedy dokładnie wrócił do Polski. W ostatnich latach życia mieszkał w domu sióstr Małej w Gnieźnie przy ul. Tumskiej, gdzie zmarł w ubóstwie i zapomnieniu 16 listopada 1914 r.

MODEST MARYAŃSKI W DZIALE HISTORIA-KULTURA PAI (HTTPS://PAI.MEDIA.PL/HISTORIA\_KULTURA\_ARTYKULY.PHP?ID=36)



([https://pai.media.pl/historia\\_kultura\\_artykuly.php?id=36](https://pai.media.pl/historia_kultura_artykuly.php?id=36))

## Death, 1914

No	Annus et Mensis	Obitus Dni	Obitus Hora	In quo loco	Nomen et Cognomen	Aetas			Condicio	Annus Domini 1914						Annus Domini 1914						
						Annus	Mensis	Dies		Annus	Mensis	Dies	Locatio	Urbana	Suburbana	Leptana	Insulana	Morbis	Unde patet Curata	persecuta	delectata	esse sander sicut
266	November	2. 11	5.00	ad Agapitum.	Guicciardo, Antonina	63			vuln													
267	November	4. 11	5.00	ad Agapitum.	Symbola Loretta				inf													
268	November	5. 11	6.00	ad Agapitum.	Reutowski Josephina	2																
269		8	6.00	ad Agapitum.	Amalda Gallina	30			stabitu													
270		10	7.00	ad Agapitum.	Hilton Lenor	4			per													
271		10	7.00	ad Agapitum.	Grätz Theodore		16		per													
272		16	9.00	ad Agapitum.	Marysia St. Małgorzata	60			surviver													
273		18	1.00	ad Agapitum.	Hartwicz Stefan	82			vuln													
274	November	28	2.00	ad Agapitum.	Rejtowka Victoria	11			inf													
275	November	23. 9.30	2.00	ad Agapitum.	Polakowicz Leontina	42			surviver													
276		24	8.00	ad Agapitum.	Kolankow Józefina	36			malum													
277		24	10.00	ad Agapitum.	Rejtowka Stanisław	1	8		inf													
278		10	10.00	ad Agapitum.	Wiegert Otto				surviver													
279					Josephina Wieruszowska et per sonis articul																	
280	November	30	8.00	ad Agapitum.	Stareczewski Bolesław	47			surv													
281	December	1	4.00	ad Agapitum.	Guicciardo Faustina	30			electuring													
282		3	10.00	ad Agapitum.	Pietrzak Maria	48			opere													