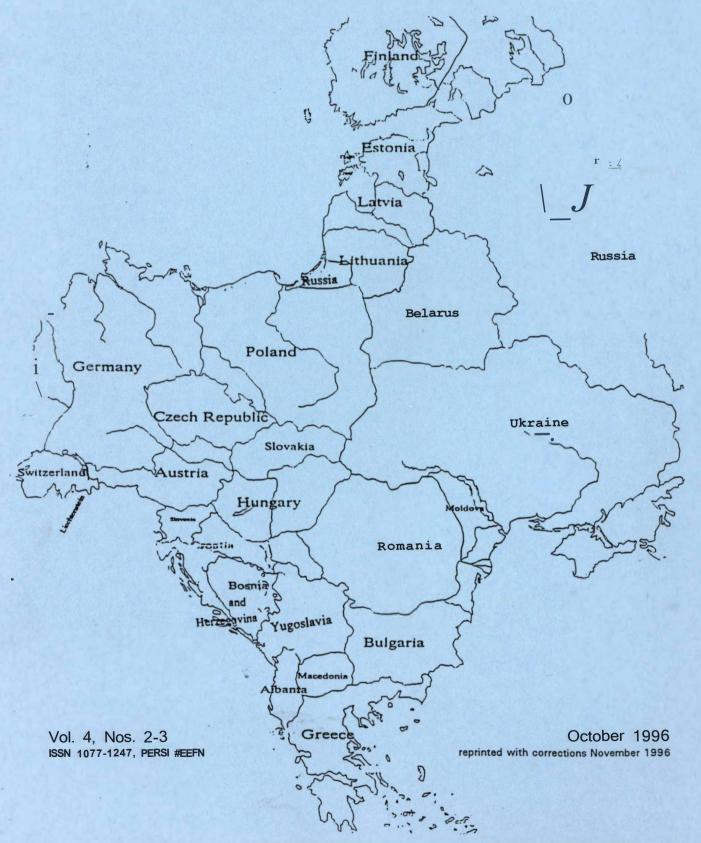# FEEFHS

Newsletter of the Federation of
East European Family History Societies

Who, What and Why is FEEFHS?

The Federation of East European Family History Societies (FEEFHS) was founded in June 1992 by a small dedicated group of American and Canadian genealogists with diverse ethnic, religious, and national backgrounds. By the end of that year, eleven societies had accepted its concept as founding members. Each year since then FEEFHS has doubled in size. FEEFHS nos represents over one hundred twenty-five organizations as members from twenty-four states, five Canadian provinces, and fourteen countries. It continues to grow.

About half of these are genealogy societies, others are multi-purpose societies, surname associations, book or periodical publishers, archives, libraries, family history centers, on-line services, institutions, e-mail genealogy list-servers, heraldry societies, and other ethnic, religious, and national groups. FEEFHS includes organizations representing all East or Central European groups that have existing genealogy societies in North America and a growing group of worldwide organizations and individual members, from novices to professionals.

Goals and Purposes:

The fall of the "Iran Curtain" opened up exciting new possibilities for genealogical research, but also generated significant new problems in knowing where to find the needed records. One goal of FEEFHS is to disseminate information about new developments and research opportunities in Eastern and Central Europe as soon as possible. This multi-ethnic federation is very effective in helping family historians with various ethnic and religious backgrounds who often seek similar types of information from the same hard-to-find locations. In the process members of FEEFHS have learned much more about available resources in North American and Europe. FEEFHS publicizes the publications, services, and activities of its member societies. FEEFHS develops on-line and printed databases of pertinent resources, maintains liaison with other organizations worldwide that share interests, serves as a clearinghouse for information on the existence and services of member societies, and promotes public awareness of our member societies. FEEFHS also helps to create new ethnic or national genealogy societies where none exist but a need exists. UNITY-HARMONY-DIVERSITY is our motto. We welcome all societies and individuals, regardless of present/past strife in the homelands of Eastern Europe.

Services:

FEEFHS communicates with its individual and organizational members in many ways:

1) *FEEFHS Newsletter* with cutting-edge articles. It has been published quarterly since December 1992.
2) FEEFHS tables at major national, state, and regional conferences. This started in the spring of 1993.
3) FEEFHS International Convention in North America, held each spring or summer since May 1994.
4) *FEEFHS Resource Guide to East European Genealogy,* published annually since October 1994.
5) FEEFHS "HomePage" on the Internet's World Wide Web since mid-May 1995. This large "destination" web site includes a weekly FrontPage Newsletter, a HomePage or Resource Guide listing for all FEEFHS member organizations, surname databases, detailed maps of Central and Eastern Europe, cross-indexes to access related sources, and more. The address (URL) is: http://feefhs.org
6) Regional North American conferences – the first was at Calgary, Alberte, Canada in July 1995.
7) Support of the Soc.Genealogy.Slavic news-group, its FAQ (frequently-asked questions), the Banat FAQ, and the AOL Genealogy Forum East European/German message boards and chat hours, starting in mid-1995.

FEEFHS headquarters:

FEEFHS headquarters are in Salt Lake City, a natural place for a genealogy federation, with access to the world's largest genealogical repository and the associated genealogy infrastructure. FEEFHS is non-sectarian and has no connection with the Family History Library nor with The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, though we greatly appreciate the LOS contribution to family history in collecting, filming, and sharing genealogy records.

FEEFHS addresses:

The permanent address of FEEFHS is P.O. Box 510898, Salt Lake City, UT 84151-0898. Please send dues, address changes, membership questions, publication requests, back-issue orders, etc., to this address for the Treasurer and Secretary. It is faster to send other correspondence directly to the officers listed below or the member societies listed on the back cover.

Membership and dues

The minimum membership fee is US$ 20.00 for all membership applications and renewals. Special provisions exist for societies and non-commercial organizations in Eastern Europe who cannot afford to jein. FEEFHS greatly appreciates sponsors and patrons who contribute more than the minimum amount to help offset the expenses of its many services, including its Web-site operation. The founders, elected and appointed officers, and convention speakers all serve without compensation and thus contribute significantly toward FEEFHS goals.

1996-1997 officers:

President: John D. Movius, c/o FEEFHS, P.O. Box 4327, Davis, CA 95617-4327; e-mail feefhs@)feeft:::.org

1st Vice-president: Laura Hanowski, c/o Saskatchewan Genealogical Society, P.O. Box 1894, Regina, SK, Canada S4P 3E1

2nd Vice-president: Dr. Duncan B. Gardner, 12961 Lake Ave., Lakewood, OH 44107-1533; e-mail FF164@)cleveland.freenet.edu

3rd Vice-president: Dr. Bruce E Kahn, 265 Viennawood Dr., Rochester, NY 14618-4465; e-mail bkahn@servtech.com; fax (716) 477-5789

Secretary: Sherrie Pehrson, 601 Capri Dr., Murray, UT 84123-5728

Treasurer: Miriam Hall-Hansen, 470 E Garfield Ave., Salt Lake City, UT 84115-2214, e-mail mchall@axxis.com

Newsletter editor: John C. Alleman, 204 E 300 North, Salt Lake City, UT 84103-1108, e-mail JCAlleman@aol.com, 70274.2777@CompuServe.com; fax (801) 359-9304

Founding Past President: Charles M. Hall, 4874 S. 1710 East, Salt Lake City, UT 48117

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENTS

Changes in officers: We announce with regret that 1st vice president Tom Peters has had to resign. 2nd vice president Laura Hanowski has been appointed 1st vice president, and we welcome Duncan Gardner as the new 2nd vice pr sident. See page 55 for more details.

Double issue of *FEEFS Newsletter:* lt was unfortunately not possible to produce Volume 4 Number 2 on schedule for a variety of reasons. We are therefore calling this issue Numbers 2 and 3 combined, and the next issue will be Volume 4 Number 4, and it should appear by the end of 1996. This does not represent a reduction in the number of pages published, only an adjustment to keep the volume numbers in line with the calendar. We apologize for any inconvenience this may have caused.

1997 FEEFHS International Convention - Salt Lake City, Utah: Tue Fourth annual International Convention of FEEFHS will be held on September 27-29, 1997 (Saturday morning through Monday evening) at Salt Lake City, Utah. Tue convention site is the Best Western Salt Lake Plaza (former Howard Johnson's Hotel) at 122 West South Temple. lt is adjacent to the Family History Library (FHL) in downtown Salt Lake City. Considerable interest has been expressed in returning to Salt Lake City, site of our successful first international convention in May 1994. This early fall period was chosen to avoid certain religious holy days (October) and also to avoid the summer months in Salt Lake City when many vacationing genealogists descend upon the FHL, taxing its research facilities.

This announcement is a first call for lecture papers. Proposals should be sent to President John Movius. lt also is a general call for volunteers to help with various aspects of this annual event. Further details will be announced in the next issue of this newsletter. For an advance copy of the printed announcement (with a first draft program schedule and pre-registration information, to be available by early January 1997), send a self-addressed stamped envelope (U.S. addresses) or one International Postal Reply Coupon (Canadian and overseas addresses) to P. 0. Box 510898, Salt Lake City, Utah 84151-0898.

1996 *FEEFHS Resource Guide:* Tue 1996 *FEEFHS Resource Guide* is about to go to press. Our first *Resource Guide* of 7 pages was printed in mid 1994. Tue 1995 issue grew to 45 pages. Tue 1996 issue will again contain a summary of how to join, subscribe or obtain products and services of our member organizations, how to CO"act the leaders by postal mail and eMail, and how to obtain help from our Professional member genealogists, translators and lecturers. Each member organization and individual member in good standing will receive one copy. lt will be posted by firstclass mail in early November. A major reason the FEEFHS web site was started in May 1995 was to publish the contents of our Resource Guide on the web. This occured by January 1996. While the Internet web offers up-to-date information, many of our member organizations and individual members do not yet have web access, making this printed publication an important membership service. While this Guide becomes dated in time, its still a useful reference document. Your organization's HomePage (or your "Resource Guide Usting" for organizations with a home page on another server) is the basis for this annual printed publication.

CONTENTS

Repon on Minneapolis Convention:

Reasons Why We Had a Good Convention: 130+ And Still Counting

by Edward R. Brandt

The members or our convention planning and implementation committee met regularly starting in September 1995. These included the following, with each asterisk indicating major on-site responsibilities or giving a presentation at the convention:

Don Adamavich*, Vicki Albu*, Judy Bennett, Ed Brandt*, Irina Comardicea, David Cross*, Kent Cutkomp*, Lionel Davis, Mayo Flegel, Linda Fournier**, Larry Goga*, John C. Haidos, Greg Kishel, Paul Kulas, Pat Lowe**, Paul Makousky**, Homer and Mary Mantis, Dan Nedoroski, Ralluca Octav*, Al Oster, Bob Paulson*, Vemette Schroeder*, Val Scheglowski, Jim Smrekar, Geroge Soldatow*, Ardith Tabor, Karen Varian*, Duane Wiita*, Bill Wolpert*, Joel Wurl*, and Olga Zoltai*.

Others who helped with pre-convention activities included:

Bruce Brandt, Marie Brandt, Ray Kleinow, and Barbara Rockman.

Besides those listed above, on-site volunteers included the following, with one asterisk signifying a convention speaker and a double asterisk indicates volunteers who helped even though they did not attend the convention:

Gerianne Dodge, Dolores Duy, Laurie Erdmann, Jan Frye, Paula Goblirsch, Clair Haberman**, Miriam Hall-Hansen*, Letty Lie, Kathy Lobo, Licille Micka**, Lynette Nimtz, Louise Rokos, Marge Ross, Ginger Simek, and Louise Ziegler.

Tue speakers are, of course the meat of any convention. These included the follwing, in addition to those listed above, the following, with an asterisk indicating a speaker from outside Minnesota:

Eugene Aksamit, Rev. George Alexe*, John Alleman*, A;tra Apsitis, Scharlott Goettsch Blevins*, Stanley Brescoll Jr.*, Helene Cincebeaux*, Donna Cuillard*, Fay Dearden, Arlene Eakle*, Patricia Eames*, Thomas Edlund*, lrmgard Hein Ellingson*, Margaret Freeman*, Duncan Gardiner*, John Gerstmann (England), Georgia Haidos, Walter Hanchett*, Karen Hobbs*, Nina Jejel,

Bruce Kahn*, James Karigan, Father Alfons Kubat, Stephen Kymlicka*, Edward Langer*, Brian Lenius*, Dallas Lindgren, Gien Linscheid, Christopher Miksanek, John Movius*, Beth Mullinax, John Radzilowski, Timo Riippa, La Vem Rippley, James Sazevich, Milan Sismis (Slovakia), Adeline Sopa*, Vladislav Soshnikov (Russia), Theofanis Stavrou, Andris Straumanis, Robert Weiss*, William Wright, and Jan Zaleski*.

Manuscripts were prepared by the following experts who could not come (with the reader listed in parentheses):

Hyman Berman (Bill Wolpert), Adam Eterovich (Al Oster), Harry Gutkin (Bill Wolpert), Lawrence Klippenstein (Glen Linscheid), Judith Reid (Pat Eames), and David Zincavage (Leo Hobbs).

Myron Gruenwald prepared a video tape especially for the convention, and Miriam Weiner donated one of hers. A video tape of a presentation by Arthur Kurzweil was also shown.

Tue book sales room is also a key part of a good convention. We appreciate the presence of the following vendors, with those donating prizes asterisked (this !ist may be incomplete):

Bohemian Traders, Creative Memories Consultant* (Lynne Cooke), Czechoslovak Genealogical Society*, Family Tree Press, Arlene Eakle, European Focus Photography*, Germanic Genealogy Society*, Moobasi, Inc., Park Genealogical Book Co.*, Rusin Association*, Michael Stoyanov (Bulgarian icon artist), and Simply Genealogy*.

Prizes were also donated by:

the Immigrant Genealogical Society, the Polish Genealogical Society of Wisconsin, the Ukrainian Genealogical and Historical Society of Canada, and Bob Paulson on behalf of the German-Bohemian Heritage Society.

Tue staff and volunteers at the following resource centers made the browsing tour a success:

Borchert Map Library, Concordia College (Germanic Collection), Immigration History Research Center, Minnesota Genealogical Society Library (Czechoslovak, Finnish, and Polish Collections), and Minnesota Historical Society Research Centers.

The Gasthof zur Gemütlichkeit provided a Saturday-evening ethnic dinner, with ethnic entertainment by the Czechoslovak Dancers (with a costume parade), Blanche Krbechek (Polish bagpiper), the Polish Dolina Dancers, and the Squires (the Gasthofs polka band).

Advertisers who provided funding and information included: Family Tree Press (Fay Dearden: German publications), Felix Game (Austrian and Hungarian genealogy and Hungarian and German translations), Genealogical Publishing Co., Germanic Genealogical Society (Germanic genealogical guide), Hungarian/American Friendship Society (Douglas Holmes Slovak and Hungarian genealogy), Gordon McDaniel (Slavic genealogy and translations), *Die Pommerschen Leute* (Myron Gruenwald), and Routes to Roots (Miriam Weiner; Jewish research in Ukraine, Moldova, Belarus, Poland, and Lithuania).

ls the end? No. Many genealogical societies, newspapers, ethnic churches, and synagogues publicized the convention, as did other institutions.

If we missed any others who contributed to the convention, please let us know. Thanks to you all!

Presentations Included in the 1996 FEEFHS Convention Syllabus

The 261-page 1996 Convention Syllabus compiled by FEEFHS 2nd vice president Thomas A. Peters contains information of varying lengths about the presentations as listed below. Titles are given as listed in the Syllabus, even though they differ somewhat from those in the printed program in many cases. They are listed in the order in which the appear in the syllabus, not in alphabetical order. The page numbers indicated do not appear on the actual pages. We recommend that you take the time to number the pages yourself (carefully!) in order to make best use of the Table of Contents below, but be aware that some copies of the Syllabus contain pages in a slightly different order.

Since the Syllabus had to be prepared under severe deadline pressure, and because of the late receipt of material from many speakers, at least some copies of the syllabus do not list all the material pertaining to a particular talk on consecutive pages. Material known to appear in two or three locations has been asterisked.

Apart from the presentation outlines, summaries, and handouts, there are 14 pages of biographic material including the postal or e-mail address of all speakers (including those who did not submit other information for the syllabus), with the exception of our British guest speaker, John Gerstmann, who was a late addition to the program. Tue last 8 pages are devoted to a list of FEEFHS member societies, with addresses.

Copies of the Syllabus are still available, and can be ordered from FEEFHS, P.O. Box 510898, Salt Lake City, UT 84151-0898, for US$ 14.95, postpaid.

Updated addresses of German Genealogical Societies Concerned with Researching Germans from East of Present-day Germany and Austria and Related Information

by Rainer Zielke and Ed Brandt

Here is an updated list of the heads and addresses of the various research centers of the Arbeitsgemeinschaft ostdeutscher Familienforscher e. V. (AGoFF), the principal German Genealogical society for researching German-speaking ancestors from areas east of present-day Germany and Austria:

Danube Swabians (Donauschwaben): Dr. Martin Armgart, Graitengraben 31, D-45316 Essen

Galicia and Bukovina (Galizien and Bukowina): Manfred Daum, Haferkamp 25, D-29525 Ülzen

Central Poland (formerly Congress Poland or Russian Poland) **and Volhynia** (Mittelpolen und Wolhynien): Heinz Ulbrich, Sperberweg 6, Postfach 1039, D-92661 Altenstadt

East Brandenburg, including the Neumark (Ostbrandenburg-Neumark): Rita Sydow, Veilchenweg 12, Hundsmühlen, D-26203 Wardenburg

Pomerania (Pommern): Elmar Bruhn, Lohkamp 13, D-22117 Hamburg

Posen (Posen): Hilde Möller, Oppenheimer Str. 50, D-60594 Frankfurt/Main

East Netze Area (Netzeland Ost; Polish territory during the interwar period, extending as far east as Bydgoszcz, formerly Bromberg): Otto Firchau, Nachtigallenweg 6, D-32105 Bad Salzuflen

Former Russian Empire (except for areas listed elsewhere) (Rußlanddeutsche): position currently vacant, following the death of Dr. Paul Edel.

Silesia (Schlesien): Neithard von Stein, Talstr. 3, D-31707 Bad Eilsen

Former Magistracy of Glatz (south-central Silesia) (Fgr. Grafschaft Glatz)

Former Magistracy of Lauban County (southwestem Silesia) (Fgr. Kreis Lauban): Kurt Michael Beckert, Kiefelhorn 13, D-38154 Königslutter

Sudeten Area (now Czech Republic) (Sudetenland): Oswald Frötschl, Meraner Str. 5, D-86316 Friedberg/Bayern

Southeastern Europe (Südosteuropa): Dr. Martin Armgart, Graitengraben 31, D-45326 Essen

All addresses above and below are in Germany. The proper address would have the following after the name of the individual): Leiter, Forschungsstelle (German name of the

area in question) der AGoFF.

Other organi7.ations that provide similar information withrespect to their respective areas of interest include:

Baltic Countries: (Deutsch-Baltische Genealogische Gesellschaft e. V., Herdweg 79, D-64285 Darmstadt

East and West Prussia, including Danzig: Verein für Familienforschung in Ost- und Westpreussen e. V., Reinhard Wenzel, Geschäftsführer, An der Leegde 23, D-29223 Celle

Sudeten Area: Vereinigung Sudetendeutscher Familienforscher and Sudetendeutsches Genealogisches Archiv, (both) Lore Schretzenmayr, Erikaweg 58, D-93053 Regensburg

These people are technically amateur genealogists, but rank with the best in terms of their knowledge. They do not undertake individual research requests, but will respond to your queries by sending you the information available in their massive files for the sumames and areas you are researching. lt is up to you to take it from there.

This immense collection of information is a labor of love. These individuals generally do not charge any fees, but do request reimbursement for xeroxing and postage. They are, however, very grateful for contributions to further their research. lt is suggested that you make a generous donation.

Some know English; others do not. Therefore, you should write in German, unless you know that the particular research volunteer you are writing to has a good knowledge of English.

Tue most knowledgeable person as to the whereabouts of known parish registers in the former executive director of AGoFF, Heike Brachwitz, Genealogischer Computerdienst, Am Mühlenhop 5, D-26180 Rastede. She is fluent in English and will respond to queries of this nature for a fee.

Furthermore, the Deutsche Zentralstelle für Genealogie, the largest genealogical repository in Germany, with extensive holdings for East European Germans, has moved. lts new address and telephone number are:
Deutsche Zentralstelle für Genealogie
Sächsisches Staatsarchiv Leipzig
Shongauer Str. l

D-04329 Leipzig
Telephone (from the U.S.): 0ll-49-341-255-5551

Most of the above addresses come from the ***Ratgeber '95: Familienforschung Mittel- und Osteuropa,*** by Irina and Rainer Zielke, available from Germany's leading genealogical publisher, Verlag Degener & Co., Postfach 1230, D-9113 Neustadt/Aisch, for DM 43,80, including postage. Payment in German marks is required because of the high bank fees in cashing checks in foreign currencies. (When it comes to numbers, the Germans use a comma where we use a period and vice versa. Thus the above price is really 43 marks and 80 pfennigs.)

You can obtain checks in German marks from Ruesch International, 700 - 11th St., N.W., Washington, DC 20001-4507, for a service fee of $2, by calling (800) 424-2923.

Tue ***Ratgeber*** includes an extensive !ist of private researchers in many countries, which makes it valuable even for genealogists who do not know German.

Furthermore, it includes articles by experts from Germany, the United States, Poland, Russia, Austria, Canada, Switzerland, and Ukraine. lt is, therefore, the first major example of such a book based on cooperation by specialists from many countries on both sides of the Atlantic. Incidentally, it also publicizes FEEFHS, based on our first ***Newsletter.*** Tue articles provide considerable detail about many AGoFF research centers, as weil as alternative sources of information.

Tue Verlag Degener & Co. has also recently published the second English-language edition of its ***Genealogical Guide to German Ancestors from*** (historic) ***East Germany and Eastern Europe,*** as well as the fourth edition of the German-language guide generally known as the ***AGoFF-Wegweiser.*** This contains a much larger number of addresses of German organi7.ations helpful for genealogical research than the ***Ratgeber,*** but it does not contain nearly as many addresses of genealogi<:t;; from other countries, nor as much detail on various subjects.

This AGoFF guide is available for DM 39,80 plus shipping charges.

Richard Patrick's Slavic Roots and the Story of Two Ukrainian Villages and a Nearby Small City

by Walter S. Hanchett

[The following is a corrected versioll of all article thatfirst appeared in Heritage Quest Magazine *no. 63 (May/June 1996). This material was also presented by Dr. Hallchett at the FEEFHS co11vention in Minneapolis. lmerested readers should also see the original* Heritage Quest *version for some interesting photographs, which, unfortunately, we are unable to reproduce here.j*

lt began with a phone call from Richanna Patrick, who lives in Cortland, New York, as I do. She wanted to know if I would be willing to look at her family's old photograph album. Some of the pictures, she said, were from a trip taken to the Soviet Union in 1959 by her grandfather, Richard patrick, and bis wife, Mary, to visit bis "home village." There were some notes on the back in what Richanna thought as Russian or Ukrainian. Might I use what knowledge I did have of these languages to translate the notes. Even more important, Richanna wanted to find out where the village was located, partly out of curiosity and partly out of the hope of visiting it some day.

"Patrick" and a "home village" in the Soviet Union seemed an unlikely pairing. However, when I looked at the photographs, scenes of Soviet cities certainly did place Richard and Mary Patrick in the USSR during their 1959 trip. Photos given to the Patricks by relatives whom they visited on the trip had identifying notes, sometimes in Russian, sometimes in Ukrainian. So perhaps he was Slavic despite the Irish-sounding name!

I will describe here the procedures employed to find basic data on Richard Patrick and the locality from wbich he had emigrated over eighty years ago. Perhaps others may find them useful in trying to locate home villages in the former Soviet Union and to leam more about their ancestors who came from there.

So far as we knew at the start of the search, when Richard Patrick died a quarter-century ago, he left no documentary record of bis birthplace, only oral accounts of bis origins and snapshots of the visit in 1959 to the land of bis youth. He bad married after emigrating to the United States.

Though bis widow is still living in Cortland, she was not from the locality of bis birth, was Polish in ethnic background, and bad little direct knowledge of bis early years. Now in her 90's, she also bad difficulty remembering.

Naturalization records, often a fruitful source of the kind of data we were seeking, proved unavailable. Richard Patrick bad served with the U. S. Army during World War I, but federal census records in 1920 sill listed bim as an alien. Since we bad various reasons to think he did hold citizenship later in life, we could only postulate he had completed the naturalization process after leaving the service and after being enumerated in the census of January 1920.

Amendments to the naturalization law on May 9, 1918, made it easier for an alien veteran than a non-veteran to obtain citizensbip, but did require completion of a Petition for Naturalization and appearance before a federal court in order to receive a Certificate of Naturalization. Those documents could be very useful to us. But where could we find them? The law stated an alien veteran could meet these requirements at any place he chose, without prior residence. To our great regret, Richard Patrick bad not chosen Cortland. His name does not appear in the local naturalization records. A later inquiry to the Immigration and Naturalization Service in Washington drew the replay that the desired records could not be found in the service's arcbives.

In search of information from the marriage records, Richanna wrote several times to the church in West Warren, Massachusetts, where she knew her grandparents were married in late 1919, but received no answer.

Thus, the data base as we began our pursuit of a Slavic Richard Patrick was very slim. All we bad was an obituary for Richard from the local newspaper, the ***Cortlalld Stalldard,*** of 28 January 1970, family stories recounted over the years to Richanna by her grandparents and parents, and the family photograph album, wbich included pictures of the 1959 trip. There was also an accompanying envelope of obituary clippings and memorial cards from funeral homes. Finally, we could ask Mary Patrick questions about that trip to help in tracking down the locality, but she was able to give only limited help.

Later, Richard and Mary's passport for the 1959 trip, with its record of the Soviet visa, was found. Also some of Richard's military records were located, a relative in

Massachusetts supplied a copy of the desired marriage record, and I found an entry for the Patricks in the 1920 federal census for Seymour, Connecticut, when I checked various northeastem states, using the Soundex system (phonetically coded indexes). But for the first months of the search, we bad none of these. Had we bad access especially to the visa at the beginning of the project, it would have been much easier to locate the village. The passport's emergence and other late "finds" did provide information confirming and supplementing some of the data discovered earlier by intensive "digging." That "digging" bad, however, produced much information which the passport and· visa record and other late "finds" could not by themselves supply, so the labor was far from wasted.

What follows is a report about what I did to fill in gaps in our knowledge, noting also some of the false steps along the way. As research progressed, interest grew in trying to find out more about the geographic an historic aspects of the area from which Richard patrick had emigrated. His granddaughter and I wanted also to leam what had happened to that former homeland between the time Richard left it and when he retumed there to visit in 1959.

Richard was said to be Ukrainian, but we had nothing definite. And that Irish name! Notes in Russian and Ukrainian on the back of several photos soon took us a big step forward. Richard was known by bis relatives in the "old country" as Demyan (sometimes Damyan). Next, in going through the envelope of obituary clippings and memorial cards, there tumed up items on various Patricks, Mazurs (Mary's family), and other relatives and friends well known to Richanna. There was also a card from a funeral home in Lawrence, Massachusetts, for the burial service in July 1974 of a Christopher Petruck. Pencilled on it, probably by Mary Patrick, was the word „cousin." Petruck … Petruck …?? Patrick. They both have two syllables, and thinking about it, the sound of the two names is not all that different. lt didn't take much to hypothesize that our Richard Patrick might have been known originally as Demyan Petruck. That certainly fitted in much better with an origin in the Russian Empire than did Patrick. Soon we were virtually certain that Patrick was the name imposed or chosen after Demyan's arrival in the United States. Later in the research, the hypothesis was confi.rmed: the Soviet authorities in granting the visa for the 1959 visit specified in Russian that it was issued to Mary Patrick and to "Demyan Danilovich Patrick (Petruk). " The slight difference in spelling between Christopher's and Demyan's last names is unimportant. (Demyan's middle name,

„Danilovich,‚[1] is a patronymic, indicating that Demyan's father's first name was Danil.)

Tue mystery of a Slavic Patrick family was solved! But in the early states of the research we still bad no idea where the home village might be. Even if Richard Patrick was Ukrainian, where in the large area densely populated by Ukrainians was he from? Or might he have come from one of the many other places within the Russian Empire to wbich persons from Ukrainian lands had migrated over the centuries?

Tue ***Cortland Standard*** obituary, compiled from Patrick family information, gave Richard's birth date as October 5, 1897, and place of birth as "Mexnovw, Russia. „ The village name, I thought, might be an attempt at phonetic spelling, or it could be a Polish variant, supplied to the newspaper by Mary, bis widow. In any case, to locate a place as small as a village, I would probably need a Russian or Ukrainian map with place names in the Cyrillic alphabet. When I sounded out "Mexnovw, „ I came up with the guess that in the Cyrillic alphabet it might be МНХНОВ. Then help came from the family photograph album. Two of the pictures linked to the 1959 trip had wonderfully useful inscriptions on the backs. One photograph was of two women whom Mary Patrick had at that time identifi.ed on the front as "Dick's family – nieces in Russia." A note on the back conveyed good wished to uncle and aunt "from nieces in МНХНОВ. The guess bad become fact. Tue inscription was in Ukrainian except for the place name, which tumed out to be in Russian. Tue Ukrainian spelling of the village name is, in transliteration, Mikhniv, so close to the Russian that the two variants are probably used interchangeably. Tue second picture was identifi.ed on the front by Mary Patrick as ‚Dick's niece and her husband. " On the back, a note in Russian gave the locale of the photo as the village of fücJTapxa. (This place name is the same in both Russian and Ukrainian. lt can be transliterated as either Lyutarka or Liutarka; I will use the former here.) So now I bad the cyrillic spelling of two villages, quite possibly in proximity to each other, that were linked with Richard Patrick. „

There also were snapshots of the Polish passenger iner Batory, accompanied by note ‚7/13/79 Boat we took to Europe." Along with these were several pictures of the Soviet city Brest, including a botet and the customs house. Brest is on the border between Poland and what in 1959 was the Soviet Union's Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic (today it is the independent state of Belarus). Brest was the

entry point generally used for train travel from Warsaw into what was then the Soviet Union. So now we bad the probably beginning point for the raute the Patricks took in the USSR. Mary Patrick recalled they bad gone most of the way by train to the area in which here husband had been bom. Tracing on a fairly detailed Soviet map the train lines from Brest, I found to the mortheast, in the Byelorussian SSR, the village of Mikhnovichi. This was close to the name being sought. Might it be a Byelorussian variant spelling? After pursuing that possibility for some time by looking at specialized works on Byelorussia and its language, I became increasingly doubtful. Also, no village named Lyutarka was anywhere around the Byelorussian Mikhnovichi·.

Mary told Richanna she recalled the name of another city, whether from having travelled through it no the trip ofjust that is was in the general area of Richard's village, we couldn't be certain. This city was Lvov (transliteration of the Russian spelling; in transliteration from Ukrainian: Lviv). Praise be, Richanna's pronunciation of the name was good enough – and it is not easy for a native English speaker to pronounce – that I could immediately recognize it as the major city in the westem part of what was in 1959 the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic (Ukrainian SSR) and now is the independent state, Ukraine. However, a check of the index accompanying a recent detailed Soviet map of Lvov ablast (province) proved a disappointment. No Mikhnov, no Lyutarka!

Another snapshot and several postcards in the album showed that Mary and Richard had been in the capital of the Ukrainian Republic, Kiev (Kyiv in transliteration from the Ukrainian spelling; Kiev will be used here because most readers are more familiar with that spelling), and left the Soviet Union from the airport there. The search was indeed narrowing down to Ukraine. That is considerable narrowing from the whole Soviet Union, but it still left an area !arger than the size of France in which to bunt.

According to the Patrick family accounts, Richard Patrick bad migrated to the United States in 1913. Then, the family said, he had servt:J as a "wagoner" during World War I in the U. S. Army's First Division, 16th Infantry (confirmed when his Certificate of Honorable Discharge tumed up later.) After being demobilized, he lived and worked in West Warren, Massachusetts, where in November 1919 he married Mary Mazur. (The 1920 federal census showed he soon moved to Seymour, Connecticut, where he worked as a laborer in a brass mill.) Richanna said her grandparents

bad moved to Cortland in 1924. Cortland had as many a four to five hundred Ukrainian immigrants in the years before World War I and after. Might Richard have decided to come to Cortland because he had friends from the village of his birth living int his central New York city? Since almost all of Cortland's Ukrainians originally came from the southem part of the Kiev gubemia (province), the next step was to look for Mikhnov and Lyutarka in that area. But my collection of regional maps showed no Mikhnov, no Lyutarka! Clearly, I was gaining experience in finding where these villages were NOT. That has some usefulness, but it does not provide real satisfaction!

The first really big breakthrough occurred during a holiday stay in Washington, DC, which gave me a chance to use the extensive resources and expert staff of the Geography and Map Reading Room in the Library of Congress. The staff member I consulted suggested seeing if we could find the villages listed in the multi-volume reference work *Official Standard Names,* a resource I bad not known about. The second (the most recent) edition of this work was compiled in 1970 by the Geographie Names Division of the United States Army Topographie Command for the United States Board on Geographie Names. Gathered together in this publication are place names being used at that time in official publications and maps throughout the world, together with location by latitude and longitude. Not every small spot on the face of the earth is included, but surprisingly many are. Later, in the Map Room of Comell University's Olin Library, I found another set of this work. (lt probably can be found in a number of major research university libraries. Recently the publishing from Avotaynu, Inc. of Teaneck, NJ, has produced a microfiche with a consolidated listing from *Official Standard Names* of entries for Austria, Bulgaria, Byelorussia, Czechoslovakia, Estonia, Germany, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Moldavia, Poland, Romania, and Yugoslavia.) The large multi-volume bound set is subdivided into countries. Place names from the Soviet Union appear in seven volumes subtitled "Gazetteer no. 42 – the U.S.S.R." The names are given alphabetically in Roman transliteration from the Cyrillic Russian variant of the name. A transliteration table at the front of the gazetteer helps if you know the correct Cyrillic spelling. Accurate transliteration is important. There would be little chance of finding Mikhnov if you began by looking for "Mexnovw." Gazetteer no. 32 does not list transliterations from other languages of the Soviet Union nor, ordinarily, does it list earlier names for a place, only the one current at the time of publication. The latter limitation is not too serious for a village-hunter, because, in

my observation, village names have changed only infr$_{e\,q}$uently during the Soviet period; it becomes a greater difficulty in regard to the names of cities, which often have been renamed, sometimes several times or more. Nor can much be gained if the village has a popular name like "Ivanovka," for which there are six double-columned pages of entries -- about 380 places in all!

To my great pleasure, both Mikhnov and Lyutarka appeared in volume four of Gazetteer no. 42. The respective coordinates indicated the villages were close to each other. Good! A code number after each entry placed the villages in Ukraine.. Good! Regrettably, this otherwise highly useful refere,nce work does not indicate the province (oblast) and district (raion; pronounced rye-ohn) within a republic. Nonetheless, I though the search was over. Here are the coordinates of the two villages:

    Mikhnov   50°04' north latitude and 26°42' east longitude

    Lyutarka   50°10' north latitude and 26°46' east longitude

This meant I should look on a map for Mikhnov at the point where to degrees and 04 minutes latitude intersected with 26 degrees and 42 minutes east longitude. And nearby I could look for Lyutarka, so close to Mikhnov it probably would not even be necessary to use the coordinates.

The librarian brought out tens and tens of flat maps and atlases of Ukraine for me to search. As I looked at one after another, it became clear it was not going to be as easy as I bad thought. A major problem was that most Soviel maps since about the time of World war II which are detailed enough to show the location of small villages and their connection with roads and railroads lack markings for latitude and longitude! lt is not easy to know if you are truly near the coordinates or even have the right map. This may have been a result of Soviet concem for security; it certainly made it difficult to zero in on locations. Some other Soviet maps (especially those in *Atlas SSSR* of 1984) and most non-Soviet maps for larger regions in the western Soviet Union do have latitude and longitude lines, but do not show small villages. However, these relatively few maps with coordinates made it possible to determine roughly where Mikhnov and Lyutarka should be and what city was probably nearby: Izyaslav (lfagcnaB). Additional checking of Gazetteer no. 42 showed only one Izyaslav, sometimes given as Izyaslavl, existed in Ukraine at the time of publication or even in the entire former Soviet Union, providing another way, as will apparent further on in this account, to link Demyan Petruk's Mikhnov to this locality.

However, at one point in the research, the process was complicated by finding that Izyaslav/Izyaslavl bad for a long time been called Zaslav/Zaslavl, and that a city with this name, but "formerly Izyaslavl," still exists about 15 miles northwest of Minsk in Belarus.

The coordinates for Mikhnov and Lyutarka were close enough to the boundaries of three provinces to make difficult the decision about which province to focus on in the continuing search. This was the point at which data from the passport visa page would have been great to have, since the Soviel authorization for the Patricks' visit to Mikhnov also named the province. But without that help, it was a German map of the northem part of Ukraine which contained enough detail to offer hope. In scanning with a magnifying glass, I could see something that looked like "Mikhnov." But its lines of longitude did not at all correspond to the ones I was seeking! Here I received a lesson in cartography from the reference librarians in the map room: some European cartographers use other meridians than Greenwich, England, as the base meridian for east/west placement. In this case, the base meridian was the island of Ferro (in Spanish: Hierro) in the Canary lslands. For such maps, it is necessary to add the rounded figure of 17 degrees and 40 minutes to Greenwich-based measurements of east longitude. So now Mikhnov should be found at 33 degrees and 22 minutes east (a degree consists of 60 minutes). And that is where the place I bad spotted with the magnifying glass was. But it was in a densely-packed mass of place names, the print so small and difficult to make out, that I bad trouble feeling confident it was the sought-after village. And no Lyutarka! And still no clear indication about either the province or the district in which Mikhnov is located. Without this information, any further research about the village itself and the surrounding countryside would be difficult. I still bad to find Lyutarka and markings for provincial and district boundaries. But which one of three possible provinces to investigate first?

After some thought, I decided to look initially at all of the Library of Congress map holdings for Khmelnitskaya .province. lt didn't take long: there were only four. The first three I examined showed Mikhnov and lzyaslav -- I was in the correct province -- but no Lyutarka. I was determined to find both villages. On the fourth map, produced by the Soviet Union's Main Administration of Geodesy and Cartography and printed in Moscow in 1983, both villages were plainly evident. The search was over! (In recent months, I have obtained a new topographic map of Khmelnitskaya oblast. This one, published in 1972 in

Kiev, is part of a set of maps produced by the former Soviet Military Topograpbical Directorate. lt provides coverage for the entire Ukraine, province by province. While it is wonderfully detailed, including Mikhnov and Lyutarka, it still lacks designation of latitudes and longitudes, even with glasnost! Place names and explanations of symbols are in Russian. I purchased my copy from East View Publications in Minneapolis.)

At the Library of Congress in December 1992, it was the 1983 map that opened the door for wider research. The map showed Mikhnov to be approximately seven to eight miles southwest of the city of Izyaslav. Three to four miles northeast oUhat city is Lyutarka. As the crow flies, the distance between Mikhnov and Lyutarka is less than 10 miles, though it is somewhat farther by highway. The entire locality is indeed in Khmelnitskaya province – the northern part -- and **within that** province the locality is part of Izyaslavskii district, or raion. When indicating in bis American passport that the village of Mikhnov was the intended destination of bis travels, Richard Patrick included I_{zy}aslavskii raion as part of the address. The city of I_{zy}aslav is the administrative center of tbe raion. About 45 to 50 miles to tbe south is tbe ablast capital, tbe city of Khmelnitskii (on maps made in Germany, tbis may be given as Chmelnickij).

A re-check of Gazetteer no. 42 confirmed tbere were no other villages or towns by the exact name of Mikhnov in the Soviet Union. Almost certainly, tbis was the village tbe Patricks bad visited in 1959, tbe village where two nieces bad tbeir snapshot taken, the home village of Demyan Danilovich Petruk. And only a few miles away was the village of Lyutarka, where a niece and her busband bad been pictured.

Now I could retum witb a feeling of assurance to pursue the hunt for additional information about the locality of Mikhnov/Izyaslav/Lyutarka.

A surprising amount of information proved to be available in printed sources in Olin Library at nearby Condl University about tbis part of Ukraine, thousands of miles away. Some particular sources are noted within the essay wbere relevant. Four general sources of importance are:

Bolshaya Entsiklopediya [Large Encyclopedia], copyrighted in St. Petersburg in 1896 and published in unspecified years in the last part of the 1890's and the first years of the 20th century. Various volumes. Useful for data about I_{zy}aslav and Izyaslavskii "uezd" (a tsarist

administrative-territorial unit approximately equivalent to county and pronounced oo-yezd) at tbe time when Demyan Petruck was a boy in Mikhnov. (At tbat time tbe city and uezd were called Zaslav and Zaslavskii.) In Russian.

Bolshaya Sovetskaya Entsiklopediya [Large Soviet Encyclopedia], first edition, publisbed in Moscow from the late 1920's into the immediate post-World War II years. In Russian.

Entsiklopedicheskii Slovar [Encyclopedic Dictionary], an encyclopedia of 86 volumes, publisbed in Russian in St. Petersburg and Leipzig by the firm of Brokgaus-Efron beginning in the 1980's. Popularly, tbis encyclopedia set is called "the Brokgaus-Efron." Various volumes from tbis set have been valuable in presenting information and maps on tbe pre-Soviet period.

Istoriya Mist is Sil Ukrainskoi RSR: Khmelnitska Oblast [History of the cities and villages of the Ukraioian SSR: Khmelnitskaya province], published din the Ukraioian language in Kiev in 1971 by the Institute of History of the Ukraioian Academy of Sciences. This is part of a 26-volume set on tbe provinces of Ukraine. The specific volume provides an entire cbapter on tbe I_{zy}aslavskii district. Within the chapter are approximately seven pages on Mikhnov and several paragrapbs on Lyutarka.

This is what the various sources say about the two villages, the city of Izyaslav, and lzyaslavskii raion.

The land surface in the central and northem Izyaslavskii district is a plain broken by hills. Many ponds, and at least one lake, along with brooks and small rivers are part of the landscape. All the soil is suitable for agriculture; mainly is the rich chemozem (black earth).

Mikhnov developed along the banks of the Goryn, a shallow stream wbicb continues on to Izyaslav and then meanders over a hundred miles northward to joint the Pripet River. The latter flows east through marsh lands to its junction **with** the Doieper (the major river of Ukraine) about 60 miles north of Kiev. Near the point where the Pripet flows into the Dnieper is Chomobyl (Chemobyl in Russian), the area of the nuclear power station catastrophe in 1986.

The first empire-wide census, taken in 1897 (incidentally, tbe year of Demyan Petruk's birth), puts I_{zy}aslav's population at 12,611, with a preponderance of males (7055 to 556 females), probably indicating that men came into the city to work wbile many of the warnen stayed in the countryside to farm. By 1926, tbe city's population bad dropped to 11,707, almost certainly reflecting the lasses

brought in part by emigration and probably more significantly by war, revolution, and famine. The city's population in the late 1950's, when the Patricks visited the area was probably slightly under 13,000; by 1970 it would reach between 14,000 and 15,000.

At the beginning of the 1970's, when *Istory Mist* i *Sil ... Khmelnitska Oblast* was published, Izyaslav bad only a fe industrial enterprises: a creamery, a brickyard, and factories for production of fumiture and musical instruments. An illustration in that volume shows accordions were an important product -- perhaps the only product -- o the musical-instruments factory.

lzyaslav (coordinates 50° 07' north, 26° 48' east) is on the rail line that connects the cities of Shepetovka and Temopol. Shepetovka is less than 20 rail miles to the northeast, while Ternopol is approximately 65 miles to the southwest. Lvov is about 70 miles west and slightly north of Ternopol.

Mikhnov is a relatively large village, with a population about 1600 to 1700 at the time of the Patricks' visit. lt has survived war losses, ravages of famine and disease, the possible impact of purges, and the drain of population to urban industries. During the first decades of the present century, there was also migration abroad, of which Demyan Petruk was a part. Like the city of Izyaslav nearby, it seems to quite a resilient settlement, both in this century and also in its earliest history.

Mikhnov has been, and probably still is, the seat of a village soviel, or government council.

Lyutarka, with only 600 to 700 people living there in the 1960's, is a much smaller village. The economy of both villages seerns to have continued to be heavily agricultural right into the last decades of the 20th century.

The two villages being studied have been in existence for a long time. Mikhnov is mentioned in written records as early as 1519; Lyutarka as early as 1599. Izyaslav's story goes even farther back in time, perhaps to the first centuries of Russian history. There have been assertions that the city was founded by Prince Vladimir in 987 -- one year before he compelled the people of Kiev to accept Christianity from the Byz.antine Empire. At the beginning of the 1960's, a Soviel archeologist, M. K. Karger, basing bis conclusions on field research, posited the second half of the 12th century for the beginning of Izyaslav. He believes it was founded somewhat to the northeast of its present site by

Prince Izyaslav Mstislav, from whom it derived its name. According to Karger, the city was totally destroyed during a raid by the Mongolian Tartars in 1241. Somewhere around the end of that century, the city rose again on the banks of the Goryn, at the place where it exists today. Other sources give dates in the 1300's for the city's beginnings. Whatever the date of origin, for time the princely state of Volynia, in which lzyaslav was located, was independent. By the beginning of the 1300's, however, Volynia was included within the princedom of Galicia. Then in the late 1300's or early 1400's, Galicia was absorbed by the increasingly large and powerful Lithuanian state.

In the latter half of the 1500's, Lithuania, in turn, was absorbed by Poland. Izyaslav -- then called Zaslav, or at other times Zaslavl, a name it would continue to carry weil into the twentieth century -- now came under the authority of the Polish kingdom. In 1594, the hierarchy of the Eastem Orthodox Church of Zaslav and neighboring lands accepted the supremacy of the Roman Pope. The forrnerly Eastem Orthodox Christians were perrnitted to continue to practice the Eastern Orthodox form of church service and to have married priests, but had to give allegiance to Rome. This hybrid church was known as "Uniate" or sometimes "Eastern Catholic" or "Greek Catholic." At about the time this occurred, an imposing Roman Catholic cathedral was erected in Zaslav. lt was still standing in 1970 and probably continues to exist today, whether as functioning hause of worship or not, I do not know.

In the late 1640's and early 1650's, the inhabitants of this region suffered heavy losses during the war waged by the semi-independent Ukrainian Cossacks under their hetman, or chief, Bogdan Khmelnitskii (for whom Khmelnitskaya oblast has been named since 1954) against Polish overlords. In 1648, Mikhnov bad 40 houses; two years later, only 12 were still standing. Though the Cossacks, allied with forces from Muscovy, were able to detach substantial parts of eastern Ukraine from Polish suzerainty, the area around Zaslav, including Mikhnov and Lyutarka, remained under Polish authority and within the Polish state. In the latter part of the 17th century, as well as earlier, Mikhnov and lands around it also came under attack from the Crimean Tartars, who were allied with the Ottoman Turks in waging war against Poland. Tue village was often Ieft in ruins, but was repeatedly rebuilt.

The Ukrainian lands in this area of eastern Europe remained part of Poland until the late 1700's, when Catherine the Great master-minded three partitions that brought an end to

the existence of the Polish state. lt was divided among Russia, Prussia, and Austria.

The Second Partition (1793) seems to have established the Goryn as a segment of the boundary between truncated Poland and the Russian Empire. What was done about places such as Mikhnov, which may have straddled that little river, is unclear. In any case, in 1795 the Third Partition totally ended Poland's independence. All territory around Zaslav, Mikhnov, and Lyutarka was now definitely part of the Russian Empire, and these lands were included in the newly established Volynskaya gubernia, or province, with the city of Zhitomir as its administrative center.

In 1861, Mikhnov became the administrative center of a peasant "volost" or township in Zaslavskii uezd of Volynskaya gubernia, Altogether 22 smaller villages and settlements existed in that township. Ten years later, the Russian Ministry of Public Education opened an elementary school in Mikhnov. Both events were very probably related to new needs arising from the imperial decrees of the 1860's freeing the serfs. Surprisingly, no specific reference to the actual process of emancipation in this area appears in any of the sources I have seen.

The first empire-wide census in 1897 revealed Zaslavskii (lzyaslavskii) uezd was one of the most densely populated areas in Volynskaya gubernia. The tabulation also showed that in Zaslavskii uezd, Ukrainians -- or Malo-ros (Little Russians) as they were called at that time by the Russians – constituted a large majority of the population – 76.87 percent. I much smaller numbers were Poles (7 percent) and Jews (13.28 percent -- probably mainly in the uezd center). There were even some Germans. Brokgaus-Efron in 1894 referred to them as "German colonists." (These likely were German Mennonites who had been encouraged by Volynian estate owners earlier in the century to emigrate from West Prussia and elsewhere to farm their lands. Brokgaus-Efron reported Zaslavskii uezd had 979 Germans living in nine "colonies" in 1884.)

When the Zaslav/Mikhnov/Lyutarka area became part of the Russian Empire at the end of the 18th century, it also came under the influence and pressure of the Russian Orthodox Church. A century later, most of the district's population had ceased to belong to the Uniate branch of the Roman Catholic Church and had now returned to the fold of the Russian Orthodox Church. In its entry of Zaslavskii uezd, *Bolshaya Entsiklopediya* in the late 1890's state that the majority of the population at that time was of Orthodox

faith. Existing in the district were 151 Russian Orthodox churches, one Russian Orthodox monastery, nine chapels for worship by non-Orthodox Christians (Uniates?), 93 other chapels (presumably for Orthodox Christian prayers), four Roman Catholic cathedrals, two Protestant churches (possibly for the German colonists), five synagogues, and 24 Jewish prayer houses.

In the late 1890's and into the beginning of the twentieth century, when Demyan was small boy growing up in Mikhnov, the area's main crops were rye, oats, winter wheat, and potatoes. Commercial cultivation of sugar beets bad also begun. In the district as a whole, that crop was sufficient to justify the operation of a sugar refinery. lts exact location is not noted in the sources I have consulted, but it was big enough to be described as the largest industrial enterprise in the entire district, employing more than 1600 workers, probably mainly on a seasonal basis. Seasonal or not, the peasants of Zaslavskii district were being brought into the world of factory work right in their own locality.

In 1905, much of the Russian Empire experienced revolutionary movements in both the cities and the villages. Mikhnov also bad its revolutionary events. On May 22 of that year, day laborers from that village, and possibly also peasants from neighboring villages, struck in protest against low wages and working conditions in commercial sugar-beet cultivation and possibly also in the refinery. The strike continued until June 12. A book published by Comell University Press in 1987, *Proletarian Peasants: the Revolution of 195 in Russia's Southwest,* tells about the strikes and arson on the sugar-beet farms and in sugar refineries of the Ukrainian provinces south and west of the city of Kiev. Robert Edelman, the book's author, believes there were fewer disturbances in Volynskaya gubernia than in the two neighboring provinces (see his pages 92-108). If so, the strike in the Miknov area may have been an exception to relative calm elsewhere in the province.

In this research on Mikhnov and its surroundings, only one official docurr.cnt has been directly available for the period of Demyan Petruk's youth. This is a school-leaving certificate issued in 1908 to a now deceased West Warren, Massachusetts, friend of the Patrick family, Ivan Melnik. lt attests to his satisfactory completion of the curriculum in a primary school in the village of Mikhnov. lt was the type of primary school that offered three or at most four years of education. Perhaps several such schools were functioning in the village, but it is possible that the one established in 1871

was still the sole source of formal education for Mikhnov's children, since no system of universal elementary education had yet come into being in the empire. The certificate relates the fact that supervision over education in the village was exercised by a higher-level elementary school in the city of Zaslav (today, as noted earlier in this essay, renamed Izyalsav) and other relevant authorities in that city. Ivan Melnik, whom the certificate identifies as a peasant boy from Mikhnov, is known by the Patrick family to have been a youthful friend and fellow villager of the person they knew as Richard Patrick. That Melnik was issued his school-leaving certificate by the authorities in Zaslav, which would have had to be close enough to exercise supervision, is further confirmation that the Mikhnov located about seven miles from today's Izyaslav was indeed the home village of Demyan Petruk.

At the end of the 1890's, slightly over half the farm land in Zaslavskii district belonged to the peasant villages. It may have been allotted within the village as separate strips or plots on a temporary basis to the individual peasant households as in most other European parts of the Russian Empire. However, the exact relationship in Volynskaya province between the peasants and their land is not clear. *Encyclopadia Britannica* in its 11th edition, published in 1911, asserts in its entry "Volhynia" that in Volynskaya gubernia "the conditions of peasant ownership differ from those which prevail in other parts of Russia.' Regrettably, no elaboration accompanies the statement, and I have not come upon information elsewhere about this possible difference. Of the less than half of the farm land that did not belong to the peasant villages, somewhat over two-thirds was still owned by the noble estate owners. The *Britannica* entry "Volhynia" notes the continuing presence among private, non-village owners of a "considerable number of Germans" who have "... settled and bought land...."

An agricultural census of Mikhnov in 1910 showed the village to consist of 342 households with a total population of 1888. Altogether these households owned 1,441.2 "dessiatines" of arable Land. A dessiatine equals 2.7 acres. Thus, in terms with which we -ire more familiar, the village had 3,891.24 acres of land to plow and seed. Landholding of the households were not equal in size and were usually small. Most of the Mikhnov households had field totaling between 5.4 acres and 13.5 acres. There were families who had lesser holdings or none at all. Somewhat fewer than one-fourth of the households had larger amounts of land -- between 13.5 and 21.6 acres. These are the economic statistics on the village from which Demyan Petruk

emigrated in 1913.

Soon after he left, his home village went through the agonies of the First World War, followed by a civil war between Bolshevik and anti-Bolshevik forces, and then a war between the young Soviet Russian state and reborn Poland. At one time in the latter war, it seemed as if Polish armies would dominate the entire Ukraine west of the Dnieper River, including possibly Kiev itself, but Soviet armies pushed back the Poles. A compromise peace was concluded. Russia had to agree to Polish possession of the territory in which Lvov and Ternopol with their Ukrainian populations were located -- land that before World War I had belonged to Austria as a result of the late 18th century partitioning of Poland. That Russian-Polish treaty of 1921 also forced the young Soviet state to yield much territory east of the former Russian imperial border. Entire districts, including over half the territory of Volynskaya gubernia, became part of the new Poland. The Miknov/Zaslav/Lyutarka locality remained to the east of the treaty border and thus was within the Soviet state, but only about 30 miles lay between reconstituted Poland and the village where Demyan Petruk had grown up.

In the early 1930's, the entire Soviet Union had to bear the pains of agricultural collectivization. Loss of life was especially great in Ukraine, where collectivization was often accompanied by famine. The villages of Mikhnov and Lyutarka, too, experienced these catastrophic times. *Bolshaya Sovetskaya Entsiklopediya* in 1933 in its entry on Zaslav (it bore that name then, though in parentheses it was referred to as Izyaslavl) noted 46 percent of peasant households in the raion had been collectivized by an unspecified date in 1932. If the general Soviet pattern was followed, virtually all the rest of the households would have been collectivized by the middle of the 1930's. Very probably at first there were several fairly small collective farms in the Mikhnov area. However, by the early 1950's, all these peasant households had been joined into one large collective. Its name in Ukrainian: Bilshovik; in Russian: Bolshevik. Lyutarka became the center of another collective farm, this one named after Suvorov, one of Russia's great generals of the late 18th and early 19th centuries.

As a results of the agreement in August 1939 between Hitler's Germany and Stalin's Soviet Union, east-central Europe was divided between the two super powers. The Polish state once again ceased to exist, and the west Ukrainian lands around Lvov and Ternopol, along with other formerly Polish territories peopled predominantly by

Ukrainians that had been part of eastem Poland since the treaty of 1921, now became part of a much enlarged Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic.

However, in June 1941, the initially highly successful German attack on the Soviet Union brought German armies into not only Lvov, Temopol, Mi.knov, Izyaslav, and Lyutarka, but also into the Ukrainian capital of Kiev itself, and beyond Kiev into the eastem part of Ukraine. Tue part of Ukraine in which Mikhnov is located came under German occupation by the beginning of the second week in July 1941. lt was not until late March 19944 that German control came to an end.

lstoriy Mist i Sil ...: Khmelnitska Oblast gives what is probably the official tabulation of World War II dead for Mikhnov: 167 persons. These would have died as members of the Soviet forces or as partisans. Their names are engraved on a monument erected in the village in 1968. Tue same source states that 118 persons from the village received state awards for services at the front. No figure for war dead is given for the village of Lyutarka, but the statement that 109 persons native to Lyutarka have been awarded medals and honorific orders for bravery at the front -- almost the same number as for the several times)arger Mikhnov -- suggests a high casualty figure. Undoubtedly, in addition a number of persons in the two villages died from other causes also connected with the war.

Yet the villages and more than a few of Demyan Petruk's relatives survived. At the time of the visit in 1959, three of this sisters, one brother, and various nieces and nephews with their spouses and children were there to greet and fete him and his wife Mary. Four snapshots from that family gathering from the Patrick's photograph album are reproduced here.

This, then, is what printed sources tell us about the area of Ukraine that Demyan Danilovich Petruk left on the eve of World War I to emigrate to the United States, and to which he retumed to visit as Richard Patrick in 1959. lt is less than we would like to know, but much more than seemed at all possible when the research began.

Appendix: Administrative-Territorial Changes in the Izyaslav/Mikhnov, Lyutarka Area since 1917

Tue years of Soviet authority have witnessed a complex and confusing progression in the territorial-administrative affiliation f the Zaslav/lzyaslav, Mikhnov, Lyutarka area.

Descriptions from selected years are presented here for persons wishing to do research on the area. Tue raw data are drawn almost entirely from various yearly editions of *Territorialnoe i Administrativnoe Delenie Soyuza SSSR* [Territorial and Administrative Division of the USSR]. This official Soviet publication has varied somewhat in title at different times over the years,but the title given here will probably bring it up on most computer catalogs of libraries holding it. Any comparison of statistical data from year to year is usually impossible because of numerous changes and omissions in statistical categories and almost certainly some alteration in raion boundaries at various times (though not clearly indicated).

1917-1921: Volynskaya gubernia, much reduced in size from pre-revolutionary years, continued to include Zaslavskii uezd (as in pre-Soviet years). lt seems that some time during this period the name of the uezd was changed to Izyaslavskii. Zhitomir remained the gubernia capital.

January 1, 1925: Tue designation for a county was now raion instead of uezd, and a new administrative-territorial unit had come into being: the okrug or)arge district. Volynskaya gubernia remained in existence, but was subdivided into three okrugs: Zhitomirskii (containing 14 raions), Korostenskii (with 11 raions), and Shepetovskii (with 14 raions). Tue city of Shepetovka was the administrative center of the last-named okrug, and it was this okrug which contained Izyaslavskii raion. Tue administrative center is not given for any of the raions.

January 1, 1926: Gubernias have been eliminated as administrative-territorial units in the Ukrainian S.S.R. Okrugs remained. Shepetovskii okrug continued to embrace Izyaslavskii raion. Tue city of Izyaslavl (note the addition of the letter 'l' at the end) is identified as the raion center.

1929 (no month given): Same as 1926, except it was not called Izyaslavlskii (note insertion of the 'l') raion. lzyaslavl remained the raion center.

July 15, 1934: Vinnitskaya oblast ("Oblast" is no the term used for province) has become the superior territorial-administrative unit to what again is called Zaslavskii raion, with Izyaslav (the 'l' at the end has been dropped) as the administrative center. Tue ablast center is identified as the city of Vinnitsa.

March 1, 1937: Vinnitskaya oblast (center: Vinnitsa) now bad, in addition to raions subordinate directly to it, four

large subordinate okrugs, each with its own raions. These four were: Kamenets-Podolskii, Mogilev-Podolskii, Proskurovskii, and Shepetovskii. The latter okrug contained the once again renamed Izyaslavskii raion with the city of Izyaslav as its administrative center.

October 1, 1938: Kamenets-Podolskaya oblast bad been established September 22, 1937, apparently entirely or in large part from three former okrugs of Vinnitskaya oblast (which continued in existence in much reduced size). The three were: Kamenets-Podolskii, Proskurovskii, and Shepetovskii. The city of Kamenets-Podolskii because the new oblast's ·administrative center. Izyaslavskii raion, with Izyaslav as its administrative center, now was listed as part of Kamenets-Podolskaya oblast.

May 1, 1940: Kamenets-Podolskaya oblast remained the ablast within which Izyaslavskii raion, the city if Izyaslav ,a nd the villages of Miknov and Lyutarka were located. The oblast center also continued to be the city of Kamenets-Podolskii.

January 1, 1947: Kamenets-Podolskaya oblast was still the superior administrative unit to Izyaslavskii raion and Izyaslav, but now the administrative center of the oblast was the more centrally located city of Proskurov.

January 1, 1951: The data show no change from the situationin 1947.

March 1, 1954: The only significant change was that Kamenets-Podolskaya oblast was renamed Khmelnitskaya oblast and the former administrative center of Proskurov now was to called the city of Khnelnitskii. The place names Kamenets-Podolskii and Shepetovskii continued as designations for two raions in Khmelnitskaya oblast. Izyaslavskii raion, the city of Izyaslav, and the villages of Mikhnov and Lyutarka all have continued to part of Khmelnitskaya oblast since this date.

Prof. Walter Hanchett
Department of History
State University of New York -- College at Cortland
Cortland, NY 13045

Croatian Research at the Family History Library

by Thomas K. Ecilund

Tue officers of FEEFHS, in their ongoing effort to encourage and assist genealogical research in Eastern Europe, have asked me to summarize the resources available from the Family History Library (FHL) which relate to the former Austrian kingdoms of Croatia and Slavonia, with marginal reference made to Slovenia.

Such a request is meaningful only when contextualized to the intellectual access systems provided by the information retrieval systems of the FHL. As with the holdings of other libraries, the collections of the FHL are inventoried and described in a catalog. Distributed yearly to over 2,700 Family History Centers worldwide, the Family History Library Catalog (FHLC) is the single resource providing information to the microfilming efforts of the Genealogical Society of Utah (GSU).

Tue intent of this lecture is to familiarize the researcher, in a general way, with the methods of locating materials of interest currently available at the FHL. The presentation is actually intended more as a "practicum" than a lecture. In addition to retrieval procedures, I will cover background history, size of the collection, the GSU's microfilming endeavors in contemporary Croatia and Slovenia, record types represented in the collection, research aids necessary to use them, and finally review specific examples.

A Short History of Croatia

Organized in 1946 as a Republic of the South Slav Federation and now an independent country, Croatia is comprised of the old Austrian territories of Dalmatia, most of Istria, and the former Hungarian crown land of Croatia-Slavonia. lt extends in a crescent from the fertile plain between the Danube, Drava, and Sava rivers east to the Gulf of Venice, and then southward along the Adriatic coast to the frontier of Montenegro; bound on the north by Slovenia and Hungary, on the east by Serbia. Within this crescent, boarders follow those of Bosnia-Herzegovina south to the Cma Gora corridor. Prior to 1919, the period represented by FHL church records, the population was 82% peasant. The economy of Croatia-Slavonia was based on agriculture and cattle breeding. Mountain folk of Istria and Dalmatia have been traditionally wine and olive growers, or fishermen and seafarers. Tue people of both areas are primarily Croatian and Roman Catholic.

The Croats, or *Chrobati Hrwiti,* migrated to the Danube

valley in the 6th century C.E. from a region called White Croatia, now in Ukraine between the Bug and Dnieper rivers. They continued south along the coast to the Roman stronghold of Salona (conquered in 614 C.E.). During the 7th century they were converted to Christianity, and a Bishopric for all Croatian lands was established at Nfn (north of Zadar). Shortly afterward they received privilege of using the national language in church services.

From the time of the first *Dux Croatorum,* the power and influence of Croatia grew. The leadership of Branislav was followed by that of Dimitrije Zvonimir in 1089. Zvonimir, however, a inan personally crowned by *Papa* Gregory VII yet considered a papal lackey, was assassinated while enlisting support to battle the Seljuk Turks. Anarchy and civil war followed. The Byzantines secured a position in Dalmatia, and in 1091, Laszl6 I of Hungary occupied most of Pannonian Croatia. Claiming the throne as Zvonimir's brother-in-law, for the next eight centuries Croatia was connected with Hungary. The relationship often changed; some kings attempted to abolish the personal union and to integrate Croatia with Hungary. On other occasions, Croats selected their kings independently.

Slowly, through the intrigue and incest which defined the Middle Ages, the power and influence of Croatia was whittled away. With the extinction of the A_{rp}ads (the Hungarian national dynasty who introduced feudalism to Croatia), the Croats crowned Ladislas, a Neapolitan prince, as King in 1403. This noble ruler, obviously interested in "the good" of bis newly acquired country, promptly sold Dalmatia to Venice, which ruled it for the next four centuries. The appearance of the Turks in the Balkans during the 15th century imposed a period of hard struggle. Bosnia, which under Kotromanic(h) became an independent kingdom, feil in 1463. The Croat defeat at Krbavsko Polje in 1493 was followed by the defeat of Louis II of Hungary in 1526, and the greater part of Pannonian Croatia and central Hungary feil to the Turks. The once wide Croatian kingdom was reduced to a *reliquiae reliquiarum.* Zagreb, formerly a heartland city, was now a border fortress and the new capital.

This depressing decline brings us only to the opening of the Hapsburg period, a time of attempted Germanizing that shatters the spine of even amateur students of European history - a foreshadow of Germanizing to be attempted again during Nazi occupation. Briefly, affairs went from bad to worse. Notahle highlights of low points included the failed *coup d'etat* of Prince Zrinsksi and the assassination of

Archduke Francis Ferdinand at Sarajevo.

This is a backdrop to the records we will look at today. The church books of Croatia and Slavonia reflect this historical turmoil in many ways, most notably in linguistic diversity. The vital records of a single parish in northem Dalmatia can be written in Glagolitic, Italian, Latin, Croatian and Hungarian.

Size and Scope of the Collection

As of May 1, 1996, the FHL Croatian/Slovenia collection consisted of church books from 673 Roman Catholic, 179 Orthodox, and 36 Greek Catholic parishes. The GSU has been filming in Croatian since March 1985. The filming agreement, signed on 18 December 1984 by then D partmental Director Richard G. Scott, was for 750,000 frames. While that exposure count was su$_{rp}$assed some 54 months ago, the Society still has two cameras in Croatia. The microfilming so far has been organized in 9 projects summarized as follows:

1) various church books from the State Archive of Croatia. filming is completed.

2) Orthodox church records of the Blaski diocese. filming is completed.

3) Documents from district church archives throughout Croatia. Project still in progress.

4) Church records from the Archive of Osijek. Project is completed.

5) Material from the Historical Archive of Varasdin. Project is completed.

6) Catholic church books from the Historical Archives of Zadar and Split. Project is completed.

6A) Orthodox church books from the Historical Archives of Zadar and Split. Project is completed.

7) Dubrovnik -- ongoing.

8) Rijeka -- ongoing.

At present, 2012 35 mm. reels of microfilm, each comprised of an average of 750 frames (2 pages of text per frame) are cataloged and available for use. In processing

documents account for another 287 reels of film. Primary areas of focus are Slavonia, Dalmatia, Rijeka, Slovenia (Marburg, Vas, and Zala). Span dates for these films are late 1500's to the 1940's. Languages represented are Croatian, German, Glagolitic, Hungarian, Italian, Latin, Serbian, and Sloven.

In Slovenia, filming began on 26 September 1992 and ended in January 1994. Totaloutput for the project was 249 reels. Tue records are exclusively civil registration: 1868 to 1918. Language of the text is Hungarian. Records are from the counties of Zala and Vas, comprising about 60 civil registration öffices currently located in Croatia and Slovenia. The split is about **50-50**.

Tue FHL also has extensive records filmed under contracts with the Österreich Kriegsarchiv. These include, but are not limited to, 265 reels of church records, 294 reels of land and tax documents from the district of Laibach, Slovenia; as weil as 76 reels of church records from the district of Tarvis, Slovenia.

Record Types

Tue record groups microfilmed in Croatia are diverse, forming a linguistic tapestry as varied and beautiful as the Balkans themselves.

General Information

In the broadest of terms the FHL collection for Croatia and Slavonia begins in the mid-1400's and continues through the end of World War I. Significant termination dates are 1869 for Austrian Army and Naval records; and 1900 for church books from the former Yugoslavia. Church records, in the main, begin in the later 1600's. Tue earliest examples are from the 1460's.

Linguistic diversity for the collection is greater than for most other geographic areas. Languages of primary interest are:

Latin	An lndo-European language, moderately inflected, and used extensively by the Roman Catholic Church.
Serbian	a Slavic language closely allied to Croatian. considered the official language of Yugoslavia. Serbian

differs from Croatian slightly in vocabulary and is written in the cyrillic script.

German	Official language of the Austrian Empire, and as such the language of record for the Austrian military.
Glagolitic	Properly speaking, Glagolitsa is a script, not a language. Tue literature of Dalmatia, however, took on a unique character that can be considered at least a dialect. In most circumstances one can read the text of a Glagolitic manuscript if s/he is familiar with Croatian and the epigraphy.
Croatian	Tue language used for most post-Latin period Roman Catholic parish registers.
Hungarian	All civil documents now being filmed in Slovenia.
Italian	Language common to the 1600-1800 Roman Catholic parish registers for Dalmatia and Istria.
Slovene	Language of Slovenia, closely allied with Serbo-Croatian.

Religious documents for the area, in order of significance or volume, are Roman Catholic, Orthodox (also referred to as Greek, Serbian, or now Croatian Orthodox), Greek Catholic, and Jewish. Greek Catholic has two meanings in South Slav research. First, it refers to an Orthodox believer who is not a member of the state religion. Second, it refers to a Uniate -- one who practices the Eastem rite but recognizes the ruling autbrity of the Bishop of Rome.

Military Documents

Tue overwhelming majority of military records relating to Croatia and Slavonia microfilmed by the FHL are from the Military Archives in Vienna. Tue Kriegsarchiv collection, unfortunately, is not langer intact. Many of the more recent documents were claimed by modern successor nation of the

empire, including both Hungary and Yugoslavia.

I would like now to briefly discuss two main document groups contained in the collection: the records of the Central Command and those of individual units.

Records of the Central Command

This record group is the only possible source of information on Austrian soldiers and officers prior to 1740. Genealogically relevant series are:

1)   <u>Commissions.</u> 1466-1866, containing officers' commissions, instructions, appointments and information concerning military service (complete with biography).

2)   <u>Nobility Grants.</u> 1636-1753, these grants were received for distinguished service or valor.

3)   <u>Vital Certificates.</u> A small, but indexed, collection of birth, marriage, and death certificates.

4)   <u>Wills.</u> 1639-1771, this collection is quite incomplete yet indexed, and is arranged chronologically.

5)   <u>Pension and Assistance Records.</u> Accessed by unit desi$_{g\,n}$ator (i.e. regiment). Includes:

     Pensions: 1749-1922
     Invalid Office: 1723-1803
     Orphans' Commission: 1702-1770
     Soldier Orphans: 1770-1870

6)   <u>Army Rank and Regiment Schematics.</u> 1583-1849. records continue commission records; include decorations, orders, and sometimes death dates.

7)   <u>Payment Books.</u> 1753-1819. Documents record pensions, wages, and salary data, with supplementary biographical data. Completely indexed.

8)   <u>Marriage Bonds.</u> 1750-1918. To insure the monetary support of family members, officers less in rank than Lt. General were required to bond themselves in the event of death. These records are important as a supplement to the regular muster lists, which did not generally include names of

family members. Information of value includes the officer's name, name of spouse, spouse's place of origin, and on occasion spouse's parents. Records are completely indexed.

9)   <u>Military School Records.</u> Biography of students. Includes both the *Marine-Akademie* (1802-1918) and the Kriegsschule in Vienna (1871-1914).

10)   <u>Military Court Records.</u> Archival documents include the Courts of Vienna (1753-1869), Graz (1784-1849), the Invalidenhaus in Vienna (1805-1860), and Pettau (1760-1859). All series contain valuable probate information. Some are indexed.

Records of Individual Units

Records for soldiers and officers after 1740 are also available in micro-format at FHL. While many of these records created after 1869 were transferred to modern nations derivative from the Austrian Empire, pre-1869 documents have been filmed and provide a complete record of each person who performed military service. Many record series include:

1)   <u>Muster Rolls.</u> 1740-1820. Contain name of soldier, place of birth, age religion, learned occupation, and marital status. After 1770 the rolls include names of dependant children. Musters were taken annually, and indicated soldiers' transfers. Arrangement is by unit.

2)   <u>Foundation Books.</u> 1820-1918. These series comprise a local continuation of the muster rolls. Their purpose was to establish a statistical foundation for the military servict:. They served as a running sensus of soldiers (and their needs) so the govemment could plan for horses, feed, etc. After the introduction of universal conscription in 1869, foundation books were kept by the state military registration district. The records have a sheet for each soldier, which was updated annually.

3)   <u>Service Records.</u> 1823-1918. These documents supplement the muster and foundation books with information concerning an officer's actual service record. Common genealogical valuable information concems parentage. Files are arranged alphabetically.

4) <u>Records of the Navy</u>. 1760-1918. Materials from this series are identical to those from the Army. Many of the records have been deaccessioned to the government of Croatia. Access is by unit.

Church Records

In my opinion, the church books of Croatia and Slavonia comprise some of the most rewarding and genealogically concentrated records in the FHL. The documents are well preserved, properly organized, and accurately filmed.

Content of the registers is identical to church records from other countries, e.g. births, marriages, marriage banos, and deaths. Ocoasionally encouotered are confirmations, communion records, and *anniversaria*. To date I have not seen any documents corresponding to the German *Familienbücher*. Microfilming has been exclusively of original parish registers. To find these records, the researcher must use the FHL catalog.

The Catalog

The Family History Library Catalog is the single source of access to genealogical records microfilmed by the GSU. This reference resource has three major sections: author-title, locality, and subject. Tue major difficulty the catalog possess for an English speaker is that it is written for an international audience. Elements of description, such as title, author, or content notes composed in the language of the source document. simple as this souods, Serbian record are cataloged in Croatian, while Latin records are in English.

Title Access

Title access, most common in libraries containing published materials, is not really an option when dealing with manuscripts. The vast majority of catalog records are described, as far as title is concemed, by generic, i.e. "uniform" terms. For example, religious vital documents are referred to as "parish registers." Obviously this traditional access point is meaningless, and I mention it ooly because many patrons approach a library catalog with this avenue in miod.

Author Access

Another traditional library access point is the author of a text. Such a approach work with the FHL catalog.

Authorship can be a either a person(s) or a corporation, i.e. a religious group. Generally, religious vital records are fouod uoder corporation authorship, such as Jewish, Protestant, Roman Catholic, or Lutheran. Examples include:

> Rimokatolicka crkva. Zupa Zagreb
> Pravoslavna crkva. Zupa Vukovar
> Grkokatolicka crkva. Zupa Karlovac
> Zidovska opcina Zagreb

Using the author catalog is effective if you know the religion (i.e. author) desired. lt is useful because one can locate in one place a list of parishes alphabetically arranged by religious denomination. The same principle works for military records; the difference being a file sort of regiment/unit instead of denomioation/parish. The FHL author/title catalog is most useful for obtaining an overview of what is available in a general category, not for a specific location.

Locality Access

Just as the author/title catalog groups together records of a corporation, the locality catalog arranges records that relate to one city, town, village, or continent. Similar record types are cataloged together by subheadings, such as: Church records, Civil registration, Census. Even the beginning researcher is aware that in earlier times localities enjoyed a wide range of spelling variations. Additionally, tradition at the FHL dictates catalog records to be written in the language of the text, or of the nation state. Unfortuoately, both of these criteria are subject to change over time. This leaves you, the family historian, with somewhat of a problem. Which language, or what country, did I decide your records of interest belonged to? Believe it or not, there is both a reason to the process. The Library catalog attempts to provide a historical perspective for the patron. This example can illustrate: the city of Belovar, over the last two centuries, has been located in the national entities of Austrian Slavooia, Hungary, Yugoslavia, and now Croatia. I don't mean to infer that the city itself has moved; rather nations, somewhat fragile things, have dissolved or been reorganized with different boundarie Four different patrons could claim ancestry from the four nation states I just mentioneJ, and all four might be talking about the same village. For this reason, I try to provide locality access for all historical references. You will find the same catalog record reproduced in three places: under the locality headings for Austria, Hungary, and Croatia. This is important, at least for use of the microfiche catalog.

For a Hungarian place name can be, and frequently is, quite different from its German counterpart.

What is important for you the researcher to know, is what the "correct" name is. Of course **all** the names are correct, in one application or another. But when I as writer of the FHLC create what is called a "locality authority," the form I choose by default becomes the official name; at least as far the catalog is concerned, and as such, official for your research. So lets look at the reference works used to establish these authorities.

Maps and Gazetteers

To make locality authorities available to the patron, the Library has designated certain gazetteers as standard reference works. The patron should first locate the village or city an appropriate gazetteer before searching the catalog. Most patrons don't do this of course, although many would avoid a great deal of work if they did. For it is not just spelling problems that are avoided by checking. Some gazetteers state what churches were in the village, and if there was no church, where the people went to attend one. A cursory glance at the FHLC lists no catalog entry of Lovinac, Dalmatia. It would be wrong to assume the Library has no records for the village, however. **If** we check the *Gemeindelexikon* for Austria, volume 14 *Dalmatia,* we find that Lovinac bad no church. Roman Catholics living in the town attend church at Polichic. It was in this village where the parish was located, and under its name are the church books cataloged. So what could have been considered a dead-end is actually faulty research. Lets now review some reference works used to establish locality or parish names.

First is one by Raffelsperger. This is the reference used for Austria before the constitutional re-division of 1867 that followed the seven weeks war. Arrangement is alphabetical for the entire empire. I must warn you though, it is difficult to find an entry if you are coming armed with Slavic or Hungarian spellings.

Second is the *Gemeindelexikon.* This gazetteer is dated 1908 and is lacking those lands put under Hungarian rule by the compromise mentioned earlier. Included in those territories were the Austrian kingdoms of Croatia and Slavonia. This gazetteer is of use to us for Dalmatia, Istria, and the Kustenland. Each district of Austria was given a volume and organized geographically. To find a specific locality, there is and index at each volume's end. This will refer you to a page number in the relevant volume that will provide information.

For those areas of the former Yugoslavia not in the *Gemeindelexikon* we turn to the Hungarian gazetteer of 1913. Part two of this publication is for the kingdom of Croatia, which by this time included Slavonia. Arrangement here is alphabetical. Be forewarned of spelling mutations.

Next is the standard Hungarian gazetteer published in 1878. This text is used as a name authority for modern Hungary. It does not contain the areas of Dalmatia or Croatia/Slavonia, but is used for Slovenia. The work is in tow volumes. Information is organized by govemmental districts. Access to districts is by an alphabetical sorting of villages and cities in volume two.

Finally for all the modern republics that constituted the former Yugoslavia, I use the only source available, a postal directory titled: *Imenik naselonih mesta.* Two editions exist, 1974 and 1985. Sometimes you need to check both to locate your locality. Arrangement is strictly alphabetical.

These are the basic methods for locating information in the FHLC, and finding genealogical materials for Croatia and Slavonia. **If** you have research problems with the FHL collection or need assistance in its effective use, please contact me, the reference staff at the FHL, or your local FHC director.

Reference sources:

Maps

    Jugoslavija auto atlas. Zagreb, 1973. 1:500,000.

    Genera/karte von Mitteleuropa. Vienna, 1899-1967. 1:200,000.

Gazetteers

    A Magyar Szent Korona Orszagainak Helysegnevtara. Budapest, 1913, pp. 1348-1712 (Horvat-Szlavonorszagok).

    Gemeindelexikon der in Reichsrate Vertretenen Königreiche und Länder, XIV (Dalmatien). Vienna, 1908.

    Allgemeines Geographisch-Statistisches Lexikon aller Österreichischen Staaten. Vienna, 1845.

Dictionaries

> *New English-Croatian and Croatian-English Dictionary.* F. A. Bogadek. New York, 1957.

Postal directories

> *Jmenik Naseljenih Mesta u SFR/.* Belgrade, 1985.

Please Work a Miracle for Me!
The Musings of a Genealogical Advice Columnist

by Horst A. Reschke

lt was March 1991: *Heritage Quest Magazine* had published its 32nd issue, when Contributing Editor Walter Hilbig, the venerable Gennan genealogist who authored the regular column "Questions on Gennanic Ancestry," decided to retire. Although we had known each other for over 30 years, I was surprised when he asked me to take over the question-and-answer column. He predicted I would "never be the same."

Five years and 31 issues later, I reflect on Walter's forecast and marvel at how right he was. The "column" has grown to an average number of eight pages of questions and answers per issue, thus greatly affecting my available "spare" time and leisure activities. To keep abreast of the incoming mail, research the questions, compile the results and render halfway intelligible responses has been a constant challenge.

Although I try to answer the letters as rapidly as possible, when the mail assumed avalanche proportions I have at times lagged behind by several months. Then there were the times when the flooding of my basement office, twice within weeks, brought chaos to my system, causing me to have to await letters from irate correspondents before being able to remedy the damage.

Other reasons for delays included cases that needed extra "cogitating time," a period of reflection to allow additional ideas to come to the fore. A case-by-case study of such instances would show that such a procedure has been worth the wait.

Tue incoming letters soon far outnumbered those I was able to process. At the present time, readers who had received their answer a year ago and moved ahead with their research are sometimes surprised to find their particular Q&A in print in the current issue of the magazine.

One exhilarating realiz.ation of Mr. Hilbig's prediction that I would never be the same has been the fact that the number of successes, anything from minor achievements to major breakthroughs, has far outstripped the failures. My bulky "thank-you" letter file is proof. What it does not show is the number of hours at the Family History Library, at my desk, my computer, burning the midnight oil, agonizing over a problem, hunting the elusive answer until it came to me.

If my column has reflected a favorable ratio of successes, it has, perhaps, misled the readers of the magazine into perceiving me as someone extraordinarily competent in Gennanic genealogy. Many times, a letter writer would admiringly comment on my work and then ask me to "please work a miracle for me, too."

After such an uplift, I am quickly brought back down to earth when I realize I am at the end of my wits and, try as I might, I cannot solve the puzzle at band; or when I come across a prominent reference source I should have known, but didn't; or when an indignant correspondent teils me I gave an insensitive and arrogant response.

What it all boils down to with success or failure in a column like this is the quality of the evidence, the caliber of the clues the letter writer furnished. The more I have to work with and the more pertinent the data, the more likely I am to succeed with my advice. The more vague or intangible the clues are, the less apt I am to come up with the desired information.

Some people will teil you I am a hard taskmaster when it comes to expecting preparatory genealogical work, and perhaps I am. I pound the table to make the point that there is no substitute for doing your "homework" on this side of the ocean before you can expect to see success and progress in the Old Country. I turn a deaf ear to those who would have me do the research for them that they should have done in the United States or Canada.

I express the opinion that when it comes to wanting to do advanced genealogical research, a person should not expect to be able to fly until he or she has learned to walk. That means reading books on basic genealogical research, taking some beginners' classes, sending for a basic correspondence

course, looking over an expert's shoulder, visiting one of the scores of LDS Family History Centers.

One standard piece of advice of mine is that people with Gennanic roots would greatly benefit from reading two publications, both of which can be obtained from the Family History Library or a local Family History Center. One, a 31-page research outline, is titled *Tracing Immigrant Origins;* the other is a 52-page research outline, simply titled *Germany.* The price for these non-profit publications is 75 cents each.

I brazenly insert a slip of pater into letters from people who write withou·t sending a self-addressed, stamped envelope. I reads:

> Dear Correspondent:
>
> A word of advice: Do yourself a favor. In genealogical correspondence, always follow the customary courtesy of enclosing a self-addressed, stamped envelope. lt will enhance your chances of receiving a response. I my case you'll hear from me anyway. I really don't mind buying an extra stamp, but an envelope already addressed, ready to mail, preserves my time for the important task of responding to hundreds of letters. Besides, I make a poor secretary, and l'm the only one in my office."

The letters I receive are often either feast or famine. Either they have 25 attachments or they lack such basics as a legible name or date. Some letters combine both features. The bulk of the attachments does not compensate for the lack of the rudimentary elements of a genealogical research letter. Some letters fail to ask a definitive question or state an explicit problem. My frustration grows when, after spending an hour sifting through the maze of appendices, I am left to guess why the correspondent wrote to me. Luckily, many more letters make sense than those which do not.

I have honed and shaped the rules of submil,.;ion to elicit a fairly uniform pattern of research questions from my readers. Yet, perhaps it would not hurt to describe concisely the eleL1ents of an ideal research letter. lt should include:
1. A clearly formulated question or problem,
2. Carefully typed or printed names and dates,

3. (for the Gennanic areas) the religious denomination of the ancestors involved,
4. Above all, the name of the ancestral town or village.

The lack of information pertaining to point 4 has become an element of particular frustration to me. I am forever tempted to retum letters that lack this vital piece of information. "Germany," "Prussia," "Bavaria," and Württemberg" were large geographical entities. To find Johann Schmidt, bom in Bavaria," would take more than a crystal ball or a magic wand. lt would take supematural powers. Here again, I refer my correspondent to "the bosom of the family" for information from a family or community source. Many have written and thanked my for provoking what, in the end, amounted to a shortcut.

Were all eise failed, however, I have been known to resort to unorthodox and uncommon approaches. These included composing and faxing a letter in German to a newspaper in the general area of the genealogical concem or using computer techniques and databases to pinpoint a geographical "cluster" of bearers of an unusual name, then writing to a bearer of that name. I have also used the fax to good advantage when writing to archives or govemment entities.

I a half-century of involvement in genealogical research, experience has stood me in good stead when deciphering, untangling, and unraveling difficult and distorted sumame or place-name configurations. When success strikes and I am tempted to have a surge of pride, I remember that I can do nothing in and of myself and that I must give credit and thanks to a higher power.

I bad thought that with retirement from my primary occupation, which required much business travel, I should have more time to keep my column current. But find that I am as busy as ever, writing researching, and giving advice. My health has not been the best, but while I can, I continue to help my fellow genealogists. So if you have a question, l'll try to have an answer.

A Lesson in Slovak vs. Hungarian Spelling

[lhis article originally appeared in Issue N° 12, Spring 1996, ofRegi Magyarorszag (Old Hungary), *the quarterly*

Did you ever see a Slovak sumame spelled as if it were Hungarian, or maybe the opposite, and wonder why it had been changed? Have you ever noticed how a Slovak village name was spelled very similarly to the old Hungarian name and wondered why that was?

My first experience with this came from one of my own sumames, Pecmik, from my GG-grandmother Julianna Pecmik (1835-1903) who lived in Mezobereny, Bekes county, Hungary. She was an ethnic Slovak lady whose ancestry came from the nearby village of Szarvas, also in Bekes county.

What puzzled me about her name was why I encountered several variations in spelling. Her sumame in Slovakia is now spelled as *Pecnfk*. The missing z was simply because the spelling conventions in both Hungary and Slovakia had changed since my grandmother's time. Now, any word which used to have the *cz* combination has only "c" now.

The sumame, as spelled in most of the Szarvas records, is *Pecz11ik*. Many of the earliest records write *Pec11ik*. But, the real point in this mystery came from another spelling variation, *Pecz11yik* - the way it's spelled in Mezobereny.

One must understand that the *Ily* combination in Hungarian is like the *Ily* in the English "canyon" or the ‚ſ in Slovak. So, why would the people in Szarvas spell it differently, and seemingly pronounce it differently, than those in Mezobereny when there were close ties between both villages and *Pecznik/Pecznyik* first cousins lived in each village? Weil, the answer is not entirely clear, but most of the answer lies in a Slovak rule of grammar.

Pronunciation: lt is important to understand how names are pronounced when dealing with spelling variations. The old *cz* and new "c" characters are pronounced as our English *ts* in the word "cats." Not all sumames have converted to the new method though. One will still find people spelling their names such as *Sipicvcy*, *Rticz*, *Penczi*, and *Koa}(a*. To produce the *Ily* sound of the English "ca11yon" or the *ni*

sound of "onion," the Slovaks use what they refer to as a soft *n* and is spelled n. The accent mark above the *Il* is called a *mäkcen* while most of us know it by the Czech name of *hachek* (spelled *hticek* in the Czech language).

All these Slovak characters use a *mäkcei'i: c*, d, [, *n*, *S*, f, and t, but the *d, l, n,* and *t* have a special rule applied.

I had always been fooled because I was unaware of the rule that when the vowels i, {, and e are after the consonants d, *l, Il* and *t*, there is no need for the *mäkceii* and it retains the same sound as if it had one.

Tue Slovak c sounds the same as the Hungarian *es* and tbe English *eh* as in *"church."*

Tue Slovak d is pronounced as the English *d-y* in the two words *"and* you" or the French *di* in "adieu" or the Hungarian *gy* in "Magyar."

Tue Slovak i is very hard to pronounce but is created by placing the tongue on the roof of the mouth and behind the front teeth and saying *l* and the *y* in *yet* at the same time.

Tue Slovak s has the same sound as the Hungarian *s* and the English *sh*.

The Slovak i is pronounced as the English *t-y* in tbe words "not you" or the *ty* in Hungarian.

And finally, the Slovak t has the same sound as the Hungarianzs and the Frenchj in *"bonjour."*

How this affects village names can be seen in the following examples of Slovak locations which also list the old Hungarian names. All of these Slovak names are pronounced as if they bad a *mäkcen* after the *d, l, n,* and *t* and sound the same as the old Hungarian names:

);2etva	- formerly Gyetva
Sebajin	- formerly Szebegyin
Nitra	- formerly Nyitra

Other Slovak villages pronounced with the *mäkcen* sound but not visually indicated:

Hron!!in	Svidw1c
Janovnfk	Cho!in
SeJ;!ica	Jestice

Dialect: A difference in dialect comes into play here, especially with the letter *l.* In eastem_ Slovakia (east of

Banska Bystrica), they follow the above rule where the *mäkceii* sound is applied after the vowels *e, i* and f (long *i*). But, Bratislava is known to pronounce things "harder" and people never "soften" the *l* by using the *mäkfeii* sound unless the word is spelled with the f character. This applies in the westem half of Slovakia, from about Banska Bystrica.

So, the word (and sumame) lfs'ka which means "fox" has the l sound in eastern Slovakia but does not have it in the west. In fact, there is not a single village in Slovakia which starts with *Le* or *Li* that is pronounced with the [sound in Bratislava. This includes such well-known villages as Levoca and Liptovsky Mikulas.

Other ramifications of the above rules can be seen in sumames:

Slovak Sumame	Hungarian Sumame
Nemec	Nyemecz
Borguia	Borgulya
Cervenak	Cservenak
Kovac	Kovacs
Kondac	Kondacs
Medved	Medvegy
Nemcok	Nyemcsok
Debnar	Gyebnar
Dula	Gyula
Sabo	Szabo
Koiia	Konya
Skultety	Skultety
Teplik	Tyeplik
Zilak	Zsilak

New Index and Web Archive

⊲0 1996 John D. Movius

As the FEEFHS FrontPage – the HomePage of our web presence – gradually gets a facelift, two major new additions to this web site made their first appearance in mid-september: a "Significant Additions Index" and a FEEFHS FrontPage News Archive have been added.

The existing "Significant Additions – Last 30 Days" segment, originally suggested by FEEFHS Treasurer Miriam Hall-Hansen – has "morphed" into a new, comprehensive "Significant Additions Index." lt lists all significant additions to the web site since the beginning of May 1996 in reverse chronological order. Most of the

additions mentioned in the last five months of this 15K file are hot-linked to the article or page they refer to. lt is the best way to scan quickly the new additions that have been added since your last visit.

The FEEFHS FrontPage has published 33 weekly issues in 1995 and 39 issues so far this year. These items chronicle new member organizations and database acquisitions as well as other news of significance to FEEFHS members. These back issues have been saved. An on-line "FEEFHS FrontPage News Archive - 1996" is now posted. This 50K file represents all new items posted this year. Most of the items have hypertext links to the pages referred to in them.

A "FEEFHS Genealogy Toolbox" combines links to the top search engines for genealogy, all 18 genealogy newsgroups, telephone and e-mail directories, etc. There will be more about this in the next issue of the *FEEFHS Newsletter.*

Ethnic and National Research Lists on the Internet

10 1996 John D. Movius

What is a "research list" on the FEEFHS web site?

lt is a web page posting a collection of genealogy queries from submitters who list their e-mail (or postal) address and share a common family-history interest in a given ethnic or national region. In essence, it is a long query posted on the World Wide Web.

Why is it something that is flourishing on our World Wide Website?

Perhaps because the web is less limited in the cost of space than a printed publication. Longer queries are not only permitted at the FEEFHS web site, they are encourages, if they have good content. In part, it is also because FEEFHS has a full-text search-engine index on our web site, and our site is visited quite often – over 160,000 times in August – the chance of a "bingo" thus increases.

How does the FEEFHS search-engine index work?

Type in your sumame or place name, submit it, and a few seconds later up pops a list of every mention of that name on our web site, with a !list of hypertext "bot links" that put

you a mouse-click away from each listing.

Then when an interesting query if found, just go to the hypertext "mailto:" link found coded into each submitter's e-mail address. This way, you can write and send an e-mailmessage from within the research list on the web. Each research list is built to include this feature.

Another important reason is that after a month or two, other major web-search engines (like AltaVista, Hotbot, and Lycos) start indexing our new research list and its queries asa new page on their next visit to FEEFHS. Such is the powerful ability of our search engine (and the WWW search engines) to J?lace every unique word at your fingertips. And thus awareness grows on the World Wide Web as genealogists check their surnames, see the new page listed, visit the research list, and often become submitters themselves.

Three ethnic or national research lists currently exist on our web site (and others will be added soon):

SERL (Southeastern European Researcher List)

This Germanic list was started several years ago by Norbert Bambach of Cincinnati, Ohio. Tue regions covered include the Banat, Batschka, Slovenia, Syrmien, Schwäbisch Turkei, other areas settled by ethnic Germans (primarily Danube Swabians and Transylvania Saxons) in Hungary, Romania, Serbia, and Croatia. lt is linked to the Banat FAQ (frequently asked questions) and the new Research List Cross-Index.

SERL came onto the FEEFHS web site on December 15, 1995. Since then, it has quadrupled in size to over l lOK. lt now consists of three files: a submitters' list with index, plus two query lists: A-H and L-Z. As with the other research lists, all submitters with a listed e-mail address are linked by a "mailto" from with the Internet e-mail protocol. So far, all SERL submitters seem to have e-mail addresses, and Norbert is primarily interested in queries sent to his e-mail address: < 72730.6? @CompuServe.com>. SERL has become a "creative template" in forming two other research lists, CRL and KRL.

CRL (Croatian Research List)

Tue Croatian Research List is updated with messages from Grant Karcich of Oshawa, Ontario, Canada. lt is the result of an e-mail expression of interest by Grant to FEEFHS last spring and the subsequent collaboration between Grant and FEEFHS. This joint effort also produced his CGN (Croatian Genealogy Network) HomePage.

Tue CRL was first posted on our web site on June 16, 1996. Since then, it has quickly grown to about 40 submitters and shows every evidence of continued expansion, helping Croatians on- and off-line. lt is linked to the companion CGN (Croatian Genealogy Network) HomePage he has helped create and to the Croatian Cross-Index.

Tue CRL format is similar to that of the SERL: a submitter name and e-mail address by a free-form text query, listing surnames, place names, and dates. Sometimes a submitter also mentions special sources he has access to. Grant will accept "snail-mail" (postal) submittals sent to 8 Midtown Drive, Box 157, Oshawa, ON Canada LlJ 8L2. However, most queries that have arrived so far have come via e-mail to him at < karcich@durham.net >. He welcomes your Croatian query too.

KRL (Kashubian Research List)

Tue Kashubian Research List came into existence during the creation of a KANA (Kashubian Association of North America) HomePage last summer. Tue KRL is an effort to establish networking among those researching Kashubian-Polish ancestry in the Kaszuby region of Poland, east and north, south and west of Gdarisk (former Danzig), covering in part the present-day provinces of Bydgoszcz, Gdarisk, and Slupsk.

Contact between FEEFHS and newsletter editor Keith Kaszubowski < Kaszubik@prodigy.com > revealed that Kieth had developed a sizeable computer database over the last several years. He sent it to us by e-mail, and it was first posted on the FEEFHS web site on August 29, 1996. In only three weeks, 2 "bingos" have already occurred, thanks to KRL and a combination of the Internet and snail mail.

Tue KRL database has a separate entry for each surname, and that listing has separate lines for surname, village, parish, province, address, e-mail, and remarks. Over 120 surnames are now listed this way in a 40K file, linked to the KANA HomePage and the Kashubian Cross-Index. This list, as others, is updated from time to time, so checking it periodically is a wise idea. Additions, corrections, and submissions can be sent in the same format mentioned

above, along with a hard copy of your pedigree. Please e-mail and/or postal-mail them to: Keith Kaszubowski, 57 Crescent Avenue, Hamburg, NY 14075-6501.

HKRL (Hungarian Kingdom Research List)

Tue Hungarian Kingdom Research List covers modern Hungary and Slovakia, plus parts of Ukraine, Transylvania (now in Romania), parts of northern Serbia, and Croatia. Tue HKRL is under construction as this is being written. lt should be posted on the FEEFHS web site by mid-October. lt is the result of collaboration between Doug Holmes of Sacramento, director of the HAFS (Hungarian-American Friendship ociety), and FEEFHS.

Doug is sending FEEFHS the queries received and published in the last four issues of *Regi Magyarorsztig (Out Hungary),* his typeset-quality newsletter. These 30+ queries will serve as the initial basis for the HKRL. To submit your query to HKRL and his newsletter, contact Doug Holmes at <doug@dholmes.com> or by postal mail at 2811 Elvyra Way, Apt. #236, Sacramento, CA 95821-5865.

LVRL (Latvia Research List)

Mrs. Bonnie Weber Price of McAllen, Texas had been searching her Latvian ancestry for a year without much success when she read of this initiative in late September 1996 and offered to help FEEFHS by collecting and assembling Latvian genealogy e-mail and snail-mail queries and passing them on to the FEEFHS webmaster for posting. Tue country code for Latvia is LV, thus the adoption of it in the acronym for the name of this list. lt will be on-line shortly. Submit your query to her at < price@mcal.vt.com>.

SIRL (Slovenia· Research List)

SI is the two-letter code for Slovenia. This research list is being created, and it will consist initially of queries that have appeared in recent issues of the *SGS Newsletter* of the Slovenian Genealogy Society International. Postal queries sent to president Al Peterlin at 52 Old Farm Road, Camp Hili, PA 17011-2604 will be added to e-mail entries sent to Donna Debevec Cuillard at <LRFM15A@prodigy.com> and posted periodically. Tue SIRL is now expected to be activated by mid-October.

Transylvania Research List

Transylvania is former province of the Hungarian Empire that became apart of Romania at the end of World War 1. Tue Transylvania Research List will be moderated by FEEFHS member Laszlo B. (Les) Apathy III of 191 Selma Ave., Englewood, FL34223-3830. He has been very active on AOL and the Internet in North America and Hungary for over a year. Les is an ideal person for this task, with lots of energy and an abiding interest in the homeland of bis Transylvanian ancestors. Les can also be reached by e-mail at <LesApathy@aol.com>. His Transylvanian list will be activated by mid-October 1996. He encourages all persons with a Transylvanian heritage to send him their queries for posting on this web page.

Suggestions for effective research-list messages

While individual formats for these lists vary with the wishes of the moderator who created or maintains them, there are some common suggestions for submissions to all of them:

* Capitalize all surnames.
* Avoid cryptic messages.
* State your research problems succinctly.
* Provide an e-mail address or a postal mailing address.
* List the place names important to your search, if you know them.
* Review your message periodically; then revise, extend, and refine it.
* Avoid forms and tables; using one line of text is preferred.
* lnclude all relevant data: surnames and important dates of your search.
* Encourage other researchers you encounter to post their queries on the list too.
* Remember that all unique words of your message are indexed by our search engine.
* Include all surnames your are searching or have information on to share with others.
* Advise the moderator of the list if or when your e-mail address or postal address changes.

Tue Future of Research Lists on the FEFFHS Web Site

Tue prospects appear bright. This concept also may have special potential for helping to create a new genealogy society (where none exists yet in North America). This is especially promising where an insufficient number of interested researches (or insufficient leadership) has been available in the past (for example: Austria, Bulgaria, and Latvia) to form the initial nucleus for a viable organization.

Many of the following lists have the potential for being launched in the next year or so: ALRL (Albania), ATRL (Austria), BARL (Bosnia and Herzegovina), BGRL (Bulgaria), EERL (Estonia), FIRL (Finland), LIRL (Liechtenstein), MDRL (Moldova), MKRL (Macedonia), MRL (Montenegro), PSRL (Posen), RORL (Romania), RURL (Russia), SARL (Silesian-American), SUDRL (Sudetenland), CHRL (Swiss), UARL (Ukraine), and YURL (Yugoslavia, Serbia, etc.).

Each of these is "waiting in the wings" for someone like you to help activate them, as B. Price of Texas is doing for Latvia and Les Apathy is doing for Transylvania. All we need to activate a research page on the web for any of those listed above is for an existing organization or FEEFHS member (or even a non-member) to submit entries (queries) for this purpose and express an interest in it.

We are also currently underway in building the SARL (Silesian-American Research List). This will start by using previous queries sent to us through the Silesian Genealogy Society in Wroclaw, Poland. We hope to have it posted later in October.

It is also possible that other genealogy organizations and individuals may wish to have an on-line presence for their ethnic, national, or religious-based genealogy queries. We welcome the opportunity to be of service to both organizations and individuals in this way.

18 Usenet Genealogy Newsgroups and 2 Newsgroup Search Engines

Last March FEEFHS posted a web page with a short list of links to some Usenet genealogy groups on the web Of the over 20,000 newsgroups now in existence, there are 18 newsgroups that "do" genealogy as a main objective. Ail have a web presence and most are also available by email. They are presented in alpha order, with empahasis on those of primary use to East and Central European record searchers.

ALT GENEALOGY: <news:alt.genealogy> This unmoderated newsgroup attracts novices, perhaps because it is the first one found on the Usenet list. It has no

associated archive of past messages or FAQ (Fequently Asked Questions). If an East European question or answer appears here, it is usually by accident.

AFRICAN < news:soc.genealogy.african > is a moderated newsgroup without a mailing list, FAQ or archive.

AUSTRALIA + NEW ZEALAND <news:soc.genealogy.australia+nz> (Australia + New Zealand). An unmoderated newsgroup dealing with Australian and New Zealand genealogy. It has an FAQ and back messages are archived at < http://www.anatomy.su.oz.au/danny/usenet/ >

BENELUX <news:soc.genealogy.benelux> (Belgium, Netherlands, Luxemborg). This unmoderated newsgroup has a majordomo "mailing list" at genbnl-l@ufsia.ac.be with the options of receiving single messages or a periodic digest. A related web page exists: <http://www.ufsia.ac.be/genealogy/genealog.html>

COMPUTING < news:soc.genealogy.computing > This newsgroup deals with computer genealogy programs, file transfer formats, software, hardware, etc. An associated mailing list is GENCMP-L at the eworld.com server. An archive is maintained at LISTSERV@mail.eworld.com.

FRENCH < news:soc.genealogy.french >

GERMAN <news:soc.genealogy.german> This very active newsgroup has English and German translations of messages available, thanks to a German genealogy team or experts who help answer most queries. It is the best place to post queries of Gerrmanic sumames. An associated mailing]ist is GEN-DE-L, maintained at the eworld.com server and an archive is maintained at LISTSERV@mail.eworld.com An associated web site is at < http://www.med.uni-giessen.de/gene/ > and a mirror (duplicate) site, updated every day, exists in America.

IDSPANIC < news:soc.genealogy.hispanic >

JEWISH < news:soc.genealogy.jewish > soc.genealogy.jewish - This newsgroup has been very successful. The proponents, including Bruce Kahn, are planning to divide the heavy traffic by creating two moderated Jewish newsgroups for different subjects. The "Request for Discussion" (RFD) desciribing these plans is

dated 13 September 1996 and it is possible voting on the cbange may occur this fall.

MARKETPLACE < news:soc.genealogy.marketplace >
soc.genealogy.marketplace covers commercial stuff of interest to genealogists.

l\.lEDIEVAL < news:soc.genealogy.medieval >
soc.genealogy.medieval covers from about AD *500* until about AD 1600; i.e. almost up to the thirty years war. lt's mailing list is GEN-MEDIEVAL. lt is gated, thus a posting to one is posted on both. A daily digest option exists for eMail recipients. Messages are archived and an FAQ with answers is published the first week of each month.

METHODS < news:soc.genealogy.methods >
soc.genealogy.methods is a moderated "How to do..." newsgroup, with a GENMTD-L mailing list (with mail, digest and index formats). lt has been archived since 30 July 1996. More information is available on their home page: **<http://www.rootsweb.com/ - aet/ >**

l\.ßSCELANEOUS < news:soc.genealogy.misc >
soc.genealogy.misc covers **all** other countries or regions of the world (i.e. those not mentioned elsewhere here) as a group. For East European record seasrchers, this would include the Baltics, greece and Romania, among others. However in practice, Romania and the Baltics seem to appear on the Geman and Slavic lists more often than not.

NORDIC <news:soc.genealogy.nordic> was formed in the summer of 1995. Scandanavia (Denmark, Finland, Norway and Sweden) genealogy here includes periods when parts of continental Europe, especially parts of northem Germany, were govemed by one or more of them.

SLAVIC < news:soc.genealogy.slavic > was formed 9 January 1996 by Stephen Kymlicka with the help of FEEFHS and its members. lt's HomePage on the FEEFHS web site is at **< http://feefbs.org/socslav/f$_{r g}$-slav.html >** and an FAQ at **< http://feefbs.org/socslav/slavi.html" >** . An associated eMail list is GEN-SLAVIC has started to be archived recently. To subscribe, send a message to [listserv@mail.eworld.com] with nothing in the subject line and only this message: SUBSCRIBE GEN-SLAVIC [firstname] [lastname] Tue listowners are Canadian: Margaret Sheremata and Stephen Kymlicka.

SURNAMES <news:soc.genealogy.surnames >
Submissions can also be e-mailed to

<soc-genealogy-surnames@rootsweb.com > This list covers all sumames - A to Z - but English sumames currently tend to predominate. German sumames get better results on the German newsgroup, ditto the Slavic ones on the Slavic newsgroup. Tue archives are kept at GENNAM-L and a home page is at **<http://www.infobases.com/gennam-l > .**

WEST-INDIES <news:soc.genealogy.west-indies >

UNITED KINGDOM + IRELAND
<news:soc.genealogy.uk+ireland> is an unmoderrated newsgroup that has a related eMail mailing list - GENUKI-L, which is archived. lts HomePage is at **< http://midas.ac.uk/genuki/ >** Besides English genealogy, it should be remembered that England used Hessians during the American Revolutionary War. Tue "lndirect" Hamburg Passenger Lists reveals some Germans who lived in coastal England before coming the the new world. There were Palatines in Ireland for decades en route to 18th century America, etc. Thus this list is not just for UK and Irish ancestors.

SEARCH ENGINES FOR USENET NEWSGROUPS

DEJANEWS <http://www.dejanews.com > This was the first search engine to sppecialize in indexing all 20,000 + newsgroups. lt continues to do a very credible job covering the last 30 days listings. For example, FEEFHS is listed here 57 times.

AltaVista <http://altavista.digital.com/ > added a Usenet newsgroup search in September 1996 and also currently limits searchs to the past 30 days. lt is a separate search from the web search they also do so well.

Significant Additions Index (SAI) of the FEEFHS Web Site 1 May 1996 to 15 September 1996

This "Significant Additions Index" (SAI) presents (in reverse chronological order) important additions to the FEEFHS Web Site for the period from 15 September 1996

back to the beginning of May 1996. On 1 May the FEEFHS web site was 34.2 Megs in size. It offered 1,360 pages (about 74,000 words indexed) and had received about 80,000 hits in April.

By comparison, on 15 September, our web site was 42.7 Megs, offered 1,670 pages (about 109,000 words indexed) and had received about 160,000 hits in August. Thus this SAI essentially represents a summary activity log of webmaster HTML codings and postings for the last 135 days.

This SAI, as posted on our web site (and linked there to our *FEEFHS FrontPage)*, is quite useful since it has a hypertext hotlink to each item listed (these have been removed in the text below). The SAI and the "Full Text [search engine] Index" are both updated each time a new addition occurs.

You can also find any listing below using our full text search engine index by simply opening the "URL" (internet web address) for FEEFHS:

http://feetbs.org

Then click on the hot link index in the middle of the first screen and enter the keywords of the subject you wish to search for.

Significant additions through 15 September 1996

15 Sep: Update of CGN (Croatian Genealogy Network) HomePage.
14 Sep: 18 Genealogy Newsgroups update: proposed changes in soc.genealogy.jewish.
13 Sep: Mirror site for GRHC (Germans From Russian Heritage Collection) of Fargo.
12 Sep: Update of SERL (Southeastern European Researcher List).
11 Sep: FEEFHS Genealogy WebTools - a small toolkit of the most useful online aids for genealogy record searchers.
10 Sep: Lynx (and other text) browsers can download all 7 German Empire - East maps.
9 Sep: New URL for Galicia Cross-Index.
8 Sep: Slovak SLRP (Surname Location Reference Project) Associate Correspondents page
7 Sep: New map of South Central Siberia (1882).
6 Sep: *Der Blumenbaum* Index (Journal of the Sacramento German Genealogy Society).

5 Sep: Additions to our Professional Genealogist database and Professional Translator database.
4 Sep: "The Slowincy - extinct northwest Kashubians" by Keith Kaszubowski.
3 Sep: Prof. Sergey P. Yelizarov, Professional Translator and Record Searcher, of Odessa Ukraine.
2 Sep: 8 more submitters to CRL (Croatian Research List).

Significant additions for August 1996

31 Aug: Vol. 1 #2 issue of the *ZVA Newsletter* (Zichydorf Village Association, a Banat Village) and updates of ZVA pages.
29 Aug: Major update of the KRL (Kashubian Research List).
28 Aug: IGS (Immigrant Genealogical Society) - new search offered: Germanic Ortsippenbücher.
27 Aug: Ernest Thode: California lecture tour announced to GGSA Claremont (9 November) and SGGS in Sacramento (11 November).
25 Aug: IGS new search offered: Czech Passenger List and Schaumberg-Lippe.
22-24 Aug: *Wandering Volynians* Surname List (7,500 Germanic names in 20 files).
23 Aug: Resource Guide listing for the MEK (Magyar Electronikus Könyvtar = Hungarian Electronic Library); Laszlo Drotos bio.
19 Aug: URL's for all articles in the FEEFHS Internet Journal.
18 Aug: New URLs for the 38 file Banat Mailing List, includin the Banat FAQ and the SERL.
17 Aug: Asian Russian Empire map section: 7 maps of Siberia and the Russian Far East - added frames, titles and scale.
16 Aug: Kashubian Cross-Index (5 Kashubian pages and graphics); New German Empire -West (9 maps) and German Empire - East (7 maps) - added frames, titles and scale.
15 Aug: Frames, titles (in English and Hungarian) and scale added for 8 Austro-Hungarian Empire maps.
14 Aug: Mirror (dup¹:ate) site for Parsons Technology genealogy (12 pages).
13 Aug: "Slovak Regions and Counties" by Duncan Gardiner, C.G.; new URL's for Hungarian and Swiss organizations.
12 Aug: New URLs for all Canadian organizations, both Gottscheer organizations and two Hungarian organizations.
11 Aug: New URL's for all Czech, Mennonite and Slovak organizations.

10 Aug: Updated bio of Duncan Gardiner, C.G.
7 Aug: New URLs for Slovenian Genealogy Societies.
6 Aug: New URL's for 5 RAGAS (Russian A.merican Archival Service) pages.
5 Aug: Updated Osturna Descendants page and Carpatho-Rusyn Society Resource Guide Listing.
3 Aug: Additions to the CRL (Croatian Research List).
2 Aug: Update of the SERL (Southeastern European Researcher List).

Significant additions for July 1996:

29 Jul: Update of PGSWi (Polish Genealogical Society of Wisconsin) HomePage.
28 Jul: Update of 3 pages in the CGN (Croatian Genealogy Network).
27 Jul: Major update of the ZVA (Zickydorf Village Association - Banat) HomePage, Master
Surname List; Baptism List and 1828 Land Census list.
26 Jul: New URL's for all Rusyn organizations, The Capatho-Rusyn Knowledge Base.
24 Jul: New URLs for the SGGS (Sacramento German Genealogy Society).
23 Jul: Jim Faulkenbury extractions of 1878 San Francisco Call Births, Marriages and
Deaths; "Slovak and Czech Archives" by Duncan Gardiner, C.G.
22 Jul: HomePages for the Slovenian Genealogy Society's Florida and Missouri Chapters; new URLs for all Polish Genealogy Societies.
17-22 July: Tue Polish Army in France ("Haller's Army") WW I Recruitment Records, a
20,000 name Polish-American database (in 43 files) from PGSA (Polish Genealogical Society of America).
20 July: Parsons Technology and Linden Tree HomePages.
19 July: Kreis and Stadt files (4,911 listings) for the Die Vorfahren Database.
16 July: Major update of GGD (Galizien German Descendant) pages, including the "Sharing our Heritage" surname/village database and GGD submitters electronic addressbook.
14 July: New URL's for 14 IGS (Immigrant Genealogical Society) searches.
13 July: A dozen more Slovenia Genealogy Society pages.
11 July: A 26 file (89,600+) name 1996 Die Vorfahren database from Die Pommerscane Leute (Myron Gruenwald) - our largest database. lt replaced his old 33,000 surname and submitter database.

10 July: 2,400 Polish names extracted from the 1895 Census for Duluth MN.
9 July: 800 name Karpatho-Ukraine database of Austrian emigrants.
6 July: Polish extractions from the 1885 Census for Duluth MN; article by Ray Marshall.
on Polish Churches in Duluth and Research Sources in Minnesota.
3 July: 1880 Census extractions: Polish residents in Duluth MN.

Significant additions for June 1996

23 June: BLITZ (Russian-Baltic Information Center) Russian Genealogy Books, Polish names extracted from 1870 and 1875 Census of Duluth, MN by Ray Marshall.
22 June: HomePages for the Latvia Jewish SIG and Genealogy Unlimited.
21 June: CGN (Croatian Genealogy Network) HomePage additions, CRL (Croatian Research List) additions.
18 June: Significant additions to the Bukovina mirror site.
17 June: Croatian Genealogy Services and a Croatian Cross-Index.
14 June: Mirror site for the GCRA (Glückstal Colonies Research Association) "Family" (Birth and Marriage) extractions from St. Petersburg duplicate churchbooks.
13 June: *"San Francisco Call* Vital Records" extractions by Jim Faulkinbury C.G.R.S.: 1869, 1875 to 1877 for San Francisco (about 32,000 names). This ongoing project is re-creating, for the first time, vital records (births, marriages, deaths) destroyed by the great 1906 earthquake. lt is currently yielding about 8,000 names per year (perhaps 240,000 total) thru mid 1905. These extractions are posted on our web site a year at a time and they arrive at a rate of about one year a month from Jim. San Francisco was the New York of the west as an immigration port from 1849 on, with a heavy foreign population.
12 June: HomePages for **KANA** (Kaszubian Association of North A.merica) and Pommern Services (England).
5 June: Gregg Kopchak's Slovak/Carpatho-Rusyn Mirror page, *Cradle* (Western Poland) and
Galicia "Magazine" HomePages.
4 June: Tue webmaster debunks security concerns about the digital "Cookie" placed in the Netscape directory of your computer by search engines and other third parties.
3 June: Mirror site for Banner Blue's World Family Tree Project (WFTP).
2 June: California State Genealogical Alliance (CSAGA) HomePage and Calendar.

Significant additions for May 1996

31 May: GRA (German Research Association) German Lineage Register (sumame database).
30 May: Hotbot, a new search engine, bests the AltaVista search engine; "San Francisco
Newspapers 1869 - 1906" by Jim Faulkinbury, C.G.R.S.
29 May: FEEFHS Membership Application.
27 May: HomePage name change: EEB to EEGS (East European Genealogical Society); Worsten (Polish-German) Sumame Society names; "What about FEEFHS" (new FAQ).
26 May: FHL microfilm numbers of Moldava Crown Rabbinate Ryeords and Belarus
Revision Lists.
18 May: Tom Edlund (Cleveland lecture) on LOS Microfilming in Eastem Europe; BLITZ
Page on the Institute of History of the Russian Academy of Sciences (with czarist Russian
Genealogy Society records).
11 May: HomePage for the Association of Polish Nobility.
9 May: RAGAS (Russian American Archival Service) Sumame List.
8 May: 3,150 sumame Slovak SLRP (Sumame Location Reference Project) Web-base; Czech
Cross-Index and Slovak Cross-Index.
7 May: HomePage for the GHCSV (Genealogical and Historical Council of the Sacramento
Valley).
5 May: BLITZ page for the Russian State Naval Archives; Slovenian sumames from Calumet,
Michigan.
1 May: Web-base of 61,691 "Foreign-Bom Voters (1872) of California" (50 smaller files replaced 29 larger ones) from Jim Fauklinbury, C.G.R.S.

*[The following is an extract of an anicle on FEEFHS from a **Letter from SIBERIA** Internet Edition" Issue 20 published September 12, 1996, edited by Father Blaine Burkey, O.F.M. Cap.]*

Our Internet Site at FEEFHS
http://feefhs.org/lfs/frg-lfs.html

In the masthead of the last issue was buried word that *a **Letter from SIBERIA*** is now accessible worldwide via the World-Wide Web...thanks to the heroic efforts of FEEFHS ... and Larry **R.** Jensen of lthaca **NY."**

This casual announcement did not do the story justice, as the electronic version has already reached a much larger audience than the printed version could ever hope.

"...the huge website of the Federation of East European Family History Societies (FEEFHS), headquartered in Salt Lake City (is maintained in Davis, CA). Father Blaine called FEEFHS in February to ask how one might go about starting a webpage for the Church in Asian Russia. Presto! Three days later ... (he received) ... e-mailed word that the homepage was ready and that they had already recruited Larry (Jensen, a FEEFHS member from lthaca, NY) to scan in all the back issues and formal them.

Besides the homepage with general information and the back issues, the site contains also a large map of the Catholic Church in Asian Russia, a biography of Bishop Joseph Werthand a series of letters from Sr. Lucy about the arson and Easter miracle at Chelyabinsk The Internet edition contains none of the photos in the Print edition, but it does contain documents not found there.

Many search engines can now access the site to anyone in the world who types in the search words "Catholic" and "Siberia". In a single 10-day period in April, 4,348 people accessed our site - most of them from the U.S. - but also from United Kingdom, Canada, Germany, France, Netherlands, Finland, Slovenia, Czech Republic, Korea, Belgium, Sweden, Brazil, Lithuania, Switzerland, New Zealand, Australia, Italy, Vatican, Japan, Singapore, Norway, Austria, Thailand, Estonia, Hungary, South Africa, Romania, Israel, Iceland, Greece, Ireland, Taiwan, Poland, Chile, Portugal and Hong Kong.

Indeed your editor sat agape as he opened a "page" on Siberia - located in the vast Asian Studies WWW Virtual Library at the National University of Australia in Canberra - and found *a **Letter from SIBERIA*** listed among four electronic serials on Siberia.
- - - - - - - -
Fr. Blaine Burkey, O.F.M.Cap., 1701 Hall St., Hays KS 67601-3145 Phone (913) 625-6577 (school hours), (913) 625-4483 (other hours) - FAX (913) 625-3912 - eMail: <tmpbb@fhsuvm.fhsu.edu >

Webmaster's Footnote:

Every ethnic and national organization member, as well as each individual member, is important to FEEFHS. We seek to play no favorites with religious organizations either. We already have many Jewish and Mennonite organizations, with a Cross-Index for each on the web. We are looking for Lutheran and other denominational organizations to join with us as well.

Thanks to Michael Miller of GRHC in Fargo ND, we learned of Bishop Joseph Werth - an ethnic German-Russian with the largest Roman Catholic diocese in the world. He placed us in, contact with Father Blaine Burkey, who supports this Bishopric of Asian Russia from bis base in Hays, Kansas.

We have been actively looking for ways to open up a communication channel for genealogy in Russian Siberia and the Russian Far East ever since Michael brough the Landmannscaft der Deutschen aus Russland to us as a member organization late last year and we learned more about their vast resettlement activities. At that time we became more aware of the millions of ethnic Germans, Lithuanians, Polesand Ukrainians living in Siberia as displaced persons because of major resettlements by Stalin at the beginning of World War II.

We also learned of genealogy efforts underway by the Agnesian Sisters in Chelyabinsk. And we discovered that Bishop Werth communicates with many of bis Asian Russian parishes – spread across 7 time zones from the Ural mountains to Valdivastok -- using Interent eMail.

Thus a HomePage for a *Letter from SIBERIA* was a natural outgrowth of our desire to help Father Burkey help Bishop Werth and also to demonstrate our ongoing interest in establishing dialog thru an eMail and web based genealogy query system between Asia and North America.

Call For Queries: Tue time has come to issue a first call for querie regarding ethnic German, Lithuanian, Polish and Ukrainian ancestors or relatives than are or were living in Siberia and the Russian Far East. Miriam-Hall-Hansen (our Treasurer and a professional German-Russian genealogist in Salt Lake City) has offered to anchor the U.S. end of our proposed genealogy query initiative. Her eMail address < mchall@axxis.com >.

When the initial collection of queries are available, a "Research List" web page will be created to promote awareness of these queries on the Internet. We then hope that before too many more issues of this newsletter we will have gained the trust of the Bishop and bis staff and completed arrangements to also establish an eMail link with certain Siberian parishes to eventually pass genealogy queries and responses betwen persons in Siberian and Asian Russia and interested genealogists in the rcst of the world.

New Periodicals from Silesia

by John C. Alleman

In the first volume of the *FEEFHS Newsletter,* we announced that a newsletter called *Alleum* is being published and is available from FEEFHS member Eduard Wojtakowski, who lives in Wroclaw, Poland. This newsletter appears in English, German, Polish, and Esperanto, conceming genealogical research in Silesia. From time to time we have been pleased to receive copies of this publication, though not apparently on a regular schedule. Tue issues are small in size and vary in the number of pages, but are füll of interesting information.

Last year, a new publication was started, called *Kronika.* According to the announcement, the intention is that this publication is to continue the focus on Silesia, while *Alleum* is devoted specifically to the genealogy of the Knobloch family.

Recently, Mr. Wojtakowski pleasantly surprised us by sending copies of three (!) new periodicals, similar in format to the other two. They are:
- *Cradle* (Esperanto title: *Lulilo),* which is devoted to genealogy in westem and northem Poland, published in English and Esperanto;
- *Galicia,* devoted to genealogy of Galicia and Bukovina, published in English and Esperanto; and
- *Worsten,* which deals with the Wurst family, published in German, Polish, and Esperanto, but not English.

All these publications are sent free to supporting members of the Alleum and/or Worsten Genealogical Archives, which are organizations created by Mr. Wojtakowski and members

of his extended family. To join, send US$ 25 (or more) to this address:

P.O. Box 312, PL-50-950 Wroclaw, Poland

or visit the FEEFHS HomePage and/or write to the above address for more information.

FEEFHS
Societies and Organizations

American Historical Society of Germans from Russia, California District Council, 3233 N. West St, Fresno, CA 93705-3402

American Historical Society of Gennans from Russia, North Star Chapter, 6226 5th Ave. South, Richfield, MN 55423-1637

American **Historical Society of Germans from Russia, Sacramento Valley Chapter,** 7171 Celia Street, Sacramento, CA 95828-3113

American Historical Society of Germans from Russia, Southern California Chapter, 15619 Ogram Avenue, Gardena, CA 90249-4445

American Historical Society of Germans from Russia, Ventura Chapter, 13095 Westport **St., Moorpark, CA** 93021-2946 **America Online Genealogy Forum,** 8619 Westwood Center Drive, Vienna, VA 22182-2285

Anglo-German Family History Society, 14 River Reach, Teddington, Middlesex TWl 1 9QL, England

Banat MajorDomo Genealogy Group, 1571 York Way, Sparks, NV 89431-1939

Bender Genealogy Society, P.O. Box 4327, Davis, CA 95617-4327

BLITZ (Russian-Baltic Information Servixe), 907 Mission Ave., San Rafael, CA 94901 and St. Petersburg, Russia

Bukovina Society of the Americas, P.O. Box 81, Ellis, KS 67637-0081

Cabinet d'Etudes Genealogiques (Center for Genealogical Research), P.O. Box 227, 1211 Geneva 25, Switzerland

California State Genealogical Alliance, 9491 Lake Natoma Drive, Orangevale, CA 95662-5050

California Czech and Slovak Club, P.O. Box 20542, Castro Valley, CA 94546-8542

Carpatho-Rusyn Society, P.O. Box 5621, Winter Park, FL 32793-5621

Catholic Family History Center, 3 Church Street, Whetstone, London N2O OJR England

Center for Human Genetics, P.O. Box 770, Bar Harbor, ME 04609-0770

Centre for Mennonite Brethren Studies, 1-169 Riverton Avenue, Winnipeg, MB R2L 2ER5, Canada

CompuServe Genealogy Forum, 94-106 Manawa Place, No. P-204, Waipahu, Honolulu, HI 96797-4073

Concord/Walnut Creek Family History Center, 1523 North El Camino Drive, Clayton, CA 94517-1028

Croatian Genealogy and Heraldic Society, 2527 San Carlos Avenue, San Carlos, California 94070-1747

Croatian Genealogy Network, 8 Middletown Drive, Box 157, Oshawa, Ontario Canada L U 8L2

Czech and Slovak American Genealogy Society of Illinois, P. 0. Box 303, Sugar Grove, IL 60554-0303

Czechoslovak Genealogy Society International, P.O. Box 16225, St. Paul, MN 55116-0225

DAGs' Latvian Page, Boulder, Colorado

Danish Historical Archives of Aalborg, Arkivstnede 1, P.O. Box 1731, DK-9100 Älborg, Denmark

East Europe Connection (formerly Tue Slavic Connection), 1711 Corwin Drive, Silver Spring, MD 20910-1533

East European Genealogical Society Inc., P.O. Box 2536, Winnipeg, MB R3C 4A7, Canada

Family History Library, Salt Lake City, UT

Family Tree Press, 5700 Oakview Lane, North, Plymouth, Minneapolis, MN 55442-1534

Finnish Genealogy Group, 2119 21st Street S., Minneapolis, MN 55404-3119

Galizien Gennan Descendants, 12637 South East 214th Street, Kent, WA 98031-2215

Genealogical and Historical Council of the Sacramento Valley, P.O. Box 214749, Sacramento, CA 95821-0749

Genealogical Publishing Company, 1001 North Calvert Street, Baltimore, MD 21202-3809

Genealogy Unlimited, P. 0. Box 537, Orem, UT 84059-0537

The Geographer and Historian, P.O. Box 478, Lakewood, CA 90714-0478

German-Bohemian Heritage Society, P.O. Box 822, New Ulm, MN 56073-0822

German Genealogical Digest, 245 North Vine Street, No. 106, Salt Lake City, UT 84103-1948

German Genealogical Society of America, 2125 Wright Avenue, Suite C-9, La Veme, CA 91750-5814

Germanic Genealogy Society, P.O. Box 16312, St. Paul, MN 55116-0312

German Interest Group of Southern Wisconsin, P.O. Box 2185, Janesville, WI 53547-2185

German Research Association, Inc., P.O. Box 711600, San Diego, CA 92171-1600

Gennans from Russia Heritage Collection, c/o NDSU Libraries, P.O. Box 5599, Fargo, ND 58105-5599

Gennans from Russia Heritage Society, British Columbia Chapter, 2400 25th Street, Vancouver, BC, Canada

Gennans from Russia Heritage Society, International Headquarters, 1008 East Central Avenue, Bismarck, ND 58501-1936

Gennans from Russia Heritage Society, Northern California Chapter, 7171 Celia Avenue, Sacramento, California 95828-3113

Gennans from Russia Heritage Society, Puget Sound Chapter, 12024 107th Avenue Court East, Puyallup, WA 98374-261 l

Gesher Galicia (for Jewish record searchers only), 3128 Brooklawn Terrace, Chevey Chase, MD 20815-3942

Glueckstal Colonies Research Association, 611 Esplanade, Redondo Beach, CA 90277-4130

Gottscheer Research and Genealogy Association, 215634 American River Drive, Sonora, CA 95370-9112

Gottschee Tree (Germanic-Slovenian Newsletter), c/o Liz Info. Service, POBox 725, Louisville, CO 80027-0725

Heimatmuseum der Deutschen aus Bessarabien, Florienstrasse 17, 70188 Stuttgart, Germany

HODNASC (Belarussian Nobility Society), P.O. Box 212, Minsk, a.c. 212 220 102, Belarus

Hungarian-American Friendship Society, 2811 Elvyra Way, Apt.#236, Sacramento, CA 95821-5865

Hungarian Genealogical Society of America, 124 Esther Street, Toledo, OH 43605-1435

Hungarian Jewish Special Interest Group, P.O. Box 34152, Cleveland, OH 44134

Immigrant Genealogy Society, P.O. Box 7369, Burbank, CA 91510-7369

International Institute of Archival Science, c/o Slovenian Regional Archive, ul. Heroja Staneta 1, 62000 Maribor, Slovenia

lt's all Relative - Slovak and CarpathoRusyn Knowledge Base, P. 0 . Box 339, Davisburg, MI 48350-0339

Jensen Publications, c/o Larry 0. Jensen, P.O. Box 441, Pleasant Grove, UT 84062-0441

Jewish Genealogical Society of Cleveland, 996 Eastlawn Drive, Highland Heights, OH 44143-31'.'ti

Jewish Genealogical Society of Illinois, P. 0 . Box 515, Northbrook, IL 60065-0515

Jewish Genealogical Society of Los Angeles, P. 0 . Box 55443, Sherman Oaks, CA 91413-5544

Jewish Genealogical Society of Pittsburgh, 2131 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburgh, PA 15219-5505

Jewish Genealogical Society of Rochester, 265 Viennawood Drive, Rochester, NY 14618-4465

Jewish Historical Society, 914 Royal Avenue, S.W., Calgary, Alberta, Canada T2T OL5

Kashubian Association of North America, 2041 Orkla Drive, Minneapolis MN 55427-3429

Kautzmann Family Association, Bayerisch Haibach, D-94032 Passau, Bavaria, Germany

Knobloch Genealogical Archives, PL 50-950, Wroclaw 2, P.O. Box 312, Poland

Landsmannschaft der Deutschen aus Russland, Raitelsbergstrasse 49, Stuttgart, Germany

Latvian SIG, P. 0 . Box 3581, Granada Hills, California 91394-3581

"a letter from SIBERIA", 1701 Hall Street, Hays, KS 67601-3199

Lietuvos Bajoru Karaliskoji Sajunga (Royal Lithuanian Nobility Society), B. Sruogos 36-20, 2040 Vilnius, Lithuania

The Linden Tree, 1204 West Prospect Street, Cloquet, MN 55720-1332

Lithuanian American Genealogy Society, c/o Balzakas Museum of Lithuanian Culture, 6500 Pulaski Road, Chicago, IL 60629-5136

MEK - Magyar Electronikus Könytvar (Hungarian Electronic Library), University of Miskolc, Miskolc, Hungary

Mennonite Archives and Library, c/o Bethel College, 300 East 27th Steer, North Newton, KS 67117-9989

Mennonite Family History, 10 Wset Main Street, Elverson, PA 19520-0171

Mennonite Heritage Centre, 600 Shaftesbury Boulevard, Winnipeg, MB, R3P 0M4, Canada

Mennonite Historical Library, c/o Goshen College, 1700 Main Street, Goshen, IN 46526-4724

Mesa, Arizona Family History Center, 41 South Hobson Street., Mesa AZ 85204-1021

Minnesota Genealogical Society, P.O. Box 16069, St. Paul, MN 55116-0069

Molotschna Villager, 4254 West Camino Acequila, Phoenix, AZ 85051

Monroe-Juneau-Jackson County Genealogical Society Workshop, Route 3, Box 253, Black River Falls, WI 54615-9405

Moravian Heritage Society, 31910 Road 160, Visalia, CA 93292-9044

Ontario Genealogy Society, 40 Orchard View Boulevard, Suite 102, Toronto, ON M4R 1B9, Canada

Osturna Descendants (Slovak/Carpatho-Rusyn Village Association), 119 Belvedere Street, Nazareth, PA 18064-2112

Palatines to America, Colorado Chapter, 551 South Otis Street, Denver, CO 80226-3445

Parsons Technology, One Parsons Drive, Hiawatha, Iowa 52233-1448

Pokrajinski Arhiv Maribor (Slovenian Reg. Archives @ Maribor) , Glavni trg 7, 62000 Maribor, Slovenia

Polish Genealogical Society of America, c/o Polish Museum America, 984 Milwaukee Ave, Chicago, IL 60622-4199

Polish Genealogical Society of California, P.O. Box 713, Midway City, CA 92655-0713

Polish Genealogical Society of Greater Cleveland, 906 College Avenue, Cleveland, OH 44113-4437

Polish Genealogical Society of Massachusetts, P.O. Box 381, Northh mpton, MA 01061-0381

Polish Genealogical Society of Michigan, c/o Burton Historical Collection, 5201 Woodward Street, Detroit, MI 48202-4007

Polish Genealogical Society of Minnesota, P.O. Box 16069, St. Paul, MN 55116-0069

Polish Genealogical Society of New Zealand, 16 Nugent Street, Plymouth, New Zealand

Polish Genealogical Society of the Northeast, 8 Lyle Road, New Britain, CT 06053-2104

Polish Genealogical Society of Western NY, 299 Bamard Street, Buffalo, NY 14206-3212

Polish Genealogical Society of Wisconsin, 3731 Tumwood Drive, Richfield, WI 53076

Pommern Services, 319 Shobnall Street, Burton-on-Trent, Staffs, DE14 2HS England UK

Die Pommerschen Leute (German-Pomeranian Newsletter), 1260 Westhaven Drive, Oshkosh, WI 54904-8142

ROM-SIG (Jewish-Romanian Genealogy SIG), 27 Hawthome St., Greenwwich, CT 06831-4201

Routes to Roots (Jewish Record Searchers), 136 Sandpiper Key, Secaucus, NJ 07094-2210

Rusin (Ruthenian) Association (of Minnesota), 1115 Pineview Lane North, Plymouth, MN 55441-4655

Russian-American Genealogical Archival Service (RAGAS), 1929 18th Street, NW, #1112, Washington, DC 20009-1710

Russian Heritage Society (Moscow, Russia), c/o P.O. Box 364, Agoura Hills, CA 91376-0364

Sacramento German Genealogy Society, Inc., P.O. Box 13774, Sacramento, CAlifornia 95853-3774

St. Leo's Genealogical Group, 166253 Glendale Avenue, Strongville, OH 44136

San Francisco Bay Area Jewish Genealogical Society, 3916 Louis Road, Palo Alto, CA 94303-4541

Saskatchewan Genealogy Society, Provincial Society Headquarters, P.O. Box 1894, Regina, SK S4P 3El, Canada

Saskatchewan Genealogy Society, Swift Current Branch, P.O. Box 307, Swift Current, SK S9H 3V8, Canada

Schroeder and Fuelling, P.O. Box 100822, 51608 Gummersbach, Westfalen, Germany

Silesian-American Genealogy Society (U.S. and Canada), 4874 South 1710 East, Salt Lake City, UT 84117-5928

Silesian Genealogical Society (Poland), PL 50-950, Wroclaw 2, P.O. Box 312, Poland

SIPEO (Greek Association of Family History and Tradition), P.O. Box 711027, Salt Lake City, Utah 84171-1027

Slavic Research Institute, 31910 Road 160, Visalia, CA 93292-9044

Slovak Genealogical Research Center, 6862 Palmer Court, China, CA 91710-7343

Slovak Heritage & Folklore Society International, 151 Colebrook Drive, Rochester, NY 14617-2215

SLOVAK-WORLD Genealogy Listserver, c/o Forest Research Institute, Zvolen, Slovakia

Slovenska Genealogicko-Heraldicka Spolocnost pri Matici Slovenskej, Novomeskeho 32, 032 52 Martin, Slovakia

Slovenian Genealogy Society International Headquarters, 52 Old Farm Road, Camp Hill, PA 17011-2604

Slovenian Genealogy Society, California Chapter, 8588 Woodpecker Avenue, Fountain Valley, CA 92708-6239

Slovenian Genealogy Society, Canada Chapter, 1383 Maples Road, RR 5, Duncan, BC Canada V9L 4T6

Slovenian Genealogy Society, Colorado Chapter, 837 Swiggler Road, Jefferson, CO 90456-9732

Slovenian Genealogy Society, Florida Chapter, 12776 Maiden Cane Lane, Bonita Springs, Florida 34135-3435

Slovenian Genealogy Society, Missouri Chapter, 450 North Phillips Lane, East Prairie, Missouri 63845-9720

Slovenian Genealogy Society, Kansas Chapter, 2322 Payne Street, Witchita, KS 67204-5840

Soc.Genealogy.Slavic (Usenet Newsgroup), 2333 Robinson Street, Regina, Saskatchewan, Canada

Society for German-American Studies, German Dept, St Olafs College, Northfield, MN 55057-1098

Stammbaum (German-Jewish Journal), 1601 Cougar Court, Winter Springs, FLorida 32708-3855

Surname Location Reference Project (SLRP) , P.O. Box 31831, Cleveland, OH 44131-0831

Suwalk-Lomza Jewish Interest Group, 3701 Connecticut Ave.NW Apt. #228, Washington, DC 20008-4556

The Swiss Connection (Swiss Newsletter), 2845 North 72nd Street, Milwaukee, WI 53210-1106Towarzystwo Genealogiczno-Heraldyczne (Polish Genealogy and Heraldry Association), Poznan, Poland

Ukrainian Genealogical & Historical Society of Canada, R. R. #2, Cochrane, AB T0W 0W0, Canada
Wandering Volhynians (German-Volhynian newsletter), 3492 West 39th Avenue, Vancouver, BC V6N 3A2, CanadaWandering Volhynians Genealogy Society, c/o 3492 West 39th Avenue, Vancouver, BC V6N 3A2, Canada
Western Australian Genealogical Society (European Interest Group), Unit 5, 48 May Street Bayswater, Western Australia 6053
Wisconsin Genealogical Council, Route 3, Box 253, Black River Falls, Wl 54615-9405
World Family Tree Project, 39500 Stevenson Place, #204, Fremont, CA 94539-3103
Worsten Genealogical Society of Wroclaw, Poland, PL 50-950, Wr6claw 2, P.O. Box 312, Poland
Zickydorf Village Association, 2274 Baldwin Bay, Regina, Saskatchewan Canada S4V 1H2Zielke **Verlag** (Genealogy Publisher), Stadtlohnweg 13 C 407, 48161 Münster, Westfalen, Germany

President's Message

by John D. Movius

First I wish to extend a blanket "weil done and thank you" to all who made the 1996 Minneapolis convention a superb genealogy experience. This goes especially to the following in alpha order: Vicki Albu, Ed Brandt, David Cross, Linda Fournier, Kent Cutcomp, Pat Lowe, Miriam Hall-Hansen, Bob Makousky, Bob Paulson, Tom Peters and Karen Varian. We are in your debt for all the work you expended on behalf of FEEFHS.

On behalf of the entire Executive Council, I also wish to send a big thank you to Tom Edlund of Utah, Donna Cuillard of California, Stephen Kymlicka of Saskatchewan, Milan Sismis of Slovakia, Vladimir Shosnikov of Russia and all other speakers. They all gave of their time and energy to contribute to our most successful family history and genealogy sharing experience yet.

For information on our next convention and on the forthcoming *Resource Guide,* please see the announcements on page 17.

The balance of my comments concern three other topics:
* Duncan Gardiner replaces Tom Peters on the FEEFHS Executive Council

* FEEFHS Web Site Status
* Our Two Dozen Largest Web Site Surname Databases

Tom Peters Resigns; Laura Hanowski moves up; Duncan Gardiner, C.G. appointed to fill vacancy: First vice-President Thomas Peters, C.G.R.S tendered bis resignation for personal reasons on September 6th. Tom's wife is slowly recovering from recent surgery. He bad other personal reasons as weil, including the importance of his füll time position as a Rusyn genealogy expert. We extend our best wishes to Tom and bis family for a healthy and productive future.

Tom was responsible for the excellent 1996 Convention Syllabus. He attended and spoke at the last two conventions and was a speaker at the recent FGS Convention in Rochester. He has made other important contributions to FEEFHS. Thus he will be missed by your president and the FEEFHS Executive Council. We regret bis departure.

Replacing Peters as First vice-President is Laura Hanowski of Regina, Saskatchewan, our 2nd vice-President. Laura is füll time librarian for the Saskatchewan Genealogical Society. She recently lectured at the Ontario Genealogy Society meeting last May in Thunder Bay, Ontario. She is working with others at the SGS toward a future joint FEEFHS-SGS conference or convention in Saskatchewan some time before the end of the decade.

Replacing Laura as Second vice-President (and as a new member of the Executive Council) for the balance of the 1996-1997 term is Duncan Gardiner, a Certified Genealogist of Lakewood Ohio. Duncan is a founding director of FEEFHS. He most recently served as Chairman of the very successful 1995 FEEFHS Cleveland convention in August 1995. His family history experise is in Slovak, Czech, Rusyn and Germanic genealogy.

As a former language teacher of Russian, Duncan is an accomplished professional translator of Slavic languages and German as weil. He has contributed to the FEEFHS Newsletter and has authored eight articles posted on the FEEFHS web site on various aspects of Slovak and Czech genealogy. He has also served the Czech and Slovak Genealoy Society International with distinction as editor of their annual *Rocenka* Journal and is a mainstay of the SLOVAK WORLD listserver and the soc.genealogy .slavic newsgroup.

Currently he is on his second research trip (to Slovakia and the Ukraine) this year, returning in late November. Duncan has been an important advisor to the FEEFHS leadership since the our formation. Thus his opinions are highlyvalued and I consider FEEFHS fortunate to have attracted such an accomplished genealogist.

FEEFHS Web Site Status: The FEEFHS web site continues to grow in size and scope. As of October 1, 1995 we had a "public_html" (web directory on our server) of 4.6 megabytes, including 1.5 megs of maps. We were in the midst of placing the FEEFHS Resource Guide online, building individual pages for each member organization. It represent about 150 pages and had recieved about 8,000 hits the prior month.

By comparison, on October 1, 1996 we had a "public_html" directory of 44 megabytes, including 10 megs of maps andwere in the midst of adding several large databases to our site. It represents about 1,700 pages, had recieved 160,000 hits in August and continues to grow.

FEEFHS Web Site - Our two dozen largest surname databases: Of the many person databases and surname databases on our web site, the two dozen largest on our web site are:

- *Die Vorfahren* - (Pomerania, East & West Prussia, etc.) - 89,000+ persons - Die Pommerschen Leute, Myron Grunwald.
- *Foreign Born Voters of California - 1872* - 61,941 persons - Jim Faulkinbury, C.G.R.S.
- San Francisco Call Vital Records (1869-1879) - about 50,000 persons - Jim Faulkinbury, C.G.R.S. (under construction, about 10,000 names a month added; 250,000+ persons when completed to 1906).
- *Polish Army in France (Haller's Army)* - about 20,000 names - Polish Genealogical Society of America.
- *Wandering Volhynians Surname List* - over 11,700 listings - Ewald Wuschke and Jerry Frank (under construction: 7,500 + different surnames when completed).
- *Surname Location Reference Project (Slovak)* - 3,154 persons - SLRP, Joe Homack et. al.
- *Glueckstal Colonies (German-Russian) extractions* (St. Petersburg churchbook extractions) - 2000+ names - Glueckstal Colonies Research Association.
- *Polish surnames* - 2,000+ names - Duluth, MN census years 1870-1895 - Ray Marshall.

- *Karpato-Ukraine Database* - 1,248 Austrians to Ruthenia - Theresientaler Heimatbund and Romeo Berenruther.
- *Slovenian Marriages, Forest City PA* - 2000+ names - Slovenian Genealogy Society, Al Peterlin, et. al.
- *Deutschen Familienarchiv* - 1,500 + surnames - Immigrant Genealogy Society (IGS) search.
- *Zychydorf Pioneer Surnames* Database - 1,438 names - ZVA (Zichydorf Village Association).
- *Banat Immigrants to North Dakota* (census extractions) - 840 names - David Dreyer.
- *Deutschen von Iowa* - 800 + German-Americans in 1903 - Jim Faulkinbury, C.G.R.S.
- *Slovenian Personal Fonds in Slovenian Archives* - 700 surnames - Regional Archives of Maribor, Slovenia.
- *German-Bohemian Family Data Base* - about 350 names - German-Bohemian Heritage Society (Bob Paulson).
- *Banat Immigrants to North Dakota* (passenger list extractions) - 200+ names - David Dreyer.
- *Surname Fond Index - Russian State Historical Archives, St. Petersburg* - about 200 surnames - BLITZ (Baltic-Russian Information Service), Ed Nute.
- *18th Century Rhineland Emigrants* - 100 + persons - Schroeder & Fuelling.
- *Gemzan Genealogical Digest List* - many, no count - GGD, Lorraine Ferguson.
- Germanic Lineage Register - many, no count - German Research Association.
- *Gemzan-Jewish surnames* - many, no count - Stammbaum (Jewish German SIG)
- *RAGAS Surname List* - many, no count - RAGAS (Russian American Genealogical Archival Service), Pat Eames and Vladimir Shoshnikov.
- *Sharing our Heritage* - many, no count - Galizien German Descendants database.

In addition there are other important sources of surnames in the query based "Research Lists" (see article elswhere in this issue) for Southeastem European Germans (SERL), Croatians (CRL) and Kasubian Poles (KRL). Others that are being prepared posting include a 70,000 name Croatian Surname database.

Please remember, every database listed above (and everything else on the web site) can has been indexed (currently 113,000 listings) by our search engine and can be

searched for a given person or sumame in just a few
seconds. Thus you can start to recognize one reason for the
160,000 hits our web site received in August.

**FEEFHS
UNITY
HARMONY
DIVERSITY**