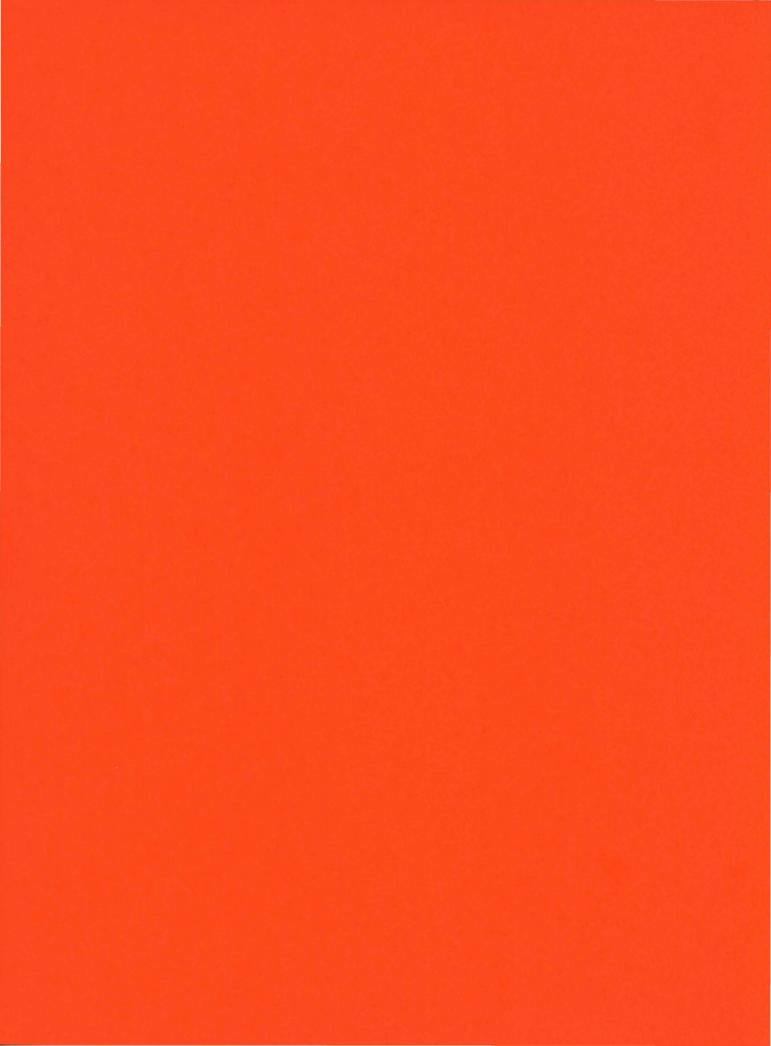
FEEFHS

Newsletter of the Federation of East European Family History Societies

> Volume I (1992-1993) nos. 1-4 and index

> > reprinted 1994



PREFACE

by John C. Alleman

In response to numerous requests, we are pleased to be able to reprint herewith the first four issues of the *FEEFHS Newsletter* (Volume 1), including the index. The pages have generally been reproduced exactly as they originally appeared, even though it has been pointed out that they contain several typographical errors, because we feit it was important to maintain consistency between this version and the original publications.

Two corrections in format were made, which do not affect the textual content: First, the map that appeared on page 11 of issue 3 inadvertently omitted the country of Belarus, and in order not to perpetuate that error we have replaced it with the new version that appeared in the first issue of Volume 2 (January 1994). Second, one page of the index was originally printed upside down by mistake, and there was no purpose in repeating that inconvenience here; it was already corrected in reprints of issue 4. The only other difference is the addition of the cover, this preface, and the overview of FEEFHS appearing on the following two pages. The overview was prepared by John D. Movius.

I would like to take this opportunity to thank the many people who have contributed articles and other information for this *Newsletter* and also to apologize to them for any errors that occurred in the publication process. We are always looking for additional contributions, and will be happy to publish information you can share with other readers in future issues, as far as space limitations permit. Thanks also to President Charles M. Hall and the other FEEFHS officers, who have provided constant encouragement and support throughout.

We wish all readers and member organizations continued success in your research efforts in Eastern Europe.

Salt Lake City, Utah March 7, 1994

SF	

FEEFHS-A MULTI-NATIONAL EAST EUROPEAN GENEALOGY FEDERATION -1S ESTABLISHED

<u>A New Problem:</u> The Eastem Europa map continues to fragment within modern political subdMslons and then coalesce along ancient, historical ethnic and tribal boundaries. This proliferation of new ethnic and tribal inspired borclers has prompted many genealogists to recognize a corresponding need for a multinational ·umbrella group" to help deal with the many new genealogy research problems posed.

<u>A New Solution:</u> The Federation of Eastern European Family History Societies (FEFHS) was established at Seattle, WA, in June 1992 to deal with this challenge. Founding President is Charles M. Hall of Salt Lake City, Utah. <u>1st Vice President</u> is Brian J. Lenius of Anola, Manitoba, Canada. <u>2nd Vice President</u> is Edward R. Brandt, A.G. of Minneapolis, Minnesota. <u>3rd Vice President</u> is John D. Movius of Sacramento, California.

Objective: FEFHS (pronounced "Flets") serves all ethnic and religious groups and genealogists with ancestors in Eastern Europa. The prima focus of FEFHS is on parts of Eastern European settled, controlled, or ruled by two or more ethnic groups. This is a multi-national federation, founded by American and Canadian societies. Gerrnan, Polish, and Australian societies are also members, and other societies are expected to join in 1994.

<u>Start-up:</u> Hall Initiated the Idea of *FEEFHS* and is assembling a group of leading American and Canadian genealogists, East European experts, linguists, and computer database specialists to carry out it. An executive council serves as the governing body of *FEEFHS*. A constitution and bylaws have been ratified by the founding societies. Other executive council members are secretary Ella Schiffer of Carnden NY, plus treasurer Eva-Maria Bates and newsletter editor John C. Alleman, both of Salt Lake City, UT. A distinguished multi-national Board of Directors helps to guide and focus the efforts of *FEEFHS*. Founding membership has grown to include 34 organizations from 13 states in America, 4 Canadian provinces, plus Australia, Germany, and Poland. All East European ethnic and religious genealogy groups, organizations, and ethnic publications are eventually expected to be represented on the *FEEFHS* boarcl.

Goals and purposes of FEFHS include: 1) Publish a newsletter dealing with new genealogical research developments in Eastern Europa, sharing information of interest to two or more ethnic or religious groups.

2) Develop a database of pertinent genealogical organizations and resources. 3) Maintain liaison with federations and societies outside the U.S. and Canada that have similar interests. 4) Serve as clearinghouse for information on member societies. 5) Hold an annual conference. Initially it will be piggy-backed with a convention sponsored by one or more member societies. 6) Cosponsor genealogy-related educational events of interest to two or more ethnic groups with member societies. 7) Help to develop new ethnic societies where they are needed but none exist. 8) Promote genealogy research and publication of the results. 9) Publish Important resource material of Interest to two or more ethnic groups. 10) Promote public awareness of our member societies and publications and of their many valuable membership services.

Membershlps Still Open: Membershlp (including a *FEEFHS* Newsletter subscription, query privileges, and voting rights) is open to Individuals, groups, societies, associations, ethnic publications, and other organizations. Personal membership is US\$15 for U.S. and Canada, US\$20 overseas. Organizational membership is US\$15 for U.S. and Canada; US\$20 (minimum) for other countries. Each organization selects a member to serve as its representative on the *FEEFHS* board of directors. Please send your checks to Eva-Maria Bates, *FEEFHS* Treasurer, 2968 Glenmare, Salt Lake City, UT 84106.

Quarterly Newsletter: Five FEFFHS Newsletters have been issued to date. Quarterty FEFFHS Newsletter subscriptions are US\$10 for U.S. and Canada, US\$15 overseas. Our first major project is to place FEFFHS Newsletter Volume #1 in all major American, Canadian, and East European libraries and archives. The objective is for the FEFFHS Newsletter to become the most widely available and useful English language genealogy publication in Eastem Europa, with its address book of ethnic organization members in America, Canada and elsewhere. Member groups and individual sponsors nominate recipient archives and serve as project patrons through their membership dues. Donations from Individual and corporate patrons are sought for this project.

.34 Societies and Ethnic Publication Members (as of 4 March 1994):

American Historical Society of Germans from Russia

Anchorage Genealogy Society

Balzekas Museum, Lithuanian Genealogy Society

California Czechoslovak Club

Croatian Genealogical and Heraldic Society Czechoslovak Genealogical Society International East European Branch, Manitoba Genealogy Society

German-Bohemian Heritage Society Glückstal Colonles Research Association German Genealogical Society of America German Research Association, Inc.

Germans from Russia Heritage Society Puget Sound Chapter

Hungarlan Genealogical Society

Hungarlan/American Friendship Society

Immigrant Genealogy Society Mennonite Family History Mennonite History Ubrary Minnesota Genealogical Society

Polish Genealogical Society
Polish Genealogical Society of America
Polish Genealogical Society of California
Polish Genealogical Society of Connecticut
Polish Genealogical Society of Minnesota

Die Pommerschen Leute

Rusin (Ruthenian) Society of Minnesota Sacramento German Genealogy Society Saskatchewan Genealogy Society Silesian Genealogical Society Slavic Research Institute (Moravia)

Slovak Society of America

Stammbaum (German-Jewish publication)

Ukrainian Genealogical and Historical Society of Canada

Wandering Volhynians

Western Australian Genealogical Society (European Interest Group)

Zielke Ver1ag

Lincoln, NE Anchorage, AK Chicago, IL Oakland, CA San Cartos, CA St. Paul, MN

St. Paul, MN
Winnipeg, Manltoba
New Ulm, MN
Santa Monlca, CA
Claremont, CA
San Dlego, CA
Tacoma, WA
Toledo, OH
Sacramento, CA

Burbank, CA
Elverson, PA
Goshen, IN
St. Paul, MN
Chicago, IL
Midway City, CA
New Britain, CT
St. Paul, MN
Oshkosh, WI
Plymouth, MN
Sacramento, CA
Regina, Saskatchewan

Wroclaw, Poland

Visalla, CA

Silver Spring, MD Santa Cruz, CA Cochrane, Alberta

Vancouver, British Columbia Bayswater, Western Australia Münster, Westphalia, Germany

<u>Geographie Scope:</u> FEEFHSembraces the boundaries of Albanla, Austrla (including Italy's Friuli and Tyrol), Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Czech Republic, Estonia, Germany (all, but emphasizing ex-East Germany), Greece, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuanla, Macedonia, Moldova, Polanci, Romania, Russia (and Siberia), Slovakia, Slovenia, Ukraine, and Yugoslavia (including Serbia and Montenegro).

<u>PartIcipation Open:</u> Memberships are open to genealogy societies and organizations, libraries and archives, ethnic publications and individuals. Persons interested in serving on a FEEFHScommittee or the board of directors are encouraged to contact any officer or executive committee member. President Charles Hall's address is P.O. Box 21346, Salt Lake City, UT 84121. Editor John C. Alleman's address is 204 West 300 North, Salt Lake City, UT 84103-1108. The first FEEFHSconvention will be held at the Howard Johnson Hotel in Salt Lake City, Utah, on May 14-16, 1994. For speakers' topics and detalls, please send a SASE to Ed Brandt, 13 - 27th Ave., S.E., Minneapolis, MN 55414-3101.

FEEFHS

Newsletter of the Federation of East European Family History Societies

Vol 1, No. 1

October 1992

ANNOUNCEMENT

by Ed Brandt and John Movius

The Federation of Bast European Family History Societies (FEEFHS, pronounced "fiefs") was established at a meeting held June 28 and 29, 1992, in Seattle, Washington, under the leadership of Charles M. Hall: It is intended to serve all ethnic and religious groups researching ancestors in Eastern Europe. In attendance at the organization meeting were: John Alleman, Serah Allen, Ed Brandt, Charles Hall, John Movius, and Ewald Wuschke. Lou Balogh, Duncan Gardiner, Brian Lenius, and Walt Rusel also participated via telephone.

We hope to facilitate the exchange of information among all organizations, institutions, and individuals interested in researching ancestors in Bast Europe, especially in view of the rapid changes in knowledge of and access to important resources in that area.

Any genealogical society or branch of one, any historical or cultural society whose interests extend to genealogy, and any university, library, archives, or other institution interested in Bast European genealogy is encouraged to join.

The federation plans to provide the following services:

- (1) publish a newsletter dealing with new developments concerning genealogical research in Eastern Europe which may be of interest to two or more ethnic or religious groups;
- (2) develop a database of pertinent genealogical organiutions and resources;
- (3) maintain liaison with societies outside the U.S. and Canada;
- (4) serve as an information clearinghouse for member societies;
- (5) hold an annual conference, perhaps in connection with other major genealogical events;
- (6) co-sponsor events of member societies which would be of interest to more than one group, if requested;
 - (7) assist in the development of new ethnic societies or

sub-groups where they are needed but do not exist;

- (8) promote genealogical research and publication;
- (9) publish important resource material of interest to two or more ethnic or religious groups.

The first task is to identify potential organizational members. Interested organizations and institutions may send an indication of interest to the president directly or to any of the directors.

We encourage member organiutions to provide the editor, John Alleman, with a copies of or descriptions of news and articles in their newsletters and magazines which may be of interest to two or more ethnic or religious groups. Individuals and organizations are also encouraged to suhmit articles for publication in the FEEFHS newsletter.

We also expect to publish original research which is of a distinctly multi-ethnic or multi-group nature and welcome any pertinent suhmissions from organizations and individuals.

Memhership dues will be modest, but will not be finally set until there is an indication of how many organizations may be interested. The price of individual subscriptions has not been determined either and may depend upon whether it is feasible to use 1he *Forum* of the Federation of Genealogical Societies, with which FEEFHS expects to be affiliated.

We will begin with an organizational/institutional membership fee of \$50, with a reduced fee of \$25 for genealogical and historical associations with fewer than 100 members, so as to facilitate involvement hy local or other small groups. The subscription fee for individuals wishing to get the newsletter will initially be \$10 for 4 issues. We hope to issue the newsletter quarterly, but it is possible that we may not be able to adhere to that schedule precisely. This first issue of the newsletter is being distributed without charge. Annual subscriptions will start with the next issue.

We request that organi:zational and institutional members and individual subscribers give us the information requested on the enclose.d form and submit it with their initial annual fee. Voluntary contributions by organi:zations or individuals to help pay for the expenses involved in setting up the federation would also be appreciated. Forms and fees/contributions should be sent to the treasurer, Eva-Maria Bates, made out to her and designated for FEEFHS.

Although the constitution and by-laws of FEEFHS have not yet been adopted, the Board is considering having a large board of directors, on which every member organization would be represented and which would probably communicate mostly in writing. In this way, every organization would have a channel for input regarding the federation's activities. Most of the responsibilities for the operation of the Federation would rest in the hands of a smaller Executive committee and such other committees as might be established. Our goal is to ensure that every major East European ethnic or religious group will be represented on the Executive committee.

At this time, the provisional Executive Committee consists of the following officers:

<u>Charles M. Hall</u>, president, P.O. Box 21346, Salt Lake City, UT 84121;

<u>Ed Brandt</u>, first vice president, 13 - 27th Ave., SE, Minneapolis, MN 55414-3101;

Brian J. Lenius, second vice president, Anola. MB R0E 0A0, Canada;

<u>John D. Movius</u>, third vice president, 621 Lake Terrace Cir., Davis. CA 95616;

<u>Eila Schiffer</u>, executive secretary, RD #1. Box 128 Camden, NY 13316;

<u>Eva-Maria Bates</u>, treasurer, 2968 Glenmare, Salt Lake City, UT 84108;

Anna Hudwis, volunteer coordinator, 55145 Northcliff Loop W., Columbus, OH 43229-5251

<u>John C. Alleman</u>, editor, 204 W. 300 North, Salt Lake City, UT 84103; tel. (801) 359-7811, fax (801) 359-9304.

The provisional Board consists of the above and the following directors:

Serah Fleury Allen, P.O. Box 1726, Shelton, WA 98584:

Louis L. Balogh, 42 W. 300 North, Provo, UT 84601; <u>Duncan B. Gardiner</u>, 12961 Lake Ave., Lakewood, OH 44107;

Walter Rusel, R.R. #2, Cochrane, AB TOL 0W0, Canada:

<u>Stan Schmidt</u>, 106 So. Hill St., Roselle, IL 60172 <u>Miriam Weiner</u>, 136 Sandpiper Key, Secaucus, NJ 07094; and Ewald Wuschke, 3492 W. 39th Ave., Vancouver, BC V6N 3A2, Canada.

The Board members will serve in various capacities, which are expected to change from time to time. For the present, Brian Lenius and Ed Brandt are acting as membership cochairmen, John Movius is in charge of special projects, and Serah Allen and Walter Rusel will handle publicity, and Lou Balogh will handle newsletter circulation. Board members representing particular interests are: Serah Allen, East European general; Lou Balogh, Hungarian; Duncan Gardiner, C7.ech and Slovalc; Walter Rusel, Ukrainian; Stan Schmidt, Polish; Miriam Weiner, Jewish; Ewald Wuschke, Volhynian.

A draft constitution was discussed at length during the meeting, but no final version was agreed on because of lack of time. Until permanent by-laws are adopted at the first convention, we will operate in accordance with the following principles to govem the relationship between the Federation and other societies:

- (1) The Federation is a voluntary eo-operative effort which will seek to avoid unnecessary duplication of what member organi:zations are doing and to refrain from interference in the affairs of member organi:zations or any actions suggesting that it is a governing board.
- (2) Every effort will be made to ensure that all the major East European ethnic groups, as well as those groups whose sense of community is based on religion, are represented on the Board and the Federation's committee structure. If it should be decided that this would produce a board of an unwieldy size, the by-laws shall ensure that no large group is left unrepresented on the Board for more than B minimal time.
- (3) Small ethnic or religious groups shall also be represented on the Board, but no single one on a continuous basis.
- (4) What is a large, and what is a small group shall be determined primarily, but not necessarily exclusively, by the extent of participation in the Federation.
- (5) The composition of the Board shall be geographically representative of regions in the United States and Canada where the Federation has a significant membership, to the degree that this is feasible.
- (6) Regional federations shall be permitted to function within the overall structure.
- (7) The goal of ethnic, religious, and geographic representativeness shall not be interpreted so strictly as to impede service on the Board by any individual who has displayed such expertise and initiative as to make a contribution to the effectiveness of the Federation.

WHY A FEDERATION? by Brian Lenius

Our oew organiz.atioo could have takeo ooe of two major forms, either a <u>society</u>, which attempts to exist much like most other specific ethoic/geographic societies, or a <u>federatioo</u> of existing specific societies which have an interest in East Europe.

We feit that the <u>society</u> type of organiz.ation could not possibly hope to provide the specific research material which existing specific societies provide. It is impossible to be all thiogs to all people. This type of society would be similar to the East Europeao Braoch in Manitoba. The East Europeao Braoch caters primarily to those who have multiple ethoic roots, those who are not sure exactly where in Europe their ancestors came from, or those who do not currently have a more specific East Europeao society to belong to. They have been keying on the development of resources for locating ancestral villages, determining historical jurisdictions, and suggesting sources.

After much deliberation, we feit that a new organimtion of this type would compete directly with most other East Europeao societies (including the East Europeao Braoch). Most members of existing societies would soon be asking, "Why should I join this new organization, when it only gives me a tenth the information (i.e. pages in a journal) on my specific research area as compared to my existing society?" This is an argument often eocountered in the East Europeao Braoch with researchers who already have a specific ethnic/geographic society adequately serving their needs.

On the other band, the <u>federation</u> type of organimtion is something we feel is long overdue in North America. Many existing specific societies who are not represented on our founding Board, will probably welcome the formation of this type of organimtion. Some individuals have even lobbied for such a federation for some time, but would find little eothusiasm for simply another society to join and support, thereby further dividing their available time.

To simply form another new society in competition with existing specific societies would only create fissioning of the existing societies and create a new society with a relatively weak membership. This would not beoefi.t the discipline as a whole, and the new organimation would not realize its true potential in the overall scheme of things. However, a federation of societies action in cooperation with existing societies would strengthen the member societies' resources and coosequently benefit the individual members of those societies. The federation would have a strong membership

by including the existiog societies and geoerally the state of the discipline of East Europeao geoealogy would be enhanced.

WHAT IS EAST EUROPE? by John Alleman

Our Federation was formed to support family-history research in "East Europe," but this turns out to be an extremely difficult term to define. For most of our lifetimes, the term has been synonymous with the area of Europe that was under Communicat governments: Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, East Germany, Hungary, Poland, Romania, and the Soviet Union, with Albania and Yugoslavia being included for some purposes and excluded for others, because their political situations differed in important ways from those of the other countries.

Obviously, such a deficitioo was never justified geographically. Austria, Finland, Greece, and Europeao Turkey were excluded, though clearly located in the eastern half of Europe, and large areas of the Soviet Union were included, though obviously located in Asia. The term had a certaio geoealogical importance, however, since gaining access to relevant records in the countries under Communist regimes was always difficult and sometimes impossible.

Now those records are becoming accessible with remarkable speed, and this fact is one of the main reasons that led to the creation of FEEFHS at this particular time.

In order to focus our efforts in an appropriate way, it is important to delimit our area of interest on some other basis. The areas we are interested in are characterized by most or all of the following criteria:

- (1) Located in Europe, east of the Baltic and Adriatic Sees:
 - (2) Formerly under. Commuoist government:
- (3) lohabitaots speak "difficult" languages, maoy with non-Roman writing systems;
- (4) Iohabitaots are predomioaotly of Christian (Catholic, Orthodox, Protestant) religioos, with Jewish and Islamic (but not Arab) mioorities;
- (5) Sigoificato numbers of emigrants to the United States and Caoada;
 - (6) loadequate geoealogical information available.

The final decision on which countries to include and exclude may always have to be somewhat arbitrary with regard to those countries that do not have all of the above characteristics. Provisionally, we propose to include the following:

Albania, Austria, Belarus, Bosnia and Het7.egovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Czechoslovakia (Czech and Slovak republics), Estonia, Germany (including the whole country, but emphasizing former East Germany), Greece, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Macedonia, Moldova, Poland, Romania, Russia (including Siberia), Slovenia, Ukraine, Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro).

Not included at this time (but could be added in the future):

Armenia, Azerbaijan, Cyprus, Finland, Georgia, Ku.akhstan, Kyrgy:zstan, Tajikistan, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan.

RESEARCH IN THE FORMER SOVIET UNION

We have been informed that an organization in Moscow called Family History Services is in a position to do genealogical research in Russia, Belarus, Ukraine, and all other parts of the former Soviet Union. They can be contacted through: Urbana Technologies, 2011 Silver Ct. E, Urbana, IL 61801.

BOOKS OF INTEREST

[We intend to include in each newsletter a list of books, especially recent books, that may be helpful to our readers. The first few listings will include some books that have been available for a while, but may not be known to all.]

Allen, Serah Fleury. Overcoming Obstacles to Eastern European Research. 1990. Closson Press, 1935 Sampson Drive, Apollo, PA.

Bellingham, Mary, et al. Research Guide to German-American Genealogy. 1991. German Interest Group, Minnesota Genealogical Society, P. 0. Box 16312, St. Paul, MN 55116.

Brandt, Bruce. Where to Lookfor Hard-to-Find German-Speaking Ancestorsfrom Eastern Europe. 1992. Available from the author, 13 - 27th Ave., Minneapolis, MN 55414-3101.

Brandt, Edward Reimer. Contents and Addresses of Hungarian Archives, with supplementary information for research of German-speaking ancestors in Hungary. 1992. Available from the author, 13 - 27th Ave., Minneapolis, MN 55414-3101.

Brandt, Edward Reimer. Where Once They Toiled: A Visit

to the Former Mennonite Homelands in the Vistula River Valley in Poland. 1992. Published by Mennonite Family History, available from the author, 13 - 27th Ave., Minneapolis, MN 55414-3101.

Gardiner, Duncan B. German Towns in Slovakia & Upper Hungary, A Genealogical Gazetteer. Third edition, 1991. The Family Historian, 12961 Lake Ave., l.akewood, OH 44107.

Gnacinski, Jan and Len. *Polish and Proud, Tracing Your Polish Ancestry*. 1983. Ye Olde Genealogie Shoppe, 9605 Vandergriff Road, Indianapolis, IN 46239.

Konrad, J. *Polish Family Research*. Revised edition 1987. Summit Publications, P.O. Box 222, Munroe Falls, OH 44262.

Miller, Michael M. Researching the Germansfrom Russia. 1987. North Dakota Institute for Regional Studies, North Dakota State University, Fargo, ND 58105.

Mokotoff, Gary, and Sack, Sallyann Amdur. Where Once We Walked, A Guide to the Jewish Communities Destroyed in the Holocaust. 1991. Avotaynu, Inc. P.O. Box 1134, Teaneck, NJ 07666.

Ortell, Gerald A. *Polish Parish Records of the Roman Catholic Church, Their Use and Understanding in Genealogical Research.* Genun Publishers, c/o Genealogy Unlimited, Inc., P.O Box 537, Orem, UT 84059-4363.

Peckwas, Edward A. Register of Vital Records of Roman Catholic Parishes from the Region Beyond the Bug River.

First published in Poland in 1956. Reprinted by the Polish Genealogical Society, 984 Milwaukee Avenue, Chicago, IL 60622 in 1984.

Schlyter, Daniel M. *Czechoslovakia, A Handbook of Czechoslovak Genealogical Research*. 1985 and 1990. Genun Publishers, c/o Genealogy Unlimited, Inc., P.O Box 537, Orem, UT 84059-4363.

Shea, Jonathan D. Russian IAnguage Documents from Russian Poland, A Translation Manual for Genealogists. Genun Publishers, c/o Genealogy Unlimited, Inc., P.O Box 537, Orem, UT 84059-4363.

Thode, Emest. Atlas for Germanic Genealogy. Second, revised edition, 1983. Heritage House, Ye Olde Genealogie Shoppe, P.O. Box 39128, Indianapolis, IN 46239.

Wuschke, Ewald. Protestant Church Records on Microfilm for the Former Congress Poland (1815-1915) and Volhynia,

Microfilmed by the Family History Centre, Church of the Latter Day Saints, Salt Lake City, Utah. 1992. Wandering Volhynians, 3492 W. 39th Ave., Vancouver, BC V6N 3A2, Canada.

NAME CHANGES

The Foreign Broadcast Information Service has just issued a list of name changes for Bast Europe resulting from recent political changes, compiled from recent decisions of the Bureau of Geographie Names. The following should be of interest to FEEFHS members (diacritical marks have been eliminated, unfortunately):

Old

New

ALBANIA

Qytet Stalin

Kucove

BULGARIA

Tolbukhin

Dobrich

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Gottwaldov

Zlin

GERMANY

Karl-Marx-Stadt

Chemnitz

Wilhlem-Pieck-Stadt Guben

Guben

HUNGARY

Leninvaros

Tisz.aujvaros

LITHUANIA

Kapsukas

Marijampole

MOLDOVA

Kishinev

Chisinau

RUSSIA

Andropov **Brezhnev**

Rybinsk

Chemenko

Naberezhnyye Chelny

Sharypovo

Liski

Georgiu-Dezh Gor'kiy

Nizhniy Novgorod

Kalinin Kuybyshev Kuybyshev **Tver** Samara Bulgar

Leningrad Ordzhonikid7.e Sankt-Peterburg Vladikavkaz

Sverdlovsk

Yekaterinburg Izhevsk

Segiyev Posad

Ustinov Zagorsk **UKRAINE**

Voroshilovgrad **Zhdanov Zhdanov-Port**

Lugansk Mariupol Mariupol-Port

Gotval'd

Zmivev

YUGOSLAVIA

Titograd Titovo Uzice

Podgorica Uzice

Of course many of the "new" names are really returns to the original names before Communism.

PRESIDENTIAL THOUGHT by Charles Hall

I would like to express gratitude to the many organiz.ations and individuals who have expressed a willingness to be involved in making our FEEFHS organization happen as a national and eventually an international organiz.ation. If anyone receiving this newsletter or gaining access to a copy has expressed a willingness to serve without receiving a response from our provisional Executive Committee, please send us a reminder. I am confident you will not be ignored more than once. If you know of anyone who would like to be added to our mailing list and receive a copy of this newsletter, please let me know.

When considering the history of conflict in Bast Europe, I find it gratifying that the field of Family History now has, through our FEEFHS, the potential opportunity to promote unity and harmony between ethic groups of Bast European origin. When one considers the multi-ethnic pedigrees of many people from Eastern Europe, one can easily understand why family history research is a logical leader in promoting unity and hannony. The pedigree of Nikolai Kopemik (Copemicus) from Torwi, Poland, whose mother was German and whose father was Polish, is a good example.

There is one other field of endeavor which has preceded family history research in promoting unity and harmony among Bast Europeans, and that is the Esperanto (International Language) Movement. My personal experience with Esperanto is in using it during my 2-3 month annual genealogical field trips to Eastern Europe. Although I am quite fluent in German and French, and speak some Russian, my knowledge of Esperanto has been very valuable for my research in Polando, Litovio, Cebio, Slovakio, Slovenio, Hungario, Romanio, etc.

Respectfully submitted, CMH

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Newsletter of the Federation of East European Family History Societies

Val 1, No. 2 March 1993

EDITORIAL by John C. Alleman

Here at last is the second issue of the FEEFHS newsletter. We bad planned to get it out sometime in January 1993, hut for a number of reasons it has been necessary to delay it till now. The delay has made it possible to include some very interesting and pertinent information, which we hope you will find useful.

It has heen gratifying to see the amount of interest that the first issue has generated. Inquiries have heen received from many parts of the United States and Canada, including some very unexpected places. People everywhere are getting enthusiastic ahout cooperating and sharing information ahout Eastem European genealogy.

1banks to everyone who has sent information and suggestions for the newsletter and positive comments on the first issue. We are in urgent need of your contributions and suggestions at this time for issue number three, which will prohably appear in May 1993. We particularly invite each member organization to write a description of their purposes, services, membership requirements, dues, publications, etc., that might he of interest to our readers. Send items to me at 204 W. 300 North, Salt Lake City, UT 84103, or call me at (801) 359-7811, or fax to (801) 349-9304. Those who write articles are encouraged to send them on floppy disk or by modern (the long article hy Brian Lenius and Ed Brandt on pages 1-6 came in on disk; otherwise, this issue would have come out much later than it did!).

I will also he the one to contact if you need extra copies of this issue or of issue number 1. Both of these first two issues are heing distributed free to prospective members, but because of the cost of printing and postage the price of extra copies will he \$2 each from now on. To join the federation or subscribe to the newsletter, please send the dues (\$10 for individuals, \$25 for organizations with less than 100 members, \$50 for larger organizations) to: Eva Marie Bates, FEEFHS treasurer, 2968 Glenmare, Salt Lake City, UT 84108.

WHY YOUR ORGANIZATION SHOULD JOIN FEEFHS by John D. Movius

- 1) The FEEFHS newsletter is an important resource for Eastern European genealogy and should he available in your library.
- 2) An article mentioning your organization and services and the advantages of memhership can appear in the FEEFHS newsletter.
- 3) New memhers: A wider knowledge of your organization through FEEFHS's growing national and international membership of individuals will increase out-of-town, out-of-state, and foreign memhership from persons interested in receiving your newsletter.
- 4) Monthly meeting speakers: Access to the FEEFHS group of internationally recognized Eastem European genealogists as speakers for your monthly meetings will help increase local interest and area memherships for your organization.
- 5) <u>National awareness:</u> Wider distribution of knowledge of your services will increase awareness and revenues.
- 6) <u>Referrals:</u> FEEFHS provides a clearingbouse for memher and non-memher individuals and societies for services when you receive requests you cannot handle yourselves.

INTER-ETHNIC GENEALOGICAL COOPERATION AT THE SUB-NATIONAL LEVEL by Brian J. Lenius and E-iward R. Brandt

It is obvious that not all of the federation's (FEEFHS) goals can he accomplished effectively on a continent-wide hasis. Indeed, one of the goals outlined at the founding meeting in Seattle was to promote inter-ethnic genealogical cooperation at the state, provincial, and regional levels. This article outlines two organizations, to which the authors helong, which offer quite different models for such cooperation. Hopefully, this will facilitate the development of ethnic genealogical groups

elsewhere and alert them to some of the issues to be dealt with in parent group-ethnic subgroup relationships. We wish to thank Mary Bellingham, a charter member of both the Minnesota Genealogical Society and the Germanic Genealogy Society, as weil as a "long-distance" member of the Ontario Genealogical Society, for reviewing a draft of this article and providing helpful information and comments.

Most state and provincial societies, if they have any subgroups, tend to have them organized along geographic lines within the state or province. These often are county organizations in the United States or regional branches in Canada. Minnesota and Manitoba both have groups or branches organi7.ed along these lines. However, the Manitoba model also features a single, East European, multi-ethnic branch belonging to the provincial genealogical society, while the Minnesota model has a multitude of uni-ethnic groups which belong to the state genealogical society.

In the case of Minnesota, the ethnic interest groups interact only annually, as far as meetings are concemed. The rest of the time the ethnic interest groups interact only within their own ethnic spheres of interest, except insofar as overlapping interests of individual members produce informal get-togethers. On the other band, the East European Branch of the Manitoba society offers a totally different pattern which involves much more frequent and direct contact among members of the various ethnic groups researching ancestors in Eastern Europe.

This article will outline the various interests, activities, and organizational relationships of the ethnic groups and the parent state or provincial societies. The description of these two models is followed by a section dealing with the sometimes similar concerns and interactions between ethnic groups and the parent provincial or state organization.

The Minnesota Model

The Minnesota Genealogical Society was formed in 1969 at the initiative of Patricia C. Harpole, a reference librarian with the Minnesota Historical Society. Any organization in the state with shared purposes may apply for branch membership. Requirements for such membership include: (1) all officers of the branch must be members of the parent society; (2) the constitution and by-laws of the branch, as weil as any amendments, must be approved by the parent society; (3) branches must honor the policies and procedures of MGS and remain in compliance with its non-profit status; (4) the branch treasurer must submit quarterly financial statements to MGS; and (5) all branch assets become the property of MGS if branch membership is terminated, unless the branch becomes incorporated, has written approval of a majority of its members to separate from MGS, and presents proof of

tax-exempt status (if it becomes independent) or donates its assets to other tax-exempt organizations (if it dissolves).

The Minnesota Genealogical Society has between 1500 and 2000 members. It contributes to inter-ethnic cooperation in several ways. It has a siz.eable multi-ethnic lib $_{\rm rary}$ in St. Paul; several of the ethnic groups have one of their more experienced members on duty on a particular day each month, which is publicized. The board includes representatives from all of the ethnic interest groups. Furthermore, there is a branch coordinator who meets regularly with all subgroup presidents. These organizational arrangements serve to minimize conflicting program dates and facilitate cooperation. In addition, the Minnesota Genealogical Society offers frequent mini-courses, quite a few of which are of an ethnic nature.

Among the services which the Society provides are a post office box and bulk mailing permit for those subgroups which choose to use these privileges; a modest bookshelf of books and forms for sale; an annual June meeting at varying locations outside the Twin Cities metropolitan area to encourage participation by genealogists who live elsewhere; two publications, a newsletter and The Minnesota Genealogist (which is now beginning a series of articles on researching individual ethnic groups); a State Fair booth, where all subgroups have their membership brochures available; and such other Minnesota-oriented activities as transcribing and publishing cemetery lists.

However, what is probably the most relevant for the average member with multiple ethnic interests, apart from the lib_{rary}, is the big annual inter-ethnic "Branching Out" meeting (March 6 in 1993) sponsored by the parent society. This starts off with a general assembly with a nationally known speaker, foilowed by three sessions where the various interest groups may simultaneously present programs in their areas and/or arrange share-and-exchange informational sessions. In this way, attenders can choose to familiarize themselves with the offerings of more than one group.

Minnesota, like many other states, has many county genealogical societies. However, only one of these organizations officially belongs to the Minnesota Genealogical Society. All of the other branches, except for the *Computer Interest Group*, fall along ethnic lines, with branches known initially as *Interest Groups* but which, as time passes, are adopting the title of *Geneawgical Sodety* in most cases.

As befits a state with one of the largest Scandinavian populations in the U.S., there is a Scandinavian-American Genealogical Society, as weil as component Swedish, Norwegian, Danish, Icelandic and Finnish Interest Groups.

Since St. Paul is one of the major ceaters of Irish-American culture in the westem half of the continent, there is a strong Irisb Genealogical Society. There is also a Yankee Genealogical Society to reflect the early settlers from New England and New York, as well as English and Scottish Genealogical Societies. The Northwest Territory Canadian and French Heritage Center was the first subgroup to be founded (I · ?), perbaps because some of the earliest settlers came from Nestern Canada before it was organized into provinces, so that it could be viewed as the Minnesota equivalent of the Sons and Daughters of the American Revolution or the United Empire Loyalists!

A- far as Eastem Europe is concemed, ethnic interest groups include the "tew Polisb Genealogical Society of Minnesota and the Fk cish Interest Group, which was founded about 1980, both _i which bave a few dozen members. The two major &.,, European groups are the Cz:echoslovak Genealogical Society International and the Gennanic Genealogy Society (until recently called the German Interest Group). These are the biggest of the groups concemed with East European ancestors and are unique in some respects.

The Czechoslovak Genealogical Society International, whose membership has zoomed to nearly 2,000 members in the course of five years, has members with research interests in all ethnic groups in what are now the Czech Republic and Slovakia (no Czech-Slovak divorce is contemplated in Minnesota!), including primarily Cz:ech, Slovak, and Gennan, but also Jewish, Polish, Carpatho-Rusman and Hungarian. The Czechoslovak society produces an excellent quarterly journal, Nase Rodina, which is no doubt part of the reason for 1ts fast growth. It also publishes a Sumame Index, with 4 volumes, including about 5,700 sumames, now in print.

Initially, the Czechoslovak Society was a branch of the Minnesota Genealogical Society, but it recently split off to become an independent society, partly because it bad grown so big, with such a large out-of-state membership, and partly because of financial issues relating to the laws governing tax-exempt organizations. It now has a multi-state board of directors.

However, its library holdings (which include quite a few books relating to German genealogy and a few relating to other ethnic minorities) are still at the MGS library, which it belps to staff. Likewise, it still cooperates with the state society's big spring meeting, in which all other interest groups also participate.

The Czechoslovak society hosted its second major two-day conference in St. Paul in October 1991. The program

included speakers who were expert on German, Jewish, Polish and other genealogical topics, in addition to its focus on Czecbs and Slovaks. It plans similar major events, normally every other year.

The Gennanic Genealogy Society, which has nearly 500 members, recently changed its name from the German Interest Group in order to reflect the geographic heterogeneity of the German-speaking immigrants from five German-speaking countries, as well as almost every other European country, but especially from what are now Poland, the Cz:ech Republic, Rmsia, and Ukraine.

The Germanic society has always bad a library collection separate from that of the Minnesota society, because the German Interest Group (founded in December 1979) bad a library before the parent society did. The Germanic Genealogy Society's library is located at Concordia College in St. Paul (not far from the MGS library) and constitutes a non-lending reference collection. It has over 500 volumes, including German-language reference works like Der Schlüssel (which indexes the contents of German genealogical periodicals) and Meyer's gazetteer of the nineteenth-century German Empire, as well as dozens of published passenger lists or other books listing immigrant names. In addition, it has a file cabinet full of publications of other genealogical organizations (including some non-Oerman ones, e.g., Polish-American, and some from other countries) and loose-leaf books containing addresses, maps and other resources for particular areas, compiled by individuals in or on behalf of its own regional Study Groups (e.g., Pomerania or Bavaria).

The Germanic Genealogy Society has published the *Research Guide to Gennan-American Genealogy* (now in its third, slightly revised printing), which is helpful to other ethnic groups by including addresses of archives and organizations in nearly every European country (as well as a chapter on Canada). The Germanic society also publishes an informative newsletter four or five times a year. It has a computerized German Research Index, with about 2500 entries and 1000 sumames, as well as an American Research Index to belp with post-immigration research, with a quarter as many entries and sumames. The larger number of entries indicates the same sumame occurring in a number of localities.

It will host its thirteenth annual spring conference on May 1, 1993. These conferences feature nationally and sometimes intemationally known genealogists. It may be worth noting that while there is relatively infrequent contact among the ethnic groups, the groups which are most concerned with East Europe promote international barmony within the group inasmuch as neither the Czechoslovak nor the Polish nor the Germanic group are based on national identity. The

Czechoslovak and Polish groups define their areas of interest on the basis of geographic territory, not ethnicity.

This is particularly striking in the Polish case, because Poland did not exist as an independent country during the period when most East European immi $_{\rm g\,r\,a}$ nts came to North America and its boundaries, both pre-partition and post-independence, have fluctuated considerably more than is the case with most countries. The criterion for membership is anyone researching ancestors within "the historic or contemporary boundaries" of Poland.

In the case of the Gennanic group, the realization that the heritage which its members share is a common language, not a common ancestral nation-state, has steadily gained ground and is now generally accepted, despite the educational efforts required to make people aware that "German-speaking ancestors" and "ancestors from Germany," which didn't even exist as a political entity until 1871, are far from identical.

The Manitoba Model

The Manitoba Genealogical Society was formed in 1976. The founding group of members was headed by Eric Jonasson (noted Canadian and Icelandic researcher and author). Early in its life, the Manitoba society made an attempt to organiz.e ethnic groups within the society. For reasons now unknown, this did not come to pass. Instead, the society developed into an extensively "British" society. This included primarily members whose ancestors bad roots in Britain, who immigrated first to Eastem Canada (and Ontario) and eventually to Manitoba. This was in spite of the fact that Manitoba is the first Canadian province to have an ethnic mix which has a majority of residents descended from groups other than British or French. Many early members of the society who had no British roots let their membership lapse. Fortunately, some of them have rejoined the society since the formation of the East European Branch.

Tue Manitoba society today has over 750 members. It has an extensive library considered to be among the best genealogical libraries in Canada and a resource center with extensive indexes including hundreds of thousands of obituary and cemetery index entries. Until very recently, the society bad a part-time paid office administrator. The society is now completely volunteer-run. The society holds an annual Seminar (a conference really) which traditionally alternates between Winnipeg and an out-of-Winnipeg location. In 1990 the seminar was hosted by the South-West Branch of the society in Brandon, andin 1991 the seminar focused on East European topics and was organized by members of the East European Branch. In 1993, the seminar again will be hosted by the South-West Branch in Brandon. The Manitoba society has published many books and produces an excellent quarterly journal, Generations, for its members.

The Manitoba society has four regional branches within the province. In addition, there is one Manitoba branch, the East European Branch, whose focus and interests are different from those of the regional branches.

The East European Group, after meeting for one and a half years, officially became the East European Brandt of the MGS in January 1990.

In contrast to the multitude of uni-ethnic branches in the Minnesota model, the Manitoba model consists of family historians with an East European ethnic focus who have opted to form one multi-ethnic branch within the provincial organization. To the best of our knowledge, this is a unique occurrence in North America.

The membership profile of the East European Branch (EEB) consists of a research interest primarily focusing on modem-day Poland, Ukraine, and C7.eehoslovakia, with smaller numbers of members interested in other areas of East Europe such as Russia, Hungary, and Gennany. The largest ethnic groups represented among members are Gennan, Ukrainian, Polish, with some C7.eeh and smaller numbers of others. Members have enjoyed and benefitted from the contributions of various cultures which branch members bring with them to meetings and other events.

The EEB holds regular monthly meetings in Winnipeg featuring local speakers or tours of institutions of interest to the East European researcher. Examples of tours include the Ukrainian Cultural and Educational Center, the Mennonite Heritage Center, Slavic Collection at Dafoe Library, the Map/Atlas Section at Dafoe Llbrary, Mennonite Genealogy, Inc. (which has a huge genealogical card index file by no means limited to Manitobans), and the Provincial Archives of Manitoba. The EEB also provides assistance to members requesting locations of ancestral villages and sources of genealogical records. The EEB maintains a small but growing library of East European books and has a collection of several hundred detailed historical and topographical maps of East Europe. It has also begun publication of a journal titled, East European Genealogist. Furthermore, it provides a book and map purchasing service for members. The branch's first sumame/village index for members will be published in March 1993.

There were initially two reasons for the East European Branch's multi-ethnic approach. At the outset of the informal group in 1988, there were simply not a large enough number of researchers to form separate groups. The second reason was that the group very quickly realized the benefits of information interchange in a multi-ethnic organization.

The following oversimplified example is presented to show how Manitoba's multi-ethnic and multi-geographic model benefits its membership. One member may bave German ancestors from Volbynia married to German ancestors from Galicia. A second member may bave Polish ancestors from the Prussian partition of Poland married to Ukrainian ancestors from Galicia. These are both common combinations in Manitoba. Both members are interested in a multi-ethnic organization because it will serve more than one of their homeland interests. Both members share an interest in Galicia with respect to its bistory and relevant genealogical resources, e.g., the locations of arcbives. In reality, many branch members bave much more complicated East European ancestries, which magnifies this interweaving to a much larger extent than the preceding example shows.

Some members are attracted to the East European Branch because there is no active organization answering research questions or producing a publication which serves their ethnic or geographic interests. Other ethnic groups bave a more limited representation within the EEB because of the existence of an active organization for their interests. An example can be drawn between the Germans from Galicia and the Germans from Volbynia. No active multi-denominational organization for Germans from Galicia exists in North America, so many researchers bave gravitated toward the EEB. On the other band, Germans from Volbynia are well served by the Wandering Volhynian group and magazine. For this reason, there are proportionately more Germans from Galicia than Germans from Volbynia in the EEB, although the branch membership includes the most active local Volbynian German researchers.

The East European Branch is constitutionally bound to the Manitoba Genealogical Society. There are only two constitutional advantages afforded the branches of the society. The constitution provides for a voting branch representative on the council (main decision-making body) of the provincial organization and an initial start-up grant of \$100.00 for new branches. Other constitutional provisions which apply to the branches include the statement that all branch members must be full members of the provincial organization. constitution also states that if a branch becomes defunct, all assets, library, etc., will revert back to the provincial organization. This bas been interpreted by one officer of the parent body to include the situation where a branch opts out of the parent organization to form an independent organization. There are other benefits which the BEB enjoys as part of the provincial organization. The provincial society's journal, Generations, bas been generously made available to the East European Branch for news items and feature articles of an East European nature. In fact, a special issue (Vol. 16 No. 3) was devoted to Bast European research in September 1991. The EEB bas its library holdings and map collection housed in

tbe Manitoba Genealogical Society's resource center in Winnipeg. The Society bas also responded to acquisition requests by the branch for East European materials to add to the provincial society's library. In addition, the EEB bas been able to take advantage of the Society's office services such as mail, postage, facsimile, photocopying and facilities for meetings. However, the constitution bas no provision to guarantee the branch any of these benefits. These benefits are solely dependent on the attitudes of the individual volunteers in various Society positions such as the executive, librarian, and journal editor.

Ethnic Group Relationships to the Provincial/State Societies

There are many similarities, but also some differences, in the general formation, development and maturing of ethnic groups within the central organizations in both the Manitoba and the Both models involve a sub-national Minnesota models. organization which is solely (provincial/state) volunteer-operated. In both organizations, the founding members of the ethnic branches were predominantly members of the larger society. In Manitoba, membership in the EEB also requires membership in the parent society. In Minnesota, the state society did not establish any specific requirements regarding any obligation of branch members to support the parent society when the branches were first established. However, some MGS leaders favored obligatory MGS membership for branch members. As a result, a number of tbe ethnic interest groups, which tbey were instrumental in founding, originally required membership in the parent society. However, this turned out to be unenforceable, given the nature of an organization where volunteers bave to do all the work. As a result, this provision bas never been honored consistently and nearly all groups bave dropped the requirement officially.

Initially, the ethnic groups benefit greatly from membership in the state/provincial organizations because of access to free publicity and particularly the resources of the central organization, due to its strength and size.

In a relatively short period of time, however, the membership profiles of the ethnic groups evolve to the point where a large percentage (perhaps 40 % in Manitoba, varying by group in Minnesota) live outside the state or province and an even greater number join the ethnic group without baving previously belonged to the state or provincial organization. The focus of some of the ethnic groups may shift toward a regional or national focus, to a greater or lesser extent, rather than the original sub-national (provincial or state) one. Members ask more and more, "Why pay membership dues to the state (provincial) organization when their interest is not in our area of Bast Europe and our interest is not in that state (province)?" In the Minnesota model, the ethnic groups

simply did not enforce the requirement of their members having to belong to the state organization, because of the amount of time and effort required to run a volunteer organization. In the Manitoba model, the East European Branch has enforced this requirement (to date) for the provincial organization. In each case, there may be financial and other consequences for both the branch and the parent group, which have the potential to cause friction or to lead to a separation.

Flexible attitudes toward reexamining the relationship may be the key to continued linkage. In the Manitoba model, the membership policy results in East European Branch membership growing at a much slower rate than would be the case otherwise, which may also hurt the parent society financially. In the Minnesota model, the fact that branch members are not required to pay any dues to the parent society, even though they benefit from some of its services, has reduced the parent body's potential revenues, so that there has, for example, never been any serious consideration of a paid staff member, such as Manitoba bad.

This creates some uncertainty as to whether the library will always be open when it is supposed to be, although this has not been a significant problem. More seriously, it means less money to expand the library.

Although the parent society membership in Minnesota is considerably higher than in Manitoba (which means more potential volunteers for the library and other activities), the dues are lower, thus making the two somewhat comparable in budgetary terms.

The East European Branch has responded to its dilemma by proposing to offer subscriptions to its journal without branch or parent society membership. In Minnesota, there is relatively little dissatisfaction with parent society-branch relationships, despite occasional friction (often due to delays, misunderstandings or personalities), because the branches do not feel any restrictions pertaining to membership growth.

The Czechoslovak group became independent, to a considerable degree, because it outgrew the parent; none of the other branches are seriously contemplating following suit.

Alternative Models

A third potential model deserves consideration. This would be for the parent body to establish an optional associate membership for ethnic group or branch members who do not wish to be full members of the parent body. This would probably involve a greatly reduced fee and would mean the member would not receive the journal of the parent society. The fee would probably have to be even lower than simply

removing the cost of the parent society journal, as most of this group of members would rarely if ever utilize the other resources of the parent society. A modest fee for library usage by visiting associate members could be established. If the associate membership fee was sufficiently low, it would not hamper branch growth significantly.

A variant model of provincial-branch member relationships exists in the Ontario Genealogical Society, which does not have ethnic branches, but where members of the parent society pay lower dues to the county societies than those who do not belong to the OGS. Another way of implementing this concept would be to require branches to pay a per-member fee to the parent society for those branch members who did not belong to the latter.

Another proposal for avoiding potential friction would be for the parent body to guarantee certain benefits, perhaps in the constitution, to the ethnic groups or branches to prevent future problems due to personalities or differing interpretations of the relationship. In return, the branch or ethnic group would agree to enforce the membership requirement for the parent body. This would mean at least some increase in revenue for the parent body from associate members living too far away to attend meetings or use the library, thus providing a stronger financial base, which would also be beneficial to the branches in terms of library expansion or other services, thus presenting a "win-win" situation for both the ethnic group and the parent society. This would remove the chief obstacle to membership growth in the case of the Manitoba model and foster greater mutual support between the parent body and the branch in both models.

Conclusion

We have attempted to present both the advantages of ethnic subgroup organization at the provincial or state level, as well as some of the potential problems to be faced, under the contrasting models we have experienced. We hope that genealogists in other parts of North America who share an interest in a given ethnic or religious group, country or area will be stimulated to form such groups, selecting or adapting the most appropriate aspects of the Minnesota, Manitoba and alternative hypothetical or actual models, as weil as adding their own ideas to fit each unique situation, so as to develop arrangements which will maximize cooperation and harmony, in accordance with the goal of FEEFHS.

THE JEWISH FAMILY NAME FILE

The Jewish Family Name File, established in 1968 by David L. Gold, has grown into the largest collection of correctly etymologized Jewish family names ever assembled. This constantly growing file also includes information about Jewish given names and contains some family trees and family histories. The Federation of Genealogical Societies gave its 1991 Directors' Award to Gold for "distinguished public service in support of genealogy. •

The File provides the following services:

- It can give you the origin and meaning of thousands of Jewish family names and many Jewish given names.
- 2) It can give you the correct romanization of material in Jewish languages.
- 3) It can soggest possibilities to people who wan to hebraize their family names.
- 4) It can help you choose given names for yourself or others.
- It can give advice on what information to include in family trees.
- 6) It can give advice on how a family history or family newsletter should be written to make its contents as accurate as possible and as useful as possible to researchers.
- 7) It can critique an existing family tree, family newsletter, or family history in order to make it as accurate and useful as possible.
- 8) Since much of what has been written about Jewish given names and family names is erroneous, it can give a second opinion about explanations of origin or meaning found elsewhere.
- 9) In some cases it can supply genealogical information.
- 10) It serves as a repository for Jewish family trees, family histories, family newsletters, and anecdotal information of genealogical or onomastic interest that might easily be forgotten if not recorded.

If you would like to help in determining the origin nd meaning of a Jewish given name, please supply the following:

- a) All known spellings of the name (in whatever languages) which your family has used.
- b) The years and places where each spelling of the name has been used.
- c) Any family lore about the name. In general, the more information you can supply about people in your family who have bome the name, the easier it may be in certain cases to explain it.
- d) Any published or unpublished remarks about the name.
- e) A stamped self-addressed envelope.

You will be informed whether information is available. If it

is, a report will be sent to you for \$18. If more research is required, you will be notified of the amount of money to send, depending on the amount of time involved. Contact David L. Gold at 67-07 215 St., Oakland Gardens, NY 11364-2523, for more information.

NEW SOURCES OF INFORMATION ON RECORDS AND RESEARCHERS IN THE EX-USSR

by Edward R. Brandt

Genealogists who are interested in obtaining the tatest information about records and researches in the Commonwealth of Independent States and the Baltic countries which is available in Germany may obtain a copy ofRatgeber '92: Familienforschung GUS/Baltikum from the Ziellee Verlag, Postfach 8031, W-4400 Münster, Germany for DM 20. Irina and Rainer Ziellee are also planning to publish a 1993 edition of the Ratgeber, which may be ordered for the same price.

Although there are no experienced genealogists in the former Soviet Union, the <u>Ratgeber</u> provides the names and addresses of numerous historians or other researchers familiar with the content of Russian and Baltic archives who are willing to do archival research, indicating in each instance whether they know English, German or other forei $_{g\,n}$ languages. Most of these are in Moscow or St. Petersburg, but that is where most government records would have been kept. The <u>Ratgeber</u> also specifies some of the records which are available, e.g., censuses and military records, in some detail.

Dr. Youri Jejel, Russia, 191025 St. Petersburg, Box 203, is now searching some of these records for me in order to determine whether the Lutheran parish registers in St. Petersburg are more extensive than those listed in the <u>Ratgeber</u>. (Note that the order of the address lines is the exact opposite of ours. Fortunately, the Russian postal service can handle mail with the address written in the Roman script.)

Dr. Jejel is an unemployed professor (because he spoke up for democracy before it became acceptable to do so) who is willing to undertake research for individuals. Since his fields of academic expertise are physics, mathematics, and computer science, he is new to this particular subject area, but familiar with archives and research methods. His wife, Nina, a professor with similar expertise, is currently in Minneapolis. The phone and fax number for the Jejels in St. Petersburg is 0117 (812) 312-2246.

If you wish to order German publications, checks in German marks can be obtained for a \$2 fee from Ruesch International, 13S0 Eye St., N.W., Washington, DC 2000S (telephone: 1-

800424-2953). They provide the same service for other Western European currencies too.

SNOOPING FOR COUSINS IN GERMANIC UNIVERSITÄT MATRIKEL REGISTERS

by John D. Movius

Germanic genealogy is based upon civil records and "Kirchenbücher" (church books) as primary sources of vital data. Yet most civil records in Germany date back only to the early 1800's. Kirchenbücher are seldom found before 1700, especially in Pomerania. This is because over 3000 cburches and their records were burned as fighting raged throughout Pomerania during the Thirty Years' War (1618-1648). For example, the summary church history of Kirch-Baggendorf dated 1540 A.D. has survived, but the oldest Kirchenbüch there dates from 1700 A.D.

But "Matriklen" (matriculation-entrance) registers for Germanic Universitäts (universities) have survived the ravages ofwar, fire, and the passage of time. Some date to the late 14th or early 15th century. The oldest found so far is a 2½-century record of German students at Bologna Universta, starting in 1298 A.D.

Matrikel registers are unique, authentic, and important secondary sources for medieval and Reformation era genealogy that are not well known to genealogists. They can spot family members entering colleges of law, medicine, or theology. They are also useful in transliteration (name change) research for some sumames.

Finding these book sets isn't always easy. One problem is determining if copies of the school register were eve made. Many Matrikeln registers were reprinted in the last century (most by Kraus), but not all. Then one must locate it in an American library and arrange to borrow a <u>full</u> set of volumes through ILL (inter-library loan) or visit the library. Incomplete, non-indexed sets can come through ILL and complicate the task. Also, the records need to be translated - they are in Latin.

My search began at the UC Davis library with records from Greifswald and Rostock, the two oldest Universitäts in northem Europe. Several generations of my ancestors were law professors at Greifswald. They also lived at other Hansastädte (Hanseatic Federation cities), including Stargard, Stettin, and Stralsund.

These and other ancestors proved to be more mobile than I bad imagined. As early as 1550, Thomas Mevius of Stargard

spent a year at Bologna Universita in Italy, probably teaching law. David Mevius was a law student at Leiden Universität in the Netherlands in 1633 while avoiding the Thirty Years' War at home. In 1733, Dominic Mevius of Parma, Italy (then controlled by Austria) was attending Frankfurt-an-der-Oder Universität, east of Berlin.

Matrikeln Contents; Each Matrikeln register (MR) lists students by entrance date (day, month, and/or year in chronological order), gives the sumame spelling, village of origin (often the birthplace too, if different), province, country (if an "Ausländer"), and various notes conceming their entry status and tuition payment. They also list each dean and professor and sometimes summarize the academic year. The birth year can be estimated by the <u>rule of 17:</u> subtract 17 years from the Matrikeln year for a 17-year-old student at Matrikeln, which was the norm.

It's not uncommon to find a pauper accepted gratis on the recommendation of bis pastor or patron. This attests to the fact that ability to pay tuition was not an iron-clad prerequisite for university entrance. Students from poor families were accepted under certain conditions.

Indexes; With Germanic thoroughness, these double and triple indexes are extensive, often rivalling the chronological register in size. The first 5 MR volumes from Rostock Universität are 5" thick. Vols. 6 and 7 (the "registers" - i.e. indexes) are 3.5" thick.

<u>Personnenregister</u> indexes list students by registration number, sometimes registration year, occasionally Matrikel date, and usually village name, all in Latin. Alphabetizing varies between the standard method (A-Z) and a Germanic method that combines phonetically equivalent letters (B and P, C and K, Wand V, etc.).

Ortsregisters are decoders of latinized village and province names. For example, Cauenensis = Cauen/Kaunas (Lithuania); Leontinus Marchias = Löwenburg, Mark (Brandenburg); Polonus = Poland; Sedinensis = Stettin; Zanea Pomeranus = Zanow/Sanow (Pomerania).

Sachenregisters are useful subject indexes. Here I learned that Thomas Balthasar Mevius, a Greifswald Universilät student, was killed in a duel with a Rostock Universität student 4 Dec 1685.

<u>Current status</u>: 67 Germanic Matrikel registers are known to have existed (Table 1). 107 other European (non-Germanic) universities and gymnasiums have been identified. So far, 83 + citations of my sumame have been found at 11 German Universitäts. 11 entered 5 different Universitäts in the 16th century (Table III). 38 bad entered college by the end of the

Thirty Years' War. 63 entered college during the 17th century.

Archival Sources; An important aspect of this MR project is tabulating the location of all U.S. libraries (12+) known to hold a copy of any of these MR's. Library call numbers (which do vary) are also being tabulated to provide a comprehensive MR finding aid for myself and other researchers.

U.S. Locations (12+) of Matrikeln Registers: The University of California (UC) library system has 32 Germanic Universität MR's, with 12 at UC Berkeley, 9 at UC Davis, and 6 at UCLA. Stanford has 5. The largest collection (37) of Germanic Matrikel registers is at the Family History Library (FHL) in Salt Lake City, but 6 have no index (fable II). More will be found as the search continues.

Access to Matrikel Registers and Indexes: Some MR sets are held in reference (reserve) at universities and the FHL, but most can be obtained through your public library ILL or as a microfilm rental from FHL through you local LDS Family History Center.

Following is a list of cities for which registers have been found and the libraries in the U.S. that have copies [FHL = Family History Library; HA = Harvard Theology Library, Andover; HW = Harvard Widener Library, Cambridge; NRLF = UC Northern Regional Library Facility, Richmond; SG = Stanford Green Library, Palo Alto; SRLF = UC Southem Regional Library Facility, Los Angeles; UCB = UC Berkeley Main Library; UCBB = UC Berkeley Bancroft Library; UCBL = UC Berkeley Law Library; UCD = UC Davis Shields Library; UCI = UC Irvine; UCLA = UC Los Angeles]:

Altdorf (FHL,SG); Bologna (FHL, UCD); Bamberg (FHL, NRLF, UCBL, UCLA); Braunschweig (UCLA); Coberg (FHL, UCD); Dillingen(FHL); Dresden(FHL, NRLF, UCBB); Duisburg (FHL); Elbing (FHL); Erfurt (FHL,UCD); Frankfurt an der Oder (FHL, UCD); Frieburg (UCLA); Gießen (FHL, HW, UCD,); Göttingen (FHL, NRLF, UCB); Halle-Wittenberg (HA,HW); Heidelberg (FHL,SG); Helmstedt (FHL, UCB, UCLA); Herborn (FHL); Hannover (UCB); Ingolstadt (FHL); Jena (UCI,FHL); Königsberg (UCD); Kiel (FHL, UCB, UCBB); Köln (FHL); Konstanz (SG); Leipzig (FHL, UCBL); Luneburg (FHL, UCB, UCLA); Marburg (FHL); Merseburg (NRLF); München (FHL); Osterode (FHL); Paderborn (FHL); Paderborn (FHL); Rinteln (FHL); Rostock (FHL, UCBL, UCD); Salzburg (HW); Speyer (UCB,UCLA); Strasbourg (FHL); Strassburg (FHL,UCD); Tübingen (FHL,SG); Windsheim (FHL,SRLF,UCB); Wittent-"rg (FHL); Würzburg (FHL, UCB, UCLA).

Registers for the following have not yet been located in the U.S.:

Altdorf, Bonn, Breslau, Dillingen, Erlangen, Erfurt, Frankfurt am Main, Frankfurt an der Oder, Fulda, Groningen, Herborn, Hornbeck, Humbolt, Königsberg, Lamberg, Löwen, Lanshut, Marburg, München, Molsheim, Münster, Mainz, Osnabrück, Salzburg, Strassburg, Stuttgart, Trier, Wittenberg.

O 1993 John D. Movius

(Editor's note: 1his progress report represents Germanic material extracted from an ongoing research project seeking to locate all European University, Gymnasium, and Technical School matriculation registers that exist. More detafled irifomiation about the registers that have been found can be obtained from the author at 621 Lake Terrace Circle, Davis, CA 95616. He also is collecting similar infomiation from Czechoslovakia, Poland, and the Baltic Countries, which we hope to publish in a future issue.)

ARCHIVE SERVICE OPENS IN ST. PETERSBURG, RUSSIA

With the fall of the communist power structure, the formerly closed government archives in Russia are now opening to foreign researchers. This is of particular interest to people desiring to research their family histories in pre-revolutionary Russia.

The Russian Government Historical Archives in St. Petersburg contain virtually all records of the Russian nobility and heraldry of the 19th century up to the 1918 Bolshevik Revolution. The archives also contain family history records of other ethnic groups, including Cossack, Ukrainian, Gennan, Balt, Finn, Jewish, etc.

The Russian-American joint venture, BLITZ Russian-Baltic Information Center in St. Petersburg, offers a new archive service which will be supporting the work of the Russian Government Historical Archives through family history, as weil as other types of archival searches. For more information about family history and archival searches, contact W. Edward Nute at the California office of BLITZ at 907 Mission Ave., San Rafael, CA 94901, tel. (415) 453-3579, fax (415) 453-0343. In Russia, the contact is Sergei Tsvetkov, St. Petersburg, Russia 190000, Anglisky Naberzhnaya 4, BLITZ, tel. 0117 (812) 311-2252, fax 0117 2(812) 311-2252).

BOOKS OF INTEREST

(Editor's note: In addition to some spedfic books, we are also Usting here some sources than can supply books and other kinds of information about our area of interest.)

Austria:

Senekovic, Dagmar. *Handy Guide to Austrian Genealogical Records.* 1979. Everton Publishers, Inc. P.O. Box 368, Logan, UT 84321.

<u>Central Europe</u> (includes Austria, France, Germany, Hungary, Liechtenstein, Switzerland, Yugoslavia):

Seuss, Jared. *Central European Genealogical Terminology*. 1978. Everton Publishers, Inc. P.O. Box 368, Logan, UT 84321.

Croatia:

Over 500 books in English about Croatians are available from Ragusan Press. Request their free brochure by writing to Adam S. Eterovich, 2527 San Carlos Ave., San Carlos, CA 94070, or call (415) 592-1190.

Czech Re public and Slovakia:

Wellauer, Maralyn A. *Tradng Your Czech & Slovak Roots*. 1980. 3239 North 58th St., Milwaukee, WI 53216.

The California Czechoslovak Club offers a variety of specialty Cz.ech and Slovak items. They are available from 3451 Laurel Ave., Oakland, CA 94602, tel. (510) 530-1514. They also publish a very informative newsletter. The president of the club is Kathryn Betlach Dankowski, 727 Appleberry Drive, San Rafael, CA 94903. (415) 479-8483. Contact her for information about the newsletter and/or joining the organization.

Hungary:

Seuss, Jared H. *Handy Guide to Hungarian Genealogical Records.* 1980. Everton Publishers, Inc. P.O. Box 368, Logan, UT 84321.

Iewish:

Cohen, Chester G. Shtetl Finder - Gazeteer: Jewish Communities in the 19th and Early 20th Centuries in the Pale of Settlement of Russia and Poland, and in Lithuania, Latvia, Galida, and Bulwvina, with Names of Residents. 1989. Heritage Books, Inc., 1540E Pointer Ridge Place, Bowie, MD 20716.

David L. Gold is working on a book to appear soon entitled *Your Jewish Family Name*. It is not yet finished, but he bas published a 30-page essay on the subject which is available for \$8.75 from: Elsie Gold, 67-07 215 St., Oakland Gardens, NY 11364-2523. (See article on page 7 of this issue about Gold's Jewish Family Name File.)

Poland:

Wellauer, Maralyn A. *Tracing Your Polish Roots*. 1980. 3239 North 58th St., Milwaukee, WI 53216.

Russian Germans:

Giesinger, Adam. From Catherine to Khrushchev: Ihe Story of Russia's Germans. Available from: American Historical Society of Germans from Russia, 631 D St., Lincoln, NE 68502-1199.

Slovenia:

The Slovenian Genealogy Society bas been publishing a newsletter since January 1987, and there have been over 20 issues so far. They contain a lot of information about books on Slovenia as weil as about indexes and other kinds of information. Request copies from Albert Peterlin, Slovenian Genealogy Society, 2019 Springdale Drive, Martinsburg, WV 25401.

REQUESTS FOR ASSISTANCE

(Editor's note: We are receiving many requests for assistance on specific genealogical questions. Some of them will be referred to individual researchers, but we will publish some here in order to appeal to the entire membership for help.)

Lithuania: Margarita Choquette, 3846 Barbara Way, Salt Lake City, UT 84124, is looking for a book on Lithuanian names. It is a two-volume work edited by Aleksandras Vanagas, entitled *Lietuvil4 pavardfil4 iodynas* [Dictionary of the Lithuanian Family Names]. The first volume was published about 1985, the second in 1989, both in Vilnius. Apparently only a very limited number of copies were issued, so they are scarce. Please contact Margarita if you know the location of copies of these books that could be purcbased or copied.

Romania (Transylvanian Germans): Monika Ferrier, 12-1797 Main St. West, Hamilton, ON L8S 1H6, Canada, would like to know the current address for the organization Siebenbürgische Familienforschung, formerly in Cologne (Köln) Germany.

Russia/Germany/Poland: Erika Lacy, P.O. Box 877, Taylor, AZ 85939 is looking for information on the families of Johannes Leinweber and Philip Koch. Leinweber was bom in Germany (Hessen?) about 1860) and became pastor of the German Lutheran Cburch in Sarotov, Russia. He married Katherine Schweizer of Germany. She died in Balobanofeld, Russia in 1905. Four of their children were left behind in Russia and were last heard from in 1924. Four others emigrated to Canada. Koch was likewise bom in Germany (Hessen?) about 1862 and went to Poland (then Russia) about 1880. He died in 1903 and is buried in the Czar's Army Cemetery in Warsaw. He married Elizabeth Laudenschlager of Saratov, Russia about 1886, and they bad eight children whose fate is unknown.

PRESIDENTIAL MESSAGES by Charles M. Hall

- 1 John D. Movius, a FEEFHS director, visited Salt Lake City in December. An open house was held on December 21, 1992, at the Salt Lake Travelodge. It was announced in the local newspapers, and several interested people attended who bad not previously been aware of our organization. Some FEEFHS meetings were held in December in Salt Lake City to take advantage of John's trip through Utah. Following are the most applicable results of those meetings to our FEEFHS organization as a whole.
- 2 Mission Statement: In our discussions the need for a mission statement was recogni7.ed. Awareness of clashes between ethnic genealogical societies in the U.S. (reminding us of the ethnic clashes in several East European nations currently), prompted the formulation of the following:

PROMOTE HARMONY BETWEEN ALL EAST EUROPEAN GENEALOGICAL SOCIBTIES

SET AN EXAMPLE BY MAINTAINING A SPIRIT OF COOPERATION AMONG OURSELVES

We invite our members, or potentials members, to submit ideas for the creation of a logo or a crest, which would emphasize the words: DIVERSITY - UNITY - HARMONY.

3 - Services: We have set ourselves the task of being a "clearing house" for inquiries about research to be done anywhere in Eastern Europe. Since answering or distributing these inquiries will be a big job for any one volunteer, one of our members, who is a professional, has agreed to take one part of the task, inquiries about Germany. Anyone interested in serving on an inquiry answering committee for other geographical areas, should let us know us know of their qualifications and interest. Your application letter may be sent to me,

via the return address of this newsletter. German questions can be sent directly to: David Chapin, P.O. Box 7528, Provo, UT 84602.

- 4 Convention 1993: we are tentatively planning a convention in Salt Lake City or some other convenient location in October of this year. More details will be given in the next newsletter. Suggestions for the best time and place are welcome now, as are ideas for speakers, topics for discussions, etc.
- 5 New board members: Thanks to Barry Kirk, Gwen Pritzkau, Horst Reschke, and Alice Schiesswohl, who have agreed to serve as members of the board.
- 6 We have enjoyed many successes in starting up our new federation and only a few small glitches. We request help from readers of the newsletter in solving one problem: We received a \$10 subscription payment from one person whose complete name and address have gatten lost. The surname is GOOSEN. If you know who this is, please ask him/her to contact us again so he/she can be recorded properly and added to our mailing list.
- 7 Congratulations to a new genealogical society formed in Poland. They are publishing a newsletter in four languages (English, Polish, German, and Esperanto) called "ALLEUM." The editor and contact person is: Edward Tadeusz Wojtakowski, ul. Ulanowskiego 24 A, PL-53-144 Wroclaw 14, Poland.
- 8 FEEFHS will have a table at Jamboree '93, the 25th annual Jamboree genealogy exbihition sponsored by the Southem California Genealogical Society. It will be held Saturday and Sunday, May 1 and 2 at the exhibition center of the Pasadena Convention Center (9:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m.). Thanks to John Movius for arranging this opportunity. For more details, contact the SCGS at P.O. Box 4377, Burbank, CA 91503.

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FEEFHS

Newsletter of the Federation of East European Family History Societies

Vol 1, No. 3

May 1993

CONSTITUTION DRAFTED by Ed Brandt

After numerous meetings and consultations, the executive council of FEEFHS bas now drafted and approved a proposed constitution and by-laws for the federation. This draft bas been, or soon will be, sent to all members of the board of directors and all organizational members for review and comment. Comments should be sent to the president, Charles M. Hall, P.O. Box 21346, Salt Lake City, UT 84121, by September 30, 1993.

A copy should also be sent to the corresponding secretary, Eila Schiffer, R.E. #1, Box 128, Camden, NY 11316, to facilitate prompt distribution to all members of the executive council.

Some of the applications for membership/subscription were ambiguous as to whether they constituted an application for organiutional membership or an individual subscription order. If your organiution bas not received a copy of the proposed constitution, please clarify your status by writing to the treasurer, Eva-Maria Bates, 2968 Glenmare, Salt Lake City, UT 84108.

Except for members of the current board of directors, all individuals should route their comments via a organiutional member of FEEFHS which bas received a copy of the draft, if possible, since this is a federation of societies, not a society of individual members. If no genealogical or related organiution to which you belong bas received a copy, you should either persuade an organiution to which you belong to join FEEFHS as quickly as possible or join an organiution which is now a member of FEEFHS. If you would like information as to which organiutional member is either closest to you or is concerned with the same ethnic or religious group whose ancestors you are researching, please send your request with a stamped, self-addressed envelope to the treasurer.

The executive council will not disregard comments received from individual subscribers, but they will not be given the same weight as comments coming from an organiutional member.

The executive council, with such consultation with other members of the board of directors as is feasible, will review all comments and make any revisions in the draft which seem appropriate in light of the comments received. The final draft will then be sent as soon as possible to organizational members for ratification. Ratification by two-thirds of the organizational members is required for the constitution and bylaws to be adopted.

We hope to have a ratified constitution and by-laws in force and elected officers in office by early 1994.

DIE POMMERSCHEN LEUTE by Myron E. Gruenwald

[Editor's note: Die Pommerschen Leute is an organization representing the former provinces of Pomerania (Pommern), Posen, East and West Prussia, and Neubrandenburg in Eastern Germany.]

The newsletter of our association was mailed monthly for 100 issues, from one dated July 1982 to one dated January 1991. The newsletters are now sold for \$10.00 for 7 quarterly, 6-sheet issues. On the last date of issue there were 1570 active members. We presently mail to 800+ each one or two months.

Objectives of the newsletter are:

- 1. To contact and record as many persons a possible who trace their ancestry to the German/Prussian duchy of Pomerania (Pommern) and the adjacent eastern territories.
- 2. To correlate the names of our immigrant ancestors and identify genealogical data available through present researchers.
- 3. To inform readers of geographical and historical facts of their ancestral homeland.
- 4. To aid chroniclers and publishers to accumulate information on the ethnic, social, physical, and historical life which can be supplied to library sources and archives.

- 5. To share with each other the accumulated information of the life of our ancestors in Europe and their new life in the **U.S.**
- 6. To create and/or sustain an interest in our common heritage.
- 7. To foster and/or sustain an interest among the younger generations.
- 8. To inform readers of current attempts at cultural and ethnic restoration and preservation.
 - 9. To encourage greater cultural and ethnic restoration.
- 10. To determine the impact of the Pomeranian immigrants on Wisconsin and American culture.
- 11. To determine and sbare with all subscribers the best resources for further information, both historical and genealogical.
- 12. To keep the readers apprised of new thoughts and behaviors relative to our history, geography, and ethnic culture when demands for these changes are brought about as our current U.S., European, and world history, geography, and ethnic relations go through change.

I get the information to help you and others by your submissions. As you send the information in, I will assign you a member number to cross-index your request with your name and address, and I will print your entries in the order in which I receive them. You can purchase the past and future "Die Vorfahren" and search for your matches, or just allow them to be mailed out and await contacts. I'll be glad to continue to try to answer any questions you have about research or life in Pommern and the other eastern territories.

For more information, contact me at 1260 Westhaven Drive, Oshkosh, WI 54904-8142. When you write, please send your KNOWN data:

Start with the immigrant couple(s). List names, dates, and places. Give their parents' and grandparents' data, if known. Give the names of their brothers and sisters, if known. Give the names of the immigrant uple's children. Include spouse's sumames .(maiden names for women) for everyone.

Send it in ANY form you have it. We CAN help you!

THE HUNGARIAN GENEALOGY SOCIETY

by Kathy Karocki

Genealogy, the study of one's ancestry, is one of America's fastest growing hobbies. Many people pursue this pastime with steadfast dedication until they hit what they perceive to be a solid brick wall. For many descendants of Eastern European stock, this wall in their ancestor's voyage to America. Not knowing where to turn for answers, many

genealogists abandon their search. It was for this reason that the Hungarian Genealogy Society was formed. We offer services and support to individuals exploring their Hungarian family tree. Services include translation, old maps, addresses, sources/resources, lectures, and others' experience. In addition, our quarterly newsletter has book reviews, word lists (English/Hungarian/Latin), queries, and a "By You ... • article, to name a few.

The organization is an informal one at present, with no dues or fees. Donations are accepted to help defray the printing and mailing expenses.

If your ancestors were Magyars, Huns, or Hungarian settlers from other lands, like the Danube Schwabians, we would be happy to hear from you. Send your inquiries to: Hungarian Genealogy Society, c/o Kathy Karocki, 124 Esther Street, Toledo, OH 43605-1435.

POLISH GENEALOGICAL SOCIETIES

by Stanley Brescoll, Jr.

Following is a list of all Polish genealogical societies known to me at this time, with addresses and dues if available.

Allewn. c/o Edward Tadeusz Wojtakowski, ul. Ulanowskiego 24 A, PL-53-144 Wrocław 14, Poland

Forschungsteile Westpreussen der Arbeitsgemeinschaft ostdeutscher Familienforscher e.V. An der Heilrüsche 24, D-4902 Bad Salzuflen, Germany

Forschungsteile Pommern der Arbeitsgemeinschaft ostdeutscher Familienforscher e.V., Ollsener Strasse 24, D-2116 Hanstedt-Nordheide, Germany

Forschungsteile Posen der Arbeitsgemeinschaft ostdeutscher Familienforscher e.V. Südweg 137, D-3064 Bad Elsen, Germany

Forschungsteile Mittelpolen-Wolhynien der Arbeitsgemeinschaft ostdeutscher Familienforscher e.V. Ostpreussenring 138, D-2400 Lübeck 14, Germany

Polish Genealogical Society of America. 984 North Milwaukee Ave., Chicago, IL 60622.

Polish Genealogical Society of California (\$20 per year). P.O. Box 713, Midway City, CA 92655-0713.

Polish Genealogical Society of Northern California. c/o Dennis Lewandowski, 560 Bellwood Dr., Santa Clara, CA 95054-2105.

Polish Genealogical Society of Connecticut (also known as Polish Genealogical Society of the Northeast; \$12 per year). 8 Lyle Road, New Britain, CT 06053.

Polish Genealogical Society of Greater Cleveland (\$10 per year). 906 College Ave., Cleveland, OH 44113.

Polish Genealogical Society of Massachusetts (\$10per year). P.O. Box 381, Northampton, MA 01060. Polish Genealogical Society of Michigan (\$15 per year). c/o Burton Historical Collection, Detroit Public Lib_{rary}, 5201 Woodward Ave., Detroit, MI 48202.

Polish Genealogical Society of Minnesota (\$10 per year). P.O. Box 16069, St. Paul, MN 55116.

Polish Genealogical Society of New Zealand. 16 Nugent St., New Plymouth 4601, New Zealand.

Polish Genealogical Society of Texas (\$10 per year). c/o Gladys LaRochelle, 3915 Gleoheather, Houston TX 77068. Polish Genealogical Society of Western New York (\$12 per year). c/o Dorothy Krantz, 88 Floradale Ave., Tonawanda, NY 14150.

Polish Geoealogical Society of Wiscomin. P.O. Box 37476, Milwaukee, WI 53237.

Verein für Familienforschung in Ost- und Westpremsen e.V. Forstgrund 4, D-2104 Hamburg 92, Germany

Please send additions and/or corrections to me at 8910 Graham, Dearbom, MI 4816-2334.

POLISH GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY OF AMERICA CONFERENCE ANNOUNCEMENT

The Polish Genealogical Society of America will celebrate its 15th Year Anniversary by hosting its Annual Fall Conference on October 8 and 9 and the Ramada O'Hare Hotel, Rosemont, IL. The theme •A Celebration • will be retlected in a number of lectures given by experts in their respective fields in genealogy. Such topics as Basic Research from Here to Poland, Polish Customs, Changing Maps of Poland, Research through the LDS Libraries, plus other topics of interest will be featured. A welcoming reception October 8 will feature an informal question-and-answer session with the directors of the PGSA. Book sales, on-site translators, and an archival photographer am some of the additional on-going activities planned throught the day. For details, write or call: Mrs. Barbara Fink, 819 Chestnut Ave., Wilmette, IL 60091; tel. (708) 256-7083.

"THE SLAVIC CONNECTION"

The Slavic Connection is a genealogical research organization that specializes in finding U.S. and European records for families of Slavic heritage. Conducting non-clandestine investigations to locate missing persons for humanitarian purposes is the primary mission of the organization. The Slavic Connection also conducts historical and cartographic studies and ofä.rs travel planning services for groups and individuals to East European sites.

The Slavic Connection has over twenty years of experience in locating and gaining access to records and manuscripts in U.S. and East European national and local government and institutional, business, and church archives. The types of U.S. records that the organization has expertise with include: passenger arrival lists, censuses, LOS Family History Library, immigration, land and taxes, baptisms, military, Social Security death index, marriages and divorces, naturalization, school, employment, Library of Congress computer telephone directory, alien registration, historical maps, ethnic societies, church, hereditary and lineage, courts, city directories, newspapers, passports and visas, drivers licenses, births and deaths, draft registration.

The Slavic Connection is skilled at obtaining information from foreign government archives, including census returns, military personnel records, land and tax records, emigration lists (e.g. Hamburg Passenger Lists), passport records, gazetteers, etc. The organization routinely retrieves church birth, death, and marriage metrical books located in Russia, Belarus, Ukraine, Poland, the Baltic nations, and Slovakia. The Slavic Connection works with several public and private genealogical groups in East European countries, including Towarzystwo Genealogicmo Heraldycme (Poland), the AROS Society, Ltd. (Archives of Russia), Family History Services of Moscow, Tsentralnyi Derzbavnyi Istorychnyi Arkhiv Ukrainy (Ukraine), Tsentralny Dziarzbauny Histarychny Arkhiu Belarusi (Belarus), Österreichisches Staatsarchiv (Austrian State Archives), Archivni Sprava (C:zechoslovakia), Leituvos Archyvas (Lithuania), etc. All researchers of The Slavic Connection are members of several ethnic genealogical societies, including Ukrainian, C7.ech, Slovak, Polish, and Russian historical and genealogical societies.

The Slavic Connection specializes in finding and reuniting U.S. and East European families of Slavic heritage. Typical assignments include helping recent immigrants from Eastem European countries to find their U.S. relatives, helping U.S. families to find their relatives abroad, helping people develop genealogies to prove that they are missing heirs, helping adoptees find their natural parents, etc.

All researchers of The Slavic Connection are members of the National Genealogical Society and the Association of Professional Genealogists. The "Standards of Conduct" and "Code of Ethics" promulgated by these two bodies are observed by The Slavic Connection during the performance of all assignments.

Fees for services are between \$4-5 per quarter hour, plus expenses. For further details, contact Laurence Krupnak, president, 1711 Corwin Drive, Silver Spring, MD 20910; tel. and fax (301) 585-0117.

UNCOVERING ETHNIC TREASURES IN OUR LIBRARIES by Charles Distrop. PhD

by Charles Dickson, PhD

[Editor's note: The scope of the following allicle extends somewhal b_{ey} ond the bounds of Eastern Europe, which our federation serves, but we have decided to retain rejerences to other groups in hopes that our readers will have oppollunities to share Dr. Dickson's informaJion with friends working in other areas.]

The riches of the American heritage can be found in many places. Most of us have visited battlegrounds, monuments, museums, and other special areas that remind us of great moments of the past. But how often do we think of the local library as a place of excitement and exploration into our history? Libraries are stocked with treasures waiting to be discovered by those who will take the time for exploration.

Among subjects of historical interest, none seems to be the object of more-vigorous exploration in recent times than does the search for ethnic roots and ancestors. In this adventure there is no greater ally than the library.

While the American experience has often been termed a melting pot of nations, the many ethnic (i.e. non-English speaking) groups that came to our shores have maintained a national identity preserved to a significant proportion through collections of archives in libraries across the nation.

Where can one go to discover something of one's ethnic ancestors and through this, one's immediate family? Simply, start with libraries. They are rieb in resource materials, and these resources are almost a varied as the imagination. Numerous common types of records exist in the libraries of the United States and Canada that may have an ethnic emphasis. Let's explore some of these with reasons why they are valuable to the serious researcher.

Many libraries, for example, contain newspapers in the language of a particular ethnic group that is represented in significant numbers in a certain area. Some libraries archive newspapers of local interest, such as the Hamtramck Public Library in Michigan, which contains Polish languages papers of that locale, and the public library of Watertown, Massachusetts, which has local Armenian newspaper materials. Others, such as the libraries of the Slovak Historical Center of New York and the Finnish American Archives of Hancock, Michigan, have files of newspaper for their ethnic groups published in towns around the country.

Local church parochial records are also maintained by some libraries. These include records of baptisms, marriages, and funerals, such as those in the Swedish records of the Fenton Historical Society of Jamestown, New York, and the Ukrainian Museum archives of Cleveland, Ohio. College libraries of institutions founded by specific ethnic groups also serve as excellent sources. Among these are the Czech archives in the Lownik Library of Benedictine College near Chicago and the Russian historical materials of St. Vladimir's Seminary in Yonkers, New York. College libraries tend tobe national in scope and may contain materials related to colonizations of that group in various parts of the nation.

Other prime sources for the researcher are the many national historical foundations that have been established by the various ethnic groups. Examples of these include the Dutch American Historical Association of Holland, Michigan; the Hungarian American Society of New Brunswick, New Jersey; the American Italian Historical Society of Gien Notch, New York; and the Belzekas Library of Lithuanian Culture in Chicago. National religious headquarters of various ethnic oriented churches also form a valuable source of ancestral information. The headquarters of the Serbian Orthodox Church in Chicago, the Greek Archdiocese in New York, the Latvian Lutheran Church in Chicago, and the Albanian Archdiocese in Boston are all examples of this type of source.

Some ethnic groups also become identified with certain types of employment, providing still another lead in the discovery of ancestral information. For example, the Columbia River Maritime Museum of Astoria, Oregon, has significant Scandinavian group resources, and the Marine Museum of Fall River, Massachusetts, has the same for Portuguese Americans. Also, do not forget that steamship lines maintained passenger lists of new immigrants and are also valuable sources of documents.

Following is a list of ethnic groups, thirty-three in all, from Albanian Americans to Yugoslavian Americans, with library resources and locations that have valuable historical information regarding that group. In some cases, the libraries have special ethnic sections; in others, the material is included with the general history of the area; while still others produce books, journals, and other publications that spell out in detail the American experience of that group.

Hopefully, the reader will find valuable resources that will lead down the road of discovery. It should be noted from the outset that although many hours of research time have gone into this effort, no attempt is made to claim that the list exhausts all possibilities. Perhaps the list will serve as a catalyst to inspire the serious researcher to discovering additional ones.

Albanian American

Albanian Orthodox Archdiocese 529 Broadway, Boston, MA 02127 Albanian Orthodox Cburch
54 Burroughs, Jamaica Plain, MA 02130
Fenton Historical Society
Washington St., Jamestown, NY 14701
St. Vladimir's Stminary

S7S Scarsdale Rd., Yonkers, NY 10707

Armenian American

Annenian Church of North America 630 2nd Ave., New York, NY 10016 Annenian Literary Society 114 First St., Yonkers, NY 10704 Watertown Free Public Library Watertown, MA 02172 Western Diocese - Annenian Church So. Crenshaw, Los Angeles, CA 9000S

Belgian American

Belgian American Education Foundation 420 Lexington, New York, NY 10017 Belgian Bureau S20 W. 41st Street, New York, NY 1000S Rocbester Public Library 115 South Ave., Rochester, NY 14604

Bulgarian American

Allen County Library 900 Webster St., Ft. Wayne, IN 46801 Bulgarian Orthodox Church 312 W. 101st St., New York, NY 10025 St. Vladimir's Orthodox Stminary S75 Scarsdale Rd., Yonkers, NY 10707

Chinese American

American Oriental Society Sterling Library, New Haven, CT 06S20 Chinese Cultural Center 7S0 Keamy St., San Francisco, CA 94108 Far Eastern Research Library 5212 Knox Ave., Minneapolis, MN 55419 Hawaü Chinese Library 11 N. King, Honolulu, HI 96817

Czech American

CD!Ch Society of America 2701 S. Harlem, Berwyn, IL 60402 Dlinois Benedictine College Lownik Library, Lisle, IL 60532

Danish American

Danish American Archives Grand View College, Des Moines, 1A 50316 Danish Brotherbood of America Dana College Dana Library, Blair, NE 60008

Dutch American

Dutch American Historical Assn. 8 E. 12th St., Holland, MI 49423 Holland Society of America 122 E. 58th St., New York, NY 10022 Hope College, Van Zoeren Library Holland, MI 49423 Western Tbeological Stminary Library Holland, MI 49423

Estonian American

.&tonian Evangelical Lutheran Church Sunrise Ave., Toronto, Ont., Canada M4A 2R3 .&tonian Orthodox Cburch S332 Fountain Ave., Los Angeles, CA 90029 Nuth Memorial Library Archives 234 E. 34th St., New York, NY 10016

Finnish American

Ymnish American Archives Hancock, MI 49930 Finnish American Historical Society 1988S Melrose, Southfield, MI 48075 Finnish American Historical Society P.O. Box 3575, Portland, OR 97208

French American

Frencb Institute Library
22 E. 60th St., New York, NY 10022
Institute Canado-Americain
Box 984, Manchester, NH 0310S
New Orleans Public Library
219 Loyola Ave., New Orleans, LA 70116
Northwest State University,
Watson Library, Natchitoches, LA 71457

German American

Concordia Historical Institute 801 DeMun Ave., St. Louis, MO 63015 Gennan American Historical Society 63 D St., Lincoln, NE 68S02 Glendive Public Library 106 S. Kendrick, Glendive, MT S9330 Historical Society of Pennsylvania 1300 Locust, Philadelphia, PA 19107

Greek American

Greek Archdiocese of North & South America 8 E. 79th St., New York, NY 10021 Greek Catholic Union S02 E. 8th Ave., Munhall, PA 15120 Hellenic College Library 50 Goddard Ave., Brookline, MA 02146

Hispanic American

Amistad Research Library
400 Esplanade, New Orleans, LA 70116
Hispanic Society of America
613 W. 155th St., New York, NY 10032
EI Paso Public Library
S01 N. Oregon St., EI Paso, TX 79901
Texas Catholic Historical Assn.
16th & Congress, Austin, TX 78711
University of Miami, Otto Richter Library
Coral Gables, FL 33124

Huniarian American

American Hungarian Catholic Society Shaker Blvd., Cleveland, OH 44120 American Hungarian Library 215 E. 82nd St., New York, NY 10028 American Hungarian Society 177 Somerset, New Bnmswick, NJ 08903

Icelandic American

Cornell University, Ollin Library Itbaca, NY 14823 Everett Psychiatrie Center Library 3731 Colby, Everett, WA 98201

Italian American

American Italian Historical Society
29 Roxbury Place, Gien Notch, NJ 079952
Imtituto Italiano
686 Park Ave., New York, NY 10021
Providence Public Library
150 E. Main St., Providence, RI 02903
San Francisco Public Library
Civic Center, San Francisco, CA 94102

Japanese American

American Oriental Society Sterling Library, New Haven, CT 06520 Amistad Research Library 400 Esplanade, New Orleans, LA 70116 Far Eastern Research Library 5812 Knox Ave., Minneapolis, MN 55419 Japanese American Society 1302 18th St NW, Washington, DC 20036

Korean American

American Oriental Society Sterling Library, New Haven, CT 06520 Far Eastern Research Library 5812 Knox Ave., Minneapolis, MN 55419 San Francisco Public Library Civic Center, San Francisco, CA 94102

Latvian American

American Latvian Association Box 432, Rockville, MD 20850 Latvian Evangelical Lutheran Cburch 6551 W. Montrose, Chicago, IL 60634

Litbuanian American

Bel7.ekas Library of Lithuanian Culture Archer Ave., Chicago, IL 60632 Lithuanian Catholic Alliance P.O. Box 32, Wilkes-Barre, PA 18703 Lithuanian America Community 708 Curtis Road, Glenside, PA 19083 Lithuanian Library 3001 W. 59th St., Chicago, IL 60629

Norwegian American

Norwegian American Historical Society St. Olaf College, Northfield, MN 55057 Vesterbeim Genealogical Society 4909 Sherwood, Madison, WI 53711 Vesterbeim Historical Musemn Decorah, 1A 52101

Polish American

Hamtramck Public Library 2360 Caniff, Hamtramck, MI 48212 Polisb Museum of America 989 N. Milwaukee, Chicago, IL 60622 Polisb Genealogical Society 989 N. Milwaukee, Chicago, IL 60622 St. Mary's College Memorial Library Orchard Lake, MI 48033

Portuguese American

Catholic Union of America Denver Library, Washington, DC 20059 Fall River Public Library 104. N. Mount St., Fall River, MA 02720 Portuguese Union of California 1120 E. 14th St., San Leandro, CA 94577

Romanian American

Romanian Orthodox Episcopate 2522 Grey Towers, Jackson, MA 49201 Romanian Orthodox Missionary Episcopate 10959 Riopelle, Detroit, MI 48203 St. Vladimir's Orthodox Seminary 575 Scarsdale Rd., Yonkers, NY 10707

Russian American

Museum of Russian Culture
2460 Sutter, San Francisco, CA 94115
Russian Orthodox Cburcb in the U.S.A.
15 E. 97th St., New York, NY 10029
St. Tikbons Seminary Library
South Canaan, PA 18459
Holy Trinity Seminary Library
Jordanville, NY 13361
St. Vladimir's Orthodox Seminary
575 Scarsdale Rd., Yonkers, NY 10707

Slovak American

Slovak Historical Center P.O. Box 291, New York, NY 10008 Illinois Benedictine College, Lownik Library, Lisle, IL 60532

Swedish American

American Swedish Imtitute 2600 Park Ave., Minneapolis, MN 55403 Swedish American Historical Society 5125 N. Spaulding, Chicago, IL 60625 Swedish Colonial Society 1300 Locust, Philadelphia, PA 19145 Swedish American Historical Society 1900 Pattison, Philadelphia, PA 19145

Swiss American

Craven County Library

400 Johnston St., New Bern, NC 28650 Lancaster Historical Society 2215 Mill Stream Road, Lancaster, PA 17602 Svrian American

Antiochian Orthodox Archcitocese Bush St., Toledo, OH 43604 Diocese of St. Maron 8070 Harbor View, Brooklyn, NY 11209 St. Gregory Seminary 237 Grant Ave., Newton, MA 02159 Syrian Orthodox Church 292 Hamilton Place, Hackensack, NJ 07601

Ukrainian American

St. Basil's College Library
195 Glenbrook, Stamford, CT 06902
Ukrainian Musewn Archives
1302 Kenilworth, Cleveland, OH 44113
Ukrainian Research Foundation
6931 Yosemite, Englewood, CA 80112
Ukrainian Orthodox Church
P.O. Box 495, South Brook, NJ 08880

Vietnamese American

American Oriental Society Sterling Llbrary, New Haven, CT. 06520 Far Eastern Research Library 5812 Knox Ave., Minneapolis, MN 55419 San Francisco Public Library Civic Center, San Francisco, CA 94102

Yugoslavian American

St. Sava's Seminary Library Llbertyville, IL Serbian Orthodox Church 5701 N. Redwood Ave., Chicago, IL 60652 Serbian National Federation 3414 5th Ave., Pittsburgh, PA 15213 St. Vladimir's Orthodox Seminary 575 Scarsdale Rd., Yonkers, NY 10707

A basic knowledge of American ethnology and immigration patterns in helpful in any historical search. For example, one is much more likely to find materials on Chinese Americans in the libraries of California than is those of Vermont, or one will discover more Swedish materials in the libraries of Minnesota than in those of Louisiana. As a rule of thumb, historical documents are more likely to be discovered for any ethnic group in places where there has been significant colonization by that group.

To be sure, these libraries are only one, albeit a major, step in learning more of one's heritage. County and courthouse records, historical societies, and church parochial records are additional channels that can be pursued in the search for the treasures of the past.

GENEALOGICAL SPRING IN THE FORMER SOVIET UNION

by Ed Brandt

[Editor's note: The following is a condensed version of a longer article prepared by Ed Brandt for the German Genealogical Society of America.]

Numerous avenues for obtaining genealogical information from the former Soviet Union are now opening up, although in most cases, experience in using these sources is still rather minimal, thus permitting only a very limited evaluation as to their effectiveness.

LDS camera crews are actively at work there already. I will focus on direct sources which can provide immediate service. "Immediate" does not mean prompt, considering the slowness of mail to Eastem Europe. These sources fall into two categories: individual researches and organizational channels.

Furthermore, I will add such information as I have been able to gather with respect to the kinds of records which do, or may, exist and experience in obtaining information through various parties, where known.

Individual researchers

Genealogists who are interested in supplementing the meager information published here with respect to researchers in the Commonwealth of Independent States and the Baltic countries may wish to take advantage of a German publication, which lists many such individuals: *Ratgeber '92: Familienforschung GUS/Baltikum* is available from the Zielke-Verlag, Postfach 8031, W-4400 Münster, Germany, for DM 20.

Although there are no genealogists in the former Soviet Union with the kind of extensive professional experience often found in Western Europe and North America, the *Ratgeber* provides the names and addresses of numerous historians or other researchers familiar with the content of Russian and Baltic archives who are willing to do archival research, indicating in each instance whether they know English, German, or other foreign languages. Most of these are in Moscow or St. Petersburg, but that is where many government records would have been kept. However, at least some of the key records were preserved in Saratov, Odessa, and other places, including Warsaw.

The *Ratgeber* also includes the text of the Russian law regarding the transmission or export of documents and specifies some of the records which are available, e.g., censuses and military records, in varying degrees of detail. A rather limited list of locations for which German parish

registers bave been found is also printed in this publication.

I should mention that genealogy is much more closely tied to heraldry in Europe. especially Eastern Europe, than is the case here. Thus most of the research which bas been done involves the nobility, for whom there are better and older records.

One scholar who is known in North America is Dr. Igor Plehve, deputy cbair of the historical faculty (department) of Saratov State University. who addressed the national convention of the American Historical Society of Germans from Russia in 1992. This historian bas identified the location of many archival records. particularly some censuses. and bas completed research assignments for genealogists in the U.S.

I obtained two addresses for him from Arthur Glegel. C.G., of Menlo Park, California:

Dr. lgor Plehve

Dr. !gor Plehve

Russia

Russia

410601 Saratov Radisheva st. 41 410005 Saratov

D. Gomaja st. 272

Meanwhile. I bave also become acquainted personally with professors from St. Petersburg and from Grodno in Belarus who are in Minneapolis at present and who can provide assistance with archival research: Nina and Youri Jejel are experienced college instructors and researchers. although in another field. Nina can be reached. for the time being. in care of Jack Dols, 7007 Morgan Ave. N.• Minneapolis, MN 55430 (tel. 612-566-3016).

Her husband is still in St. Petersburg and eager to accept archival research assignments, since he is unemployed as a result of championing democracy before it became acceptable. I initially asked him to try to find some information on my father-in-laws family in Western Volhynia. However, after I discovered that records for this area were available at the Zabux, anski Collection in Warsaw and furthermore that LOS was likely to find pertinent parish registers more quickly and effectively than I could, I asked Dr. Jejel to shift gears and to try to locate the old Russian censuses (revision lists, which recorded property owners).

Anyone desiring Dr. Youri Jejel's services can reach him at the following address:

Dr. Youri Jejel Russia 191025 St. Petersburg Box 203

If you desire much faster service than the mail (which may take several months to reach Russia), bis phone and fax

number is 0117 (812) 312-2246.

More recently, I met Prof. Borys Klein, a history professor at Grodno University in Belarus, who studied at universities in Vilnius, Llthuania, and St. Petersburg. He is willing to contact archives in Grodno or elsewhere in Belarus for information, as well as to translate letters from English into Russian or Byelorussian and vice versa.

For the time being, Dr. Klein is staying at 8400 Minnetonka Blvd., Apt. 20, St. Louis Park, MN (tel. 612-933-6787). His address in Belarus is:

Prof. Borys Klein Belarus Grodno 230023 1 May St. 2/1, Apt. 8

Organiz.ational Channels

An official cbannel is the Russian-American Genealogical Service (RAGAS, previously SAGAS), which was established by archivists in the United States and the Soviet Union pursuant to a 1990 protocol. A more recent protocol was also signed by representatives of Ukraine, Belarus, and possibly other countries.

The necessary forms for research request addressed to the Genealogical Agency of AROS Co., Ltd. (The Archives of Russia, Russia, 103821 Moscow. Pushkinskaya ulica), can be obtained from the National Archives Volunteer Association (NAVA), which is the American partner in this arrangement, by writing to RAGAS, Box 236, Gien Echo, MD 20812. If you desire to contact Russia directly, the telephone number for AROS is 292-95-79 and its fax number is 20042-05.

The fee for a specific document is \$22. More extended research will be done for \$6 per hour, with an advance deposit of \$50. These fees are non-refundable, even if no information is found.

According to William F. Hoffman (*Polish Genealogical Society Newsletter*, Fall 1992), AROS also offers its services through A&M International, Inc., 28 Vesey St., Suite 2112, New York, NY 10007.

Additional information bas been published in *Avotanyu: International Review of Jewish Genealogy*, P.O. Box 1134, Teaneck, NJ 07666, which included an article by Patricia Eames of NAVA in its Summer 1992 issue.

Mennonites

Those who are researching Mennonite ancestors will be

ple.ased to know that microfilming of the Odessa Archives' extensive records on colonists (i.e. foreign settlers) bas been completed as a joint project of three Canadian institutions: the Mennonite Heritage Centre in Winnipeg, Conrad Grebel College in Waterloo, Ontario, and the University of Toronto. These records have not been translated yet, but people interested in progress toward making this information available may wish to subscribe to the *Mennonite Historian*, 600 Shaftesbury Blvd, Winnipeg, MB, Canada R3P OM4.

Archives

The addresses of several archives in Ukraine (L'viv, Kiev), Belarus (Minsk, Grodno), and Lithuania (Vilnius) have been published in the Winter 1992 issue of *Pathways* & *Passages*, the publication of the Polish Genealogical Society of Connecticut, 9 Lyle Rd., New Britain, CT 06053, for the benefit of those who know the languages of those countries and wish to write there directly.

In addition, I might mention that the ZabU7aDSki Collection in Warsaw contains a great deal of valuable genealogical information, particularly parish registers for 1890-1945, for those areas which belonged to Poland between the two World Wars, but were under Soviet rule thereafter. For Germans, this means primarily Western Volhynia and Eastem Galicia.

A list of Protestant parishes for which records are available was printed in the December 1992 issue of *Wandering Volhynians*, published by Ewald Wuschke, 3492 West 39th Ave., Vancouver, BC, Canada V6N 3A2. A more comprehensive analysis of t bis information, correcting certain errors in the original data, bas been published in the December 1992 issue of *East European Genealogist*, P.O. Box 2536, Winnip eg, MB, Canada R3C 4A7, in an article by Brian Lenius, president of the East European Branch of the Manitoba Genealogical Society.

The address of the ZabU7.aDSki Collection is:

Ur74d Stanu Cywilnego Warsz.awa Srodmiescie Archiwum Akt Zabuzanskich ul. Jezuicka 1-3 00-281 Warsz.awa Poland

The correspondence I have received from this archive bas been routed via the Polish Consulate General in Chicago.

Pre-1890 records can be found at:

Archiwum Gl6wnie Akt Dawnych w Warsz.awie ul. Dluga 7

00-950 Warsz.awa Poland

In is possible to contact this latter archive in English by writing to the National Directorate of the Polish National Archives, enclosing \$20 to ensure an initial search and response:

Naczelna Dyrekcja Archiw6w Panstwowych ul. Dluga 6 - skrytka pocztowa Nr. 1005 00-950 Warsz.awa Poland

BOOKS OF INTEREST

General

Baxter, Angus. In Search of Your European Roots, a Complete Guide to Tracing Your Ancestors in Every Country in Europe. Toronto and New York: Macmillan.

Lewanski, Richard C. Eastern Europe and Russia/Soviet Union: A Handbook of West European Archival and Library Resources. New York: K. G. Saur, 1980.

Shea, Jonathan D., and Hoffman, William F. Following the Paper Trail: A Multilingual Guide (New Milford, CT: Language & Lineage Press.

Bukovina (Romania and Ukraine)

The Bukovina Society of the Americas represents the Germans who settled in Bukovina. Contact Oren Windholz, editor, P.O. Box 1083, Hays, KS 67601-1083, for informationabout their newsletter, *The Bulletin*. They also published the following:

Welisch, Sophie A. *Bukovina Villages/Towns/Cities and their Gennans*. Ellis, KS, 1990.

Germany (East):

Palmer, Michael P. Genealogical Research in the Former Gennan Democratic Republid (GDR). Los Angeles: German Genealogical Society of America, rev. ed., 1992.

Jewish:

L'Dor V'Dor Genealogical Publishing Co., Inc., 203 Commack Road, Suite 138, Commack, NY 11725, offers a wide range of books for to Jewish genealogists and historians, but many are also of interest to those working on other ethnic groups in Eastem Europe. Ask for their Spring 1993 catalog. Rottenberg, Dan. Finding Our Fathers: A Guide to Jewish Genealogy (Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co., 1986)

Lithuania:

The Broida family, originally from the Jewish "shtetl" of Ejszyszki, near Vilnius, Lithuania, publishes a newsletter: *Ihe Broida Family News.* Contact Pamela McMurray-Lee, editor, 2581 Deer Isle Cove, Lawrenceville, GA 30244-5241; tel. (404) 985-8352.

Poland:

Kowallis, Otto K. and Vera N. A Genealogical Guide and Atlas o/Silesia. Logan, Utah: Everton Publishers. [Editor's note: this book is out ofprint, as far as we know, but it is essential and probably available in many libraries.]

Maralyn A. Wellauer's book *Tracing Your Polish Roots*, mentioned in our March 1993, issue, was revised and enlarged in 1991. Order from the author at 3239 North 58th Street, Milwaukee, WI 53216. The cost is \$12.00.

Russia

Stumpp, Karl. *1he Emigration from Germany to Russian in the Years 1763-1862*. Translated by Joseph S. Haeight et al. Lincoln, NE: American Historical Society of Germans from Russia, 1978.

REQUEST FOR ASSISTANCE

Stanley Brescoll, Jr., 8910 Graham, Dearbom, MI 48126-2334; tel. (3170 846-5415, is requesting that the membership of FEEFHS save from their daily, weekly, or monthly newspapers the death notices and/or obituaries containing deaths that appear to be Polish. Save the whole page or pages, not just the Polish. All the Polish-American names found within the death notices and/or obituaries will be extracted and entered into the LOS Personal Ancestral File genealogy program and submitted to the LDS Family History Library's Ancestral File.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGES by Charles M. Hall

1 - I would like to express gratitude to the members of our Executive Council, whom I met with, here in Salt Lake City, to our 3rd VP, John Movius, whom I met with in Sacramento, CA, to our 2nd VP, Ed Brandt and our 1st VP, Brian Lenius whom I met with in Minneapolis, MN (Brian drove down to

Minneapolis from Winnipeg) for their separate contributions in formulating our FEEFHS Constitution and By-Laws. This all took place within the last two weeks of April and the first three days of May, and from my perspective, the resulting 20 page document represents a monumental effort.

- 2 Although the Constitution and By-Laws still need some work, before they will be ready for ratification by the total board of directors, by September, we are pleased with the progress we have made so far. Especially, we are pleased with the expanded role of the "Member Organizations" (Societies which have joined FEEFHS as whole groups.) Since FEEFHS is a federation, having societies vote as a unit, will make FEEFHS itself more effective in accomplishing its mission.
- 3 We appreciate those of our paid members who have filled out the back side of our application form, where we have asked persons willing to serve on committees to designate the areas they are willing to serve in. We now need to locate those who are willing to "chair" these committees, so that we can send them the names of their potential committee members. Then we can help them formulate goals for their committees.
- 4 Probably the most urgent committee we need to have functioning at this time is an INQUIRY ANSWERING or CORRESPONDENCE committee.
- 5 If any of you have already expressed a willingness to serve as a committee "chair," and we have neglected to acknowledge your offer, be so kind as to resubmit it. Thank you so much.

Membership in FEEFHS is available to societies interested in Eastern European genealogy for \$25 per year for organizations with less than 100 members, \$50 per year for larger organizations. The FEEFHS Newsletter is published quallerly. Individuals may subscribe to the newsletter for \$10 per year. Send dues or subscriptions to Eva-Maria Bates, FEEFHS treasurer, 2968 Glenmare, Salt Lake City, UT 84108.

Contributions to the newletter (preferably on diskette in WordPerfed) are welcomed from both organizations and individuals, whether members or not. Paid advertisements will be accepted at the rate of \$25 per page per issue or \$10 if camera-ready COJIYis provided. Send items for publication and requests for back issues (\$2 each) to John C. Alleman, FEEFHS editor, 204 W. 300 No11h, Salt Lake City, UT 84103.

FEEFHS

Newsletter of the Federation of East European Family History Societies

Vol 1, No. 4 October 1993

FEEFHS CONVENTION ANNOUNCEMENT

By Ed Brandt and Charles Hall

We are pleased to announce that the first annual convention of the Federation of Eastern European Family History Societies will be held in Salt Lake City, Utah, on May 14-16, 1994 (Saturday through Monday). The date was selected to be convenient for those who are coming to Salt Lake with the research tour being organized by the United Polish Genealogical Society. UPGS has reserved rooms in the Howard Johnson Hotel downtown for May 12-14. The FEEFHS meetings will be held in the same place, and rooms will be avaible for those attending the FEEFHS convention at the special rate of \$56 a night for 1-4 persons.or To reserve rooms, call 1-800-366-3684 or fax 1-801-322-5057. The hotel is located at 122 West South Temple, Salt Lake City, UT 84101, next to the Family History Libary. People who attend both the UPGS and FEEFHS meetings will be able to register for both at a discounted price. Additional information will be given in our next newsletter. If you need more details about arrangements, please contact Charles Hall at P.O. Box 21346, Salt Lake City, UT 84121, tel. (801) 278-4586.

Our second vice-president, Dr. Edward R. Brandt, has agreed to be the Program Chairman, and he expects to obtain speakers who will deal with a great variety of topics, generic and multi-ethnic, as well as those that will focus on a particular country or group. Anyone desiring to volunteer to speak at the convention or to recommend speakers should contact Ed by calling (612) 338-2001, or writing to him at 13 - 27th Ave. S.E., Minneapolis, MN 55414-3103. He is also currently forming a committee to help in this assignment. Those of you who have expressed a willing ness serve on such a committee, please contact him, in case he is not able to contact you first.

The FEEFHS convention will include a full two-day program of speakers (including, but not limited to, those living in Utah), but registrants will also have an opportunity to do individual research at the Family History Library for as long as they wish to. There will be a joint banquet with UPGS on Saturday evening, May 14, with FEEFHS President Charles Hall as the keynote speaker and a slide presentation on Polish archives by Sonja Nishimoto. Other speakers planned will include Patricia Eames of RAGAS (see article on page 4 of this newsletter for biographical information on Patricia and her topic), John Movius, who will be speaking on the use of computers in Genealogy, Duncan Gardiner, who will speak on Czech and Slovak research, and deal with other ethnic groups in the former nation of Czechoslovakia, Jonathan Shea speaking about Poland, and Brian Lenius, who will speak on Eastern European migrations into Canada.

The coordinator for book sales at the convention will be Alice Woods Schiesswohl, proprietor of "Alice's Ancestral Nostalgia." Alice specializes in genealogical and historical books. She is most willing to assist convention attenders in locating material of importance to their area of study. Arrangements have not been finalized, but FEEFHS hopes to have a great diversity of books relating to East European genealogical research available for sale. Alice may be contacted by phone or letter at P.O. Box 510092, Salt Lake City, UT 84151, tel. (801) 575-6510.

Other committees, especially a publicity committee headed by John Movius, are still being formed. Please contact Charles Hall if you can help in this area.

STATUS REPORT ON FEEFHS CONSTITUTION

by Charles M. Hall and John D. Movius

(Editor's note: The May 1993 issue o four FEEFHS newslener said that the draft constitution had been or soon would be sent out for approval. This did not happen, and that draft was extensively reworked over the pastfour months. We apologize for the misinformation and are happy to present the correct status below.)

Draft #14f of the Constitution and By-laws bas now been sent to and approved by the Executive Committee. It is being sent to the representatives of the 24 member organizations which have so far paid dues into FEEFHS, concurrently with this Newsletter. If the Constitution is approved, these representatives will become the FEEFHS Board of Directors. Results of the ratification vote will be announced in the next newsletter. Please refer questions on the Constitution to me, Charles Hall at (801) 278-4586, or write to Box 21346, Salt Lake City, UT 84121.

The process that our FEEFHS Executive Council went through to draft these documents may be of some interest to our readers. For the past six months, the officers of FEEFHS have been involved in concerted efforts to create a constitution and by-laws to articulate our purposes, goals, the manner in which we operate, and how we shall be governed in the future.

Last March, meetings occurred in Salt Lake City that resulted in the first two drafts. A meeting in Davis, Califomia, in April, created draft #3. A two-day meeting in Minneapolis in May created draft #4. The three-day set of meetings in Salt Lake City in July created draft #5. John Alleman came up with draft #6, and Ed Brandt circulated two more altemate drafts (#7) later in July.

Ed Brandt and John Movius met in Davis August 24-27, creating drafts #8-#12A. During this time, Charles Hall, Brian Lenius, and John Alleman were consulted and contributed to these efforts by phone, as ideas were proposed and modified to reach the final compromises that these documents represent.

A major effort was to find a middle ground between those seeking a pure federation of societies individual members) and those seeking to have a federation with individual members. A hybrid organization resulted. Individuals can be members and may hold office, but cannot vote on the Constitution and By-laws. Individuals can vote for officers, but multiple votes are given to each organization (depending

on siz.e), so organizations essentially retain full control of FEEFHS elections, as desired by some of our council members.

The deadline for member organizations to vote on ratification of the Constitution and By-Laws is October 31, 1993.

NEW ADDRESSES FOR GERMAN RESOURCE CENTERS FOR EASTERN EUROPE

by Ed Brandt

(condensed from an article in Wandering Volhynians)

A new postal-code numbering system went into effect in Germany on July 1. Many cities now have more than one postal code. The new postal directory provides you with the number for each street address (but not for post office box numbers).

The following AGoFF (Arbeitsgemeinschaft ostdeutscher Familienforscher) research centers and sisterorganizations can provide information about Germans from Eastern Europe and are listed with their new postal codes:

BALTIC: Deutsch-Baltische Gesellschaft, Hedweg 79, Haus der Deutsch-Balten, D-64285 Darmstadt.

BUKOVINA: Dipl.-Ing. Kurt Neumann, Platanenstr. 13, D-58644 Iserlohn.

CENTRAL POLAND AND VOLHYNIA: Heinz Ulbrich, Sperberweg 6, Postfach 1039, D-92665 Altenstadt.

DANZIG, EAST AND WEST PRUSSIA: Dr. Wolf Knieu.lco, Eichstr. 6, D-25336 Elmshorn; Studienstelle Ostdeutsche Genealogie der Forschungsstelle Ostmitteleuropa an der Universität Dortmund, Emil-Figge-Str. 50, D-44227 Dortmund; for information about their card index file, contact Dieter God, Schlorlemmers Kamp 20, D-44536 Lünen.

EAST BRANDENBURG-NEUMARK: Rita Sydow, Veilchenweg 12, D-26203 Hundsmühlen.

GALICIA: Ernst Hexel, Buchenauerstr. 28, D-82256 Fürtenfeldbruck. He is now 80 and devoting bis time to preparing bis vast amount of data for publication, instead of answering letters. He informed me bis collection would go to the Institut für pfälzische Geschichte und Volkskunde, Benzinoring 6, Postfach 2860, D-67657 Kaiserslautern.

POMERANIA: Elmar Bruhn, Lohkamp 13, D-22117 Hamburg.

POSEN: Hilde Möller, Oppenheimer Str. 50, D-60594 Frankfurt am Main. For the East NETZE area: Otto Firchau, Nactigallenweg 6, D-32105, Salzuflen.

RUSSIA, UKRAINE, and BESSARABIA: Dr. Paul Edel, Ziegelstr. 11, Postfach 1232, D-73431 Aalen.

SILESIA: Neithard von Stein, Talstr. 3, D-31707 Bad Eisen.

SOUTHEAST EUROPE: Dr. phil. Martin Anngart, Graitengraben 31, D-45326 Essen (overall and specifically for the successor states to Yugoslavia). For pre-World War I HUNGARY, including SLOVAKIA and the CARPATHO-UKRAINE: Anton von Köncml, Schwarzwaldstr. 34a, D-79276 Reute-Breisgau; but for TRANSYLVANIA (Siebenbürgen): Martin Bock, Schönbergstr. 43, D-79227 Schallstadt. For pre-1914 ROMANIA: Manfred Huber, Bussardweg 3a, D-79110 Freiberg i. Br.

SUDETENLAND/BOHEMIA, MORAVIA, and former AUSTRIAN SILESIA (now the CZECH REPUBLIC): Adolf Fischer, Juttastr. 20, D-90480 Nürnberg.

Write to these centers in German and enclose 3 International Reply Coupons.

For a fee of \$30, Heike Brachwitz, Genealogischer Computerdienst, An Mühlenhof 5, D-26180 Restede, will provide you with the best available information on whether particular PARISH REGISTERS from the East have survived and where they are. She answers in English.

The aforementioned Institut fiir pfälzische Geschichte und Volkskunde has a huge card file on Palatine emigrants, including those who went to Eastern Europe (particularly GALICIA and, in lesser numbers, pre-World War I HUNGARY).

Hermann Thiessen, Breslauer Str. 3, D-31303 Burgdorf, has a large card file on Prussian MENNONITES, including descendants in the former Soviel Union and in North America. For GALICIAN MENNONITES, contact Arnold Bachmann, Siegfriedstr. 5, D-64739 Höchst.

The two major repositories for parish registers from the former German eastem provinces are the Deutsche Zentralstelle für Genealogie, Käth Kolwitz-Str. 82, D-04109 Leipzig (a recent street-address change) and Evangelisches Zentralarchiv, Kirchenbuchstelle, Jebensstr. 3, D-10623 Berlin (the latter for Lutheran records). These registers are said to have been microfilmed by the LOS Church, so check your Family History Center before writing to Europe. Each center has published a two-volume inventory of its holdings. These are in list form, so knowledge of German is not essential to using them. The Bundesarchiv [Federal Archives], Potsdamer Str. 1, D-56075 Koblenz, has genealogical questionnaires filled out by those who were "repatriated" from Stalin's "s phere of influences" (but not from the Soviet Union itself) under the Hitler-Stalin pact, as weil as lists of German residents of all of the villages which were evacuated.

The Gerhart-Hauptmann Haus (until recently known as the

Haus des Deutschen Ostens), Bismarckstr. 90, D-40210 Düsseldorf, and the Martin-Opitz-Bibliothek, Kulturzentrum, Berliner-Platz 11, D-44623 Herne, house the AGoFF library collections and many other materials on Eastem Europe. They have catalogs of their holdings for various areas.

Other valuable resource centers include:

- (1) Stiftung Preussischer Kulturbesitz, with an archive at Archivstr. 12-14, D-14195 Berlin, and a library at Potsdamer Str. 33, D-10785 Berlin
- (2) Archive der Deutschen aus Mittelpolen und Wolhynien, Stadthaus, Mozartstr. 19, D-41061 Mönchengladbach
- (3) Johann Gottfried Herder-Institut, Gisonenweg 5-7, D-35037 Marburg/Lahn, with a library, map room, and archive for Bast Central Europe and the Baltic countries
- (4) Institut für Auslandsbeziehungen, Charlottenplatz 17, D-70173 Stuttgart, strong on Southeast Europe and the Russian Empire
- (S) Niedersächsische Landesbibliothek, Waterloostr. 8, D-30169 Hannover
- (6) Nordostdeutsches Kulturwerk e.V., Nordost-Bibliothek, Conventstr. 1, D-21335 Lüneberg

The Ratgeber: Familienforschung GUS/Baltikum (with articles by researchers in the former Soviet Union and addresses of many researchers who know English and/or German) is published by the Zielke-Verlag, Schmittingheide 19 E, Postfach 8031, D-48155 Münster.

The new directory, as weil as a map of postal districts, can be obtained from me, 13-7th Ave. S.E., Minneapolis, MN 55414, as well as from Genealogy Unlimited. The FEEFHS library also has a copy, a gift from John D. Movius. It is presently at John Alleman's residence, and he will look up new codes for you if you call him at (801) 359-7811.

MORE POLISH GENEALOGICAL SOCIETIES

by Stanley Brescoll, Jr.

Here are some additional Polish genealogical societies to supplement the list published in the May 1993 issue of the FEEFHS Newsletter:

Towarzystwo Genealogicmo-Heraldycne, Wodna 27, Palac G6rk6w, 61-781 Poman

Polskie Towarzystwo Heraldycne, Rynek Starego Miasta 29/31, 00-272 Warszawa

RAGAS, The Russian-American Genealogical Archival Service

(Editor's note: The following information was provided by Patricia Eames, Coordinator of RAGAS. Part I is an official statement from the National Archives, part II contains some of her personal observations about the service.)

Ι

In April, 1992, the National Archives Volunteer Association (NAVA) and the AROS Society, Ltd. (Archives of Russia) signed an agreement creating the Russian-American Genealogical Archival Service (RAGAS). The service facilitates the handling by archival repositories in the former Soviet Union of inquiries from Americans who are interested in locating information about their families.

This signing was the culmination of five years of exchanges among archivists of the former Soviet Union, the National Archives, and representatives of the genealogical community in the United States. In 1987, the US-USSR Commission on Archival Cooperation (COSAAC) was established by the American Council of Leamed Societies. As a result of Commission meetings in Moscow, a protocol, signed by representatives of archives within the United States and the archives of the former Soviet Union, provided for exchanges of delegations for training in the systems and practices of archival work and personnel in the two countries. exchange programs are administered by !REX, the International Research and Exchanges Board. The 1989 COSAAC agreement included a specific provision for wcooperation in the area of genealogical searches to examine the possibility of collaboration in this area.

With the dissolution of the Soviet Union and its main archival administration, GLAVARKHIV, the work of the Commission has been suspended. An exception to this is the agreement for cooperation in the area of genealogical searches. The advantages for the newly independent archival institutions in providing reference service for genealogical research are not only financial, but beneficial in terms of creating guides and finding aids for archival material of genealogical value and for training archivists in search methodology.

The Committee for Archival Affairs of the Government of Russia (ROSKOMARKHIV), which assumed control of the former GLAVARKHIV, has sponsored the creation of the AROS Society, Ltd. to specialize in genealogical searches. With the continued support of !REX it was possible in April 1992 to initiale the Russian-American service known as RAGAS.

Under the current agreement, the American side will accept

inqwines concerning genealogical information, distribute a bilingual form for inquiries, and forward completed forms to AROS for fulfillment. AROS will create a computer database of genealogical information from orders received from the American side; translate the requests into Russian, if necessary; analyze the information; and ensure that it is forwarded to the proper archival repository. RAGAS will also provide an expert estimate of the costs for a fuller and more complete search and will return the results to the inquirer via NAVA. RAGAS will operate throughout the Commonwealth of Independent States.

Rates for archival inquiries and research through AROS are the following:

- 1. To obtain a copy of a specific document, an inquirer will pay a <u>non-refundable</u> fee in advance of \$22.00 (this includes a handling charge of \$2.00).
- 2. For answering more detailed genealogical inquiries linking generations or family members within a single generation, or for confirmation of several events in the life of a single individual, AROS will charge for each order, based upon the actual time expended, at the rate of six U.S. dollars an hour. There will be an initial advance deposit of \$50.00 for each order. This fee is not refundable if no information can be located; if information is located, the advance will be deducted from the total cost of filling the request. These temporary charges may be adjusted once RAGAS is in full operation and more experience is gained.

The agreement between AROS and the National Archives Volunteer Association is valid for two years and will be reviewed every six months. At this time, progress and plans for future development will be refined and evaluated.

Address:

RAGAS Box 236

Glen Echo, MD 20812

II

Replies to our many requests are coming in slowly. The research completed in the cases which have been received demonstrates the highly professional level of the staff at AROS in Moscow in their efforts to obtain information. That replies take longer than expected, can probably be attributed to the political and economic disruptions currently handicapping the republics.

The amount of information and time needed to attain it varies according to the receptivity and ability of archivists to respond. The problems encountered by the AROS staff in

gathering information for fulfilling these requests have been complex. Except for careful and complete records maintained for the nobility, genealogical research of this magnitude has never been performed or recognized either in tsarist or communist times.

During the first few months of RAGAS existence, communication between Washington and Moscow was slow and sporadic, dependent upon the services of mail, fax, and traveling friends. Both sides worked through the problems of setting up computer systerµs (AROS in Moscow bad additional delays in getting the proper connections for a modem). In September 1992, communication was established by electronic mail.

In October 1992, I visited the AROS office in Moscow for a six-month review of RAGAS and was impressed by AROS as a dependable research organization: V. M. Pleskunov, director general; Dimitri Panov and Vladislav Soshnikov, research historians specializing in archives and genealogy. Their professional skills meet high standards, particularly in areas where guides to resources are limited. While seeking answers to specific questions, they often advise archivists about the records in their holdings, and create lists and databases of useful "fonds" (record groups) and series of genealogical information.

AROS is dedicated to getting the best answers for us in spite of the many problems encountered within the archives. Archivists working under difficult and restrictive conditions lack guides and finding aids to records that are often scattered, mixed up, or missing. Most archivists also lack experience in methods of genealogical research and are building expertise as they work, with assistance from the AROS staff. Additional delays mount when they must correspond with regional archives, which is necessary for most requests.

To help archivists search for information, the AROS staff is gathering archival guides, local histories, bibliographies, library sources, and other published materials to form a useful reference library at the AROS Moscow office for genealogical research. Members of the staff made several visits to the Ukraine and Belarus, meeting with the heads of the archival administrations, establishing contacts with individual archivists. Close collaboration now exists with the central archive in Minsk, Belarus, and with the important regional archives of Kiev, Lvov, Kamenetz-Podolsky, Cherkassy, Kharkov, and others in the Ukraine.

Procedures for fulfilling a request follow this outline:

1. A request received by RAGAS in Washington is forwarded by electronic mail to AROS within a week. The original, with any accompanying documentation, is

gathered with others in a packet for transference by the next willing traveler to Moscow. The package then gets to Moscow within three to four weeks. The mail route seems to be unreliable and takes several months.

- 2. Electronic copy, received by AROS on the same day, is translated and recorded on a computer in the form of a genealogical chart.
- 3. The content is analyzed to determine the exact geographical location (region/district) during tsarist times, since archival records are organized according to administrative division. This is then related to the current location in terms of regions in the former USSR. This task can be detailed and time-ronsuming, requiring a search through multiple editions of published lists in libraries. The same geographical name is repeated often within and among republics.
- 4. AROS then composes and sends letters containing details of the request to archives of the region or regions identified (a central republic archive and/or a group of regional or local archives) and to the current ZAGS (civic vital records) offices. More research is then required to identify fonds that may contain specific information, as an aid to the archivists.

There may be many problems at this stage. Useful reference finding aids and specialized published guides do not exist. Records within the archives are not organized as one may expect. For example, there is no national decennial census for the Russian Empire as there is in the United States. Census records are scattered in various fonds; church records are held in state archives, not churches, and these are also scattered. Many records were destroyed during wartime or were moved to other archives, and any record of their location has been lost.

AROS continually monitors the reference process and advises the archivist of any new information concerning fonds, sometimes sending the request a second time to the same archive. In addition, using information acquired from the former Soviet Archival Administration, AROS is helping archivists find records in the most important regions, based upon work completed for previous requests from the past.

5. The answers received from the archives and various other sources (libraries, museums, cemeteries, historical associations) to which the original inquiry was referred, are compiled by AROS into a final report with extracts or copies of records, a genealogical chart, and notes, and are translated into English. Notice of the report and the number of hours which were required to complete the

research is transmitted by electronic mail to the US side of RAAS at the National Archives. RAGAS will notify the requester about the report, hours expended, and the final cost. When payment is received, RAGAS will send an electronic version of the report forwarded from AROS.

A hard copy of the final report, all documents, and a genealogical chart is carried by a courier and mailed to the requester by RAGAS. As soon as mail service from Moscow improves and is reliable, reports will be mailed directly from AROS in Moscow to the requester.

We are pioneers in a remarkable project, making it possible for these archives of the former Soviet Union not only to provide genealogical information but to survive in a time of great change.

HOW THE ATLANTIC BRIDGE TO GERMANY SERIES EVOLVED

by Charles M. Hall

Twenty one years ago, I left the State of Washington with my wife and four children (soon to be five), bound for Utah, with little or no idea of what my new profession would be.

Declining foreign language enrollments, nationwide, had forced me out of the teaching profession at a community college where I had taught French, German, Russian, and History of the English Language.

While staying at the home of my parents, H. Vernon and Eleanor M. Hall, in Salt Lake City, I investigated the possibility of using my foreign language training as a professional genealogist. While experimenting with this option, I became aware that, while there was available in English, genealogical atlases of Sweden and Denmark, there was none for Germany. I was further surprised to learn that in spite of having only a master's thesis published in triplicate, I was as well qualified for the job of authoring such an atlas as anyone I asked about.

Since I had made it a goal to more directly involve my wife and children in my new profession, I was pleased to learn that this goal could be reached very well by working together on a publication project to produce genealogical atlases of Germany.

It was also gratifying to have Mrs. Gay Kowallis and others at Everton Publishers encourage me by offering to publish what we produced.

Thus it was, that in 1974, we produced our first volume, on the state of Baden-Württemberg. Although I personally wrote the Historical and Biographical Orientations, my wife, Frankie and our children did much of the work of setting up the maps, indexing all of the towns, including writing grid and page numbers of each town, and using egg cartons and Elmer's glue to prepare the indexed pages. We chose Baden-Württemberg as our first volume, because that was the area of highest emigration to America during the big waves of German Emigrations in the 1700's.

We learned that the second and third states of high emigrations to America in the 1700's were Hessen and Rheinland-Pfalz, so we devoted our Volume 2 to those states. We chose Bavaria as our third volume for three reasons: it was the largest state in West Germany, 2) that volume completed our coverage of southern Germany, and 3) it related to the "Bavarian Pfalz" which we had already covered in volume 2.

Our Volume 4 covers some areas not currently in Germany; namely, Alsace-Lorraine and Switzerland. We included these states, with the others, because of the many German speakers coming from them, who emigrated to America, also in the 1700's. Many of these emigrants stopped along their route, some for several years, in the states of Baden, Rheinland or Pfalz (The Palatinate). We also included the adjacent German state of Saarland in Volume 4.

Our volume on Schleswig-Holstein, (#5) including the "Hanse" (or commercial port) cities of Hamburg and Bremen, is as important to the emigrations of the 1800's as the southern German states are to the 1700's. In fact, from an East European point of view, this volume is much more important than volumes 1-4. One should be particularly aware of a well-indexed source, listed on page XVIII in Volume 5, which is referred to as "Civil Records of Male Transients." This source is also listed on page XII of volume 7, as "Hamburg Civil Registers of Non-residents." Although one may not always find one's own ancestor in a source of this nature, one often finds valuable clues to the origin of the desired surname.

Our sixth volume was designated by the former state that it comprises, which is Mecklenburg. This is also an important state from an emigration point of view, since 25% of the emigrants going through the port of Hamburg, in the last half of the 19th century, were from Mecklenburg. Although Mecklenburg was not reinstated as a political entity during the recent reunification of Germany, the borders of the new area in northeastern Germany are much closer to the historical Mecklenburg than were the borders during the Communist period. Note particularly that this volume does not bear the name "Atlantic Bridge to Germany" or "Volume 6," but is entitled "The Mecklenburg Genealogical Handbook."

Volume 7 covers an area of Germany which is densely populated, namely the Ruhr Valley (Gebiet). Tue records of this area are excellent, and include many civil records which have 10-year indexes of sumames adjacent to them. It is valuable to know that most of the church and civil records of this state have been microfilmed by the LOS Church, and hence are available in the LOS branch library system.

At the time our family compiled this volume, we had begun our move from the •egg cartons and Elmer's glue• stage to the •computer stage. • My •having-become-an-accountant• daughter, Kathy, typed this whole town index on her lap-top computer.

As many others, like ourselves, have experienced, moving into the •computer age^f has had its problems and frustrations. We had the manuscript to Volume 8, Prussia, on our Commodore computer several years before we were able to find a way to transfer the data to an MS-DOS fonnat in preparation for printing. However, our efforts were rewarded, because once we got the data in that fonnat we were able to leam how to do our own typesetting, and thus we were able become •desktop publishers. • As all of our current FEEFHS members are aware, because of the flyers you have received, our Prussia book is now on the market, and our publishing company has a name, which is; ffMonda Genealoga Ligo. fTue title, Monda Genealoga Ligo is in the International Language, Esperanto.

This language happens to be very popular in Eastem Europe, especially in areas covered by the former state of Prussia. Currently, it is having a very unifying affect among people in nations historically hostile to each other.

I will now say a few words about the future publications of our Atlantic Bridge series.

We anticipate that our volume 9 will cover the current German states of Sachsen (former Kingdom of Saxony), Sachsen-Anhalt (former Prussian Province of Saxony) and Thüringen. Within this area were the following duchies, to which we will also devote some geographical explanation:

Anhalt-Zerbst, Reuss-Gera, Reuss-Greiz, Sachs-Altenburg, Sachs-Coburg-Gotha, Sachs-Meiningen, Sachs-Weimar-Eisenach, Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt, and Schwarzburg-Sondershausen.

Our volume 10 will cover the current state of Niedersachsen (Lower Saxony). A major portion of this state consisted of the former Kingdom of Hannover. However, there are some other areas in this state that we will devote some geographical explanation to, as follows;

Oldenburg, Ost (East)-Friesland, Schaumburg-Lippe, and Braunschweig (Brunswick).

After we have successfully completed the above volumes, we expect to co-author a series on the former Austro-Hungarian Empire. From there, we expect to work with so of our colleagues on the Baltic Republics, Belarus, the Ukraine, and the Balkans. We even hope to do updates on some of our earlier volumes.

THE IMMIGRATION HISTORY RESEARCH CENTER

by Joel Wurl

The Immigration History Research Center (IHRC) is a unit of the University of Minnesota dedicated to fostering research on and understanding of the history of American immigration. One of the nation's leading archival/library repositories of source material on immigration and ethnicity, the IHRC locates, collects, preserves, and makes available for research the records of 24 ethnic groups that originated in eastem, central and southern Europe and the Near Bast. Although diverse in religions, cultures, and languages, they were the •new immigrants, • those who came to this country during the Great Migration that gained momentum in the 1880s and peaked in the first decades of this century. The gups include: Albanians, Armenians, Bulgarians, Byelorusslans, Catpatho-Rusins, Croats, Czechs, Estonians, Finns, Gks, Hungarians, Italians, Jews (Bast European), Latvians, Lithuanians, Macedonians, Near Eastem Peoples, Poles, Romanians, Russians, Serbs, Slovaks, Slovenes, and Ukrainians.

The Center serves scholars and the public in the state of Minnesota, in the nation, and internationally. It educates and enriches the lives of many through 1) newsletters, publications, and media appearances; 2) exchanges of students, scholars, and research materials; 3) visits and correspondence with individuals and representatives of institutions and organizations in the ethnic communities; and 4) public lectures, conferences, and exhibits. The Friends of the IHRC, an independent support group, assists in these outreach efforts by providing a bridge to the ethnic communities.

The IHRC's collections include printed, manuscript, and audiovisual materials of national and local origin. The print collection consists of 25,000 books and pamphlets, more than 3000 serial titles and over 900 newspaper titles. Most of these publications are the products of ethnic presses in the United States and Canada from the late nineteenth century to the present, but there are also many academic and popular wo ks from university and commercial publishers. The manuscript holdings consist of about 900 collections occupying 4500 linear feet. Typical collections include the personal papers of

community leaders, clergymen, journalists, and educators and the records of fraternal organizations, i.mmigrant setvice agencies, and publishing companies. Audiovisual materials consist of many photographs and small, but rapidly growing, files of phonograph records, videotape recordings, and oralhistory audiotape recordings.

These holdings do not circulate, except that many newspapers and other materials on microfilm may be borrowed on interlibrary loan. The reading room is open for research use in person from 8:30 to 4:30, Monday through Friday, and on Saturdays by appointment. For more information about the Center's collections and programs, contact: Immigration History Research center, University of Minnesota, 826 Berry Street, St. Paul, MN 55114 (613-627-4208).

Persons who have material they would like to donate to the IHRC are warmly encouraged to send a brief description to Rudolph J. Vecoli, IHRC Director, or Joel Wurl, IRHC Curator, at the above address.

Additional information is also available in the article "Genealogical Sources at the Immigration History Research Center" by Halyna Myroniuk and Joel Wurl in the June 1991 issue of the MINNESOTA GENEALOGIST.

MENNONITE FAMILY HISTORY

by Lois Ann Mast

Mennonite Family History is a quarterly periodical covering Mennonite, Amish, and Brethren genealogy and family history. A one-year subscription (calendar year) is \$17.00 and a two-year subscription is \$32.00, available from MFH, P.O. Box 171, Elverson, PA 19520-0171. Single copies of Mennonite Family History are \$4.00 each. Annual every-name indexes are also available for \$3.00 each. A ten-year index (1982-1991) is available for \$23.00 plus \$2.50 shipping. Aocestral lines, usually traced to an i.mmigrant, have been traced on the following sumames: Barkman, Classen, Dick, Esau, Friesen, Goertz, Goertzen, Jantz, Janzen, Letkemann, Penner, Regehr, Rudiger, Schmidt, Unruh, and Warkentin. A complete listing of all articles published since 1982 when MFH began is available for the asking.

Over 1100 different genealogy and family-history books are also sold by MFH. These are available through a mail-order catalog or can be seen at our headquarters in Elverson at the Olde Springfield Shoppe, 10 West Main Street, Elverson, PA 19520-0171.

Where Once They Toiled: A Visit to the Former Mennonite

Homelands in the Vistula River Valley by Edward R. Brandt was published by MFH in 1992. Visit the heart of this Mennonite settlement in the Danzig (Gdansk) - Elbing (Elbleg) - Marienburg area and see where the Brandts, Nickels, Penners, Remples, and Sparlings lived. This illustrated story has pictures on almost every page. It sells for \$4.50 plus \$2.00 shipping.

Surname Index I and Surname Index II list names and addresses of persons researching 6800 surnames. They are available for \$8.00 plus \$2.00 shipping for both I and II.

THE GERMAN-BOHEMIAN HERITAGE SOCIETY

by Robert J. Paulson

German-Bohemians are i.mmigrants to the Uoites States who have either lived or have ancestry in the other rim of the westem Czech Republic. Once this region was part of the Holy Roman Empire of the German nation, when people moved and settled freely in Central Europe. When the nation of Czechoslovakia was created in 1919 out of the former Austrian crown colonies of Bohemia, Moravia and Slovakia, the German-speaking outer rim came to be known as the Sudetenland, named for the terrain that separates Bohemia from Germany.

Beginning in 1856, and increasingly through the balance of the 19th century, there was a large chain of migration to New Ulm and Brown County, Minnesota, from the Kreis (county) of Bischofsteinitz and Mies in westem Bohemia, opposite the German city of Furtheim-Wald. Motivated by a string of i.mmigrant letters back to this region, hundreds of migrants joined their families in the Brown County area and brought with them elements of the culture, crafts, traditions, music, and values that characterize New Ulm and Brown County, Minnesota, to this day.

The German-Bohemian Heritage Society was founded in New Ulm, Minnesota, in November of 1984 to study, promote, maintain and keep alive the history and culture of the Germans from Bohemia. The society maintains a research committee that provides research assistance and offers workshops and illustrated lectures and has developed a database of family names.

During the past few years, the society has sponsored several genealogical tours to Bohemia, the most recent in the summer of 1993. It also offers language classes in the German-Bohemian dialect and maintains a very active schedule with the German-Bohemia Heritage Singers.

The most significant accomplishment of the society has been the dedication in 1991 of the German-Bohemian Immigrant Monument in New Ulm, created by the noted German-Bohemian sculptor Leopold Hafner.

The German-Bohemian Society has published a very popular cookbook, *Deutsch-Btimisch Kilche*, and has available a souvenir booklet of the German-Bohemian Immigrant Monument that gives the history of German-Bohemian immigration to south central Minnesota and lists over 350 family names found in the area. The society also has available *The Whoopee John Wilfahrt Dance Band, His German-Bohemian Roots*.

There are no special membership requirements. Dues are \$6.00 per year, \$11.00 for two years, and \$15.00 for three years. The society also publishes a quarterly newsletter.

The address is: The German-Bohemian Heritage Society, P.O. Box 882, New Ulm, MN 56073.

THE SILESIAN GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY

This is a new organization with headquarters in Wroclaw (formerly Breslau), Poland. They are planning to publish a magazine entitled Chronicle: The Silesian Genealogical Magazine, four times a year in English, Polish, German, and Esperanto editions. The magazine will be free to members, and will contain: articles on genealogy, genealogical tables, Silesian genealogical bibliography, letters to the Editor, items ferreted out from old newspapers, families of German ancestry from Galicia living in Silesia since 1945/46, free announcements for members (once a year up to 100 words), information about family associations and family periodicals, genealogical dictionary, list of places with parishes and registries, etc. The name of the society in Polish is: Sle Towarzystvo Genealogicme, in German: Schlesische Genealogische Gessellschaft, and in Esperanto: Silezia Genealogia Societo.

The annual membership fee is "at least" US \$20, Canadian \$25, or Australian \$30. The best way tosend the money is by postal money order to: Silesian Genealogical Society, PL-50-950 Wroclaw 2, P.O. Box 312, PKO BP IV O Wroclaw nr 9359 - 54885 - 132. When paying by other methods, there may be a \$7 fee. The street address for the society is: ul. Ulanowskiego 24A, Wroclaw, and their telephone and fax number is 48(71)61 32 16. Application forms and more information on how to send money are available from John Alleman or John Movius.

BOOKS OF INTEREST

Germans and Germany

Nuthack, Joachim 0. R., and Goertz, Adalbert (transl.). Genealogical Guide to German Ancestors from East Germany and Eastern Europe. 2nd edition of the AGoFF Wegweiser compiled by the Arbetsgemeinschaft ostdeutscher Familienforscher (Neustadt/Aisch, Germany: Verlag Degener & Co., English edition 1984). Available from Dr. Adalbert Goertz, 12934 Buchanan Trail East, Waynesboro, PA 17261.

The 3rd edition of the Wegweiser (German only) was compiled by Erich Quester for AGoFF and published by Verlag Degener & Co. in 1991.

Poland

Chonempa, Rosemary A. *Korzenie Pols/de: Polish Roots*. Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co., 1993.

Hoffman, William F. *Polish Surnames: Origins and Meanings*. Polish Genealogical Society of America, 1993. Order from PGSA c/o Marcia Bergman, 926 Oxford Lane, Wilmette, IL 60091.

Prinke, Rafal T. (president, Poznad. Genealogical Society). *Poradnik Genealoga Amatora*. Warsaw: Wydawnictwo Polonia, 1992.

Ukraine

Himka, John-Paul, and Swyripa, Frances A. *Sources for Researching Ukrainian Family History*. Edmonton: Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies, University of Alberta, 1984.

PRESIDENTIAL MESSAGE

by Charles M. Hall

I have been asked to give a clarification of the role of the United Polish Genealogical Society, relative to their 1994 convention. UPGS' main purpose is to put on annual conventions, which involve all Polish Genealogical Societies in America. This is not to be confused with the "Polish Genealogical Society of America," which has headquarters in Chicago. UPGS has a whole new slate of officers every year, who plan and direct the convention. Jacque Penstone, of the Polish Genealogical Society of California is the chair of the 1994 convention. PGSA, in Chicago, is a continuing organization with at least a 15-year history.

On behalf of FEEFHS, I would like to express condolences to the Peckwas family of the Chicago area at the passing of Ed Peckwas, first and long time president of PGSA, on 25 June 1993. Certainly Ed made a great contribution to the field of East European Research. I fondly remember the help I got from Ed on my first trip to Poland in 1978, when the Polish Genealogical Society of Chicago was in it early stages.

I would also like to express gratitude to our wonderful vice presidents for the monumental task they have accomplished in drafting our Constitution and By-laws. The effort they have put into these documents has given me a whole new respect for the word "draft" and also a new respect for the framers of the United States Constitution. If you are as impressed as I am when you see the FEEFHS Constitution, please express your gratitude to them the first chance you get. Thank you.

I also want to express gratitude to our beloved treasurer, Eva-Maria Bates, who will soon be handing over the job to a successor. Eva-Maria, bom in the former state of East Prussia, has now begun work on a PhD in Linguistics at the University of Utah.

Our Newsletter Editor, also a linguist, deserves commendation for the four wonderful issues, including index, of this periodical. We are grateful that bis life was spared from an automobile accident, involving him, which occurred during the time he has been editing this newsletter.

You will be hearing more from our secretary, Eila Schiffer, of Camden, New York, in the future. I will be meeting her for the first time, in person, next month, and I am certainly looking forward to that visit.

Many people and organimtions have expressed interest in the complete list of FEEFHS officers and member organimtions. This turns out not be any easy thing, because the list is constantly growing and changing. Our current list appears at the end of this issue of the newsletter. Please let us know if you find any errors in this information. Readers are encouraged to join member organimtions in which they are interested by writing to the addresses provided.

Dr. Duncan B. Gardiner, a member of our FEEFHS board of directors, is also a member of the Genealogical and Heraldic Society of Slovakia, which is entitled; "Matica Slovenska." As a member of this Society, he receives their periodical; "HLAS" ("Voice" in English). In 1992, Dr. Gardiner spoke at the Trencin and Martin Chapters of this Society.

I have an Esperantist friend in Kosice (Slovakia's second largest city), who has offered to be a representative of FEEFHS to the Kosice chapter of Matica Slovenska. His name is Dusan Kafka. Dusan has also put us in touch with an

excellent genealogist, Dr. Michal Markus, who is an official in the Kosice chapter.

Edward Wojtakowski is an officer in two different genealogical societies based in the city of Wroclaw (formerly Breslau). The first is called ALLEUM, and produces a newsletter by the same name. The copy of this newsletter which I received, is in the international language, Esperanto. This newsletter has also been published in Polisb and German, and is devoted to research of the Knoblauch (and similar spellings) sumame where ever it is found in the world. Pan Wojtakowski told me in bis last letter, that he has made FEEFHS an official member of ALLEUM.

The second society that Pan Wojtakowski is an officer in is called "Silezia Genealogia Societo" (see also the article on page 8 of this issue). It deals with genealogical research in the former Prussian Province of Silesia (Schlesien in German). Since Pan Wojtakowski is Polish and bis wife is German, he makes sure this society deals with both of those ethnic backgrounds in that part of Poland. In fact it is written into the constitution of the organimtion. If any FEEFHS member is interested in having a copy of that constitution, please let me know.

I was very pleased to get a letter from Robert G. Prokop, of Arvada, Colorado, along with bis \$10 tojoin FEEFHS, telling me that bis son teaches English in Wroclaw, knows Pan Wojtakowski quite well, and that 8 of bis students are interested in doing Genealogical Research in their area.

From our good friend, Ludmila Terebenin, of St. Petersburg, we received a letter offering to do genealogical research in the archives of that city, for members of FEEFHS. Sbe also indicated that her group would be willing to help with correspondence to other Russian cities besides St. Petersburg. She says that there was a genealogical conference held in their city the last of September 1992, and that many people there have become quite excited about genealogical research.

Although Ludmila wrote to me in Russian, she has plenty of access to those who speak English, so one need not worry about getting letters translated.

Membership in FEEFHS is available to societies interested in Eastern European genealogy for \$25 per year for organizations with less than 100 members, \$50 per year for larger organizations. The FEEFHS Newsletter is published quarterly. Individuals may subscribe to the newsletterfor \$10 per year. Send dues or subscriptions to Eva-Maria Bates, FEEFHS treasurer, 2968 Glenmare, Salt Lake City, UT 84108.

Contributions to the newsletter (preferably on diskette in WordPerfect) are welcomed from both organizations and individuals, whether mernbers or not. Paid advertisements will be accepted at the rate of \$25 per page per issue or \$10 if camera-ready copy is provided. Send items for publication and requests for back issues (\$2 each) to John C. Alleman, FEEFHS editor, 204 W. 300 North, Salt Lake City, UT 84103.

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(Note: persons listed below as representatives of member societies are also <u>ex oQicio</u> members of the FEEFHS Board of Directors.)

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POLISH Genealogical Society of America c/o Stan Schmidt or Dorothy Pancoast 984 Milwaukee Ave. Chicago, IL 60622

POLISH Genealogical Society of California c/o Jacque Penstone P.O. Box 651 Midway City, CA 92655

POLISH Genealogical Society of Connecticut c/o Dr. Jonathan Shea 8 Lyle Rd. New Britain, CT 06053

PUGET SOUND Chapter, GRHS c/o Alice Waltrip 12024 107th Ave. Ct. E Puyallup, WA 98374-2611

RUSIN Association c/o Laurence Goga 1115 Pineview Lane Plymouth, MN 55441

SACRAMENTO German Gen. Soc. c/o John Movius P.O. Box 4327 Davis, CA 95616-4327

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(Editor's TIOte: 1his index has been prepared by a rapid method in order that it can be sent out with the last issue of Vol. I instead of later. We are aware that this rapid method may have produced some e"ors. If you encounter mistakes in the Index, we would appreciate knowing about them. We apologize for such e"ors and omissions. Send comments to: John C. Alleman, 204 W. 300 Nonh, Salt Lake City, UT 84103. Back issues of the newsletter are available from the same address at a cost of \$2 each.

Names of books and periodicals are printed in italics. The number before the semi-color deTlOtes the issue number and the number after it deTlOtes the page number. The letters t. ..ind b, respectively, refer to the left and right columns of the page.)

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