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v.4,no.1 May 1997

FEEFHS

Newsletter of the Federation of
East European Family History Societies

Vol. 4, No. 1
ISSN 1077-1247, PERSI #EEFN

May 1996

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 now 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 "Iron 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, Alberta, 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 LDS 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 join. 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@wheel.dcn.davis.ca.us
1st Vice-president: Thomas A. Peters, C.G.R.S., 59 Tracy Ave., Totowa, NJ 07512-2041; e-mail Tapeters@aol.com
2nd Vice-president: Laura Hanowski, c/o Saskatchewan Genealogical Society, P.O. Box 1894, Regina, SK, Canada S4P 3E1
3rd Vice-president: Dr. Bruce E. Kahn, 265 Viennewood 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
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

Corrections for *FEEFHS Newsletter* Volume 4, Number 1

The following problems with this issue have come to our attention, and we request our readers to correct them, as necessary:

1) On page 8, the company sponsoring the World Family Tree Project is not "Förderbund Software," but "Broderbund Software." This error occurs in two places.

2) On pages 1 and 6, the author of the article on Eastern Slovakia is not Greg Gressa, but Greg Kopchak.

3) Some copies, but not all, have been stapled incorrectly. This problem can be corrected by removing the staple, turning each page over, and re-stapling.

4) On the inside back cover (outside back cover on copies with problem 3), the ZIP code of the Hungarian-American Friendship Society should be 95821-5865.

5) On the inside front cover, the ZIP code for Charles M. Hall should be ~~48117~~. 84117

Problems 1 and 2 occur in all copies; the covers have been corrected on reprinted copies. We apologize for any inconveniences these problems may have caused.

FEEFHS

Newsletter of the Federation of East European Family History Societies

Vol 4, No. 1 May 1996
ISSN 1077-1247, PERSI #EEFN, © 1996 FEEFHS

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT

We are pleased to announce new e-mail and World Wide Web addresses for FEEFHS.
Send e-mail to: **feefhs@feefhs.org**
The new web address (URL = web talk for unique resource location) is:
http://feefhs.org
The old Web address (**http://dcn.davis.ca.us/~feefhs/**) is still valid as long as we remain with Davis Community Net (DCN). But we strongly recommend you migrate to the new address. It is shorter, easier to remember and type without error, and it will not change if we ever move to another Internet provider. Please pass on to others and list it in your member publication, along with your own society or organization's URL.

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THIRD ANNUAL FEEFHS INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION
MINNEAPOLIS, MN, JUNE 8-12, 1996

[Editor's note: For detailed information about speakers and events at the upcoming Minneapolis FEEFHS Conference, please refer to Issue 4 of Vol. III of the FEEFHS Newsletter. *In the interest of cost savings, it has been decided not to repeat that information here.]*

PRELIMINARY FEEFHS CONVENTION SCHEDULE
(As of May 18, 1996; subject to change)
by Ed Brandt

Sunday, June 9

Session A: 12:30 p.m.
1. John C. Alleman, "LDS and Other Resources for Hungarian Genealogy"
2. Donna (Debevec) Cuillard, "Slovenian Research: U.S. and Slovenian Sources"
3. Dr. Bruce E. Kahn and Helene Cincebeaux, "Researching Christian and Jewish Ancestors from Lithuania: Part I"
4. Beth Mullinax, "Beginning Genealogy I"
5. Prof. Theofanis G. Stavrou, "Early Twentieth-Century Greek Immigration to the United States: A Case Study"
6. Andris S. Straumanis, "Latvian Migration to the United States"
7. Joel Wurl, "An Overview of the East European Holdings of the Immigration History Research Center"

Session B: 1:30 p.m.
1. Astra M. Apsitis, "Records for Post-World War II Latvian and Other Baltic Immigrants at the Immigration History Research Center"
2. Donna Cuillard, "Slovenian Research: A Case Study"
3. Karen Hobbs, "Farmers, Farriers and Footsoldiers; Imperial Austria-Hungary Recruits an Army of Peasants: War as a Factor Leading to Emigration"
4. Dr. Bruce E. Kahn and Helene Cincebeaux, "Researching Christian and Jewish Ancestors from Lithuania: Part II"
5. James A. Karigan and Georgia Haidos, "Search for Greek Roots: (1) Problems and Successes; (2) Passport and Citizenship"
6. Beth Mullinax, "Beginning Genealogy II"
7. Olga Zoltai, "Twentieth-Century Hungarian Immigration and Genealogy"

Session C: 2:30 p.m.
1. Donna Cuillard, "Beginning Research I"
2. Thomas Kent Edlund, "Genealogical Research in Croatia and the Former Slavonia"
3. Edward G. Langer, "Emigration from Northeastern Bohemia to the United States"
4. John D. Movius, "Surfing Internet Web Sites for East European Genealogy"
5. Thomas A. Peters, C.G.R.S., "Lemko Genealogy - Case Studies Emphasizing Procedures and Pitfalls"
6. Robert Weiss, "Tracking Your Ancestors Back to Your Ancestral Village in Central or Eastern Europe and Making Maps of Your Ancestor's Neighboring Villages"
7. Duane D. Wiita, "Using Finnish-American Newspapers for Genealogical Research in the U.S. and Canada"

Snack break: 3:20-4:15 p.m.

Session D: 4:15 p.m.
1. Donna Cuillard, "Beginning Research II"
2. Thomas Kent Edlund, "The Current Status of Microfilming in East, East Central and Southeast Europe" (excluding Croatia)
3. Dr. Adam S. Eterovich, "Researching Ancestors from Croatia, Including Members of Minority Groups" (paper)
4. Dr. Duncan B. Gardiner, C.G., "Czech and Slovak Ancestry Research: The Basics"
5. Myron Gruenwald, "Baltic Sea Germans: The Persistent Pioneers" (videotape)
6. John Radzilowski, "The Poles in Minnesota and the Dakotas"
7. David Zincavage, "Lithuanian Genealogy" (read by Leo P. Hobbs)

Session E: 5:15 p.m.
1. Dr. Edward R. Brandt, A.G., John D. Movius et al., facilitators-advisers (discussions about forming new genealogical groups, subdivided by ethnic groups - FREE AND OPEN TO ALL)
2. Stanley Brescoll, Jr., "Polish-American Research in the U.S." (may exceed 50 minutes)
3. Dr. Arlene H. Eakle, "'Place of Birth: Prussia'; But Where? New, Often Unused Records and Newly Available Sources That Tell Where"

4. Dr. Duncan B. Gardiner, C.G., "Czech and Slovak Ancestry Research: Beyond the Basics"
5. Thomas A. Peters, C.G.R.S., "Researching the People from 'No Man's Land': The Carpatho-Rusyns of Austria-Hungary"
6. Prof. La Vern J. Rippley, "The German-Bohemians and Their Unique Germanic Heritage"
7. Duane D. Wiita, "Using Various English-Language Newspapers Published in Minnesota to Locate Finnish Genealogical Data in the Midwest, 1894-1980"

6:30 p.m.: Banquet
Speaker: Prof. William E. Wright, "The Ethnic Composition of the Austro-Hungarian Empire"

Monday, June 10

Session F: 8:30 a.m.
1. John C. Alleman, "LDS and Other Resources for Finnish Genealogy"
2. Prof. Hyman Berman, "Jewish Immigration to the Upper Midwest"
3. Patricia A. Eames, "Finding Your Family at the National Archives"
4. Stephen Kymlicka, "The Internet: The Basics"
5. Milan Sismis "Slovak Surnames: What They Can Tell a Family Historian"

Session G: 9:30 a.m.
1. Helene B. Cincebeaux, "Slovakia: Pre-History to the Present; Find Your Village; Find Your Family" (historical and cultural slide presentation)
2. Dr. Bruce E. Kahn and Stephen Kymlicka, "The Internet: Beyond the Basics"
3. Father Alfons Kubat, "Obtaining Genealogical Information from Latin Parish Registers"
4. Timo R. Riippa, "Finnish Genealogical Materials at the Immigration History Research Center"
5. Jan Zaleski, A.G., "Following the Paper Trail to Your Ancestral Village in Central or Eastern Europe"

Session H: 10:30 a.m.
1. Scharlott Goettsch Blevins, "Getting It Right: Record Your Search to Save Time, Money and Anxiety"
2. Thomas Kent Edlund, "The *Ahnenstammkartei des Deutschen Volkes*: Successful and Unsuccessful Searches"
3. Harry Gutkin, "The History and Genealogy of Jews in Western Canada" (read by William Wolpert)
4. Edward Nelson, "The East Europeans of the Iron Range"
5. John D. Movius, "FEEFHS and the World Wide Web: Past, Present and Future" (may exceed 50 minutes)

11:45 a.m.: Luncheon
Speaker: Jan Zaleski, A.G., "Overcoming Geographic Obstacles to Polish Research"

After luncheon: short official business meeting

Session I: 1:45 p.m.
1. Rev. George Alexe, "Eastern Romanity Genealogy of the Romanian Immigration to the United States and Canada"
2. Fay Dearden, "Deciphering Gothic Records"
3. Larry Goga, "The Rusins of Minnesota"
4. Dr. Bruce E. Kahn, "Internet Resources for Jewish Genealogy"
5. Halyna Myroniuk, "The Czech, Slovak, and Polish Collections at the Immigration History Research Center: Sources for Genealogical Research"

Session J: 2:45 p.m.
1. Irmgard Hein Ellingson, "Czechs, Slovaks and Germans in the Bukovina and Volhynia"
2. Patricia A. Lowe, "LDS Resources for East and Central European Genealogical Research"
3. John D. Movius, "Soc. Genealogy.Germanic and Other USENET News Groups"
4. Raluca Octav, "Romanian Immigration: Boundaries, Ethnicity, Gender and Typology"
5. Robert Weiss, "Finding and Obtaining Records on Your Jewish Ancestor from East European Archives"

3:35-4 p.m.: Snack break

Session K: 4 p.m.
1. Dr. Bruce E. Kahn, "What Non-Jews Can Learn from Jewish Genealogists"
2. Prof. La Vern J. Rippley, "Genealogical Research in Baden"
3. Milan Sismis, "Family History in Slovakia: State and Perspective"
4. William W. Wolpert, "Jewish Genealogical Resources in the Twin Cities"
5. Jan Steven Zaleski, A.G., "Finding Records on Ancestors Who Entered the United States from Canada"

Session L: 5 p.m.
1. Helene B. Cincebeaux, "Who Are the Moravian People?" (historical and cultural slide presentation)

2. Arthur Kurzweil, "How to Trace Your Jewish Ancestors," and Miriam Weiner, "A Time to Gather Stones Together" (videotapes; total length: about 65 minutes)
3. Stephen Kymlicka, "Soc.Genealogy.Slavic: A Computer Source for Slavic Genealogy"
4. Brian J. Lenius, "Researching Galizien Germans"
5. Thomas A. Peters, C.G.R.S., "Why I Didn't Find My Ancestor's Naturalization"

6:15 p.m.: Banquet
Speaker: Dr. Duncan B. Gardiner, C.G., "Hunting for Ancestors in Eastern Europe: A Genealogist's Journey During the Momentous Year of 1989"

After banquet:
Informal membership meeting (input, volunteers)

Tuesday, June 11

Session M: 8:30 a.m.
1. Kent Cutkomp, "Minnesota Resources for Germanic Research"
2. Margaret Aman Freeman, "Benefits of Village Research in Your Personal Search for Ancestors"
3. Brian J. Lenius, "Multi-Ethnic Research in Galicia"
4. Vladislav E. Soshnikov, "Obtaining Records from Belorussian Archives: Sources and Experiences"

Session N: 9:30 a.m.
1. Brent Allison, "Cartographic Resources for East and Central European Genealogical Research"
2. Dr. Duncan B. Gardiner, C.G., "The Austro-Hungarian Empire: Research Sources and Georgraphical-Historical Background"
3. Linda Fournier and James A. Sazevich, "If You're Searching Your Belorussian Roots, Don't Give Up"
4. Miriam Hall-Hansen, "Volhynian German Genealogy"
5. Prof. Walter Hanchett, "Documents for Peasants from the Russian Empire: Their Usefulness in Research on Early Twentieth-Century Ukrainians"

Session O: 10:30 a.m.
1. Scharlott Goettsch Blevins, "Research in Schleswig-Holstein, Germany"
2. Thomas Kent Edlund, "The Lutheran Church in Russia: Its Origins and History"
4. Steven G. Potach, "The Struggle for the Heart of Europe: Conflicts That Shaped the Lives of our Czech and Slovak Ancestors"
4. Judith P. Reid, "Genealogy at the Library of Congress" (paper read by Patricia Eames)
5. George Soldatow, "Russian Immigration and the Genealogical Holdings of Russian-American Archives"

11:45 a.m.: Luncheon
Speaker: Dr. Arlene H. Eakle, "DON'T TAKE NO FOR AN ANSWER: The Miraculous Discovery of Records Previously Thought to Have Been Lost"

Session P: 1:45 p.m.
1. Dr. Edward R. Brandt, A.G., and Brian J. Lenius, "Tracing Germans and Dutch Mennonites in the Area of Interwar Poland, Volhynia and the Vistula-Nogat Delta: Migration Trails and Genealogical Records"
2. Dr. Bruce E. Kahn, "World War II German Aerial Reconnaissance Maps of Eastern Europe"
3. Dallas R. Lindgren, "Genealogical Resources of the Minnesota Historical Society Research Center"
4. Christopher Miksanek, "The Use of European Fonts and Their Application in Genealogy"
5. Halyna Myroniuk, "The Ukrainian, Russian, Belorussian, and Rusin Collections of the Immigration History Research Center: Sources for Genealogical Research"

Session Q: 2:45 p.m.
1. Dr. Arlene H. Eakle, "New Immigration Indexes: A New Approach to Finding Places of Origin of German, Swiss and French Ancestors"
2. Miriam Hall-Hansen, "Volga German Genealogy"
3. Prof. Walter Hanchett, "Searching for Richard Patrick's Ukrainian Village"
4. Glen Linscheid, "Mennonite Mix: New World and Old"
5. Adeline M. Sopa, "Kaszuby and the Kaszubians"

3:35-4 p.m.: Snack break

Session R: 4 p.m.
1. Dr. Lawrence Klippenstein, "Genealogical Resources for Mennonites: Canada, Mexico, Ukraine, Russia, Etc."
2. Paul M. Makousky and Eugene M. Aksamit, "An Overview of the Library Holdings of the Czechoslovak Genealogical Society International"
3. Adeline M. Sopa, "Polish Settlements in Wisconsin"
4. Vladislav E. Soshnikov, "Obtaining Genealogical Information from Russian and Ukrainian Archives: Sources and Personal Experiences"

Session S: 5 p.m.

1. Helene B. Cincebeaux, "Genetic Genealogy"
2. Thomas Kent Edlund, "The Current Status of Microfilming in East, East Central and Southeast Europe"
3. Nina Jejel, "The Cyrillic Script Before and After 1917"
4. Prof. La Vern J. Rippley, "Genealogical Research in Silesia"
5. James A. Sazevich, "The Bohemian Settlements in St. Paul"

6:15 p.m.: Banquet
Speaker: Patricia A. Eames, "Beyond the Family: Profiling Villages in the Russian Empire"

After banquet:
Meeting of board of directors

LAST-MINUTE CONFERENCE CONTACTS

by Bob Paulson and David Cross

Following is a list of people to contact if you have last-minute questions about your trip to Minneapolis for the FEEFHS Convention:

Pre-convention registrar and treasurer: Vicki Albu, (612) 455-3636
On-site registration coordinator: Paul Makousky, (612) 739-7543
Assistant for Saturday and Sunday: Vernette Schroeder, (613) 926-8205
Lodging assistance: Al Oster: (612) 866-9992
Book sales: Pat Lowe, (612) 739-2260
Equipment coordinator: David Cross, (612) 374-4563
Volunteer recruitment: Kent Cutkomp, (612) 920-8118
Information about:
- Czechoslovak festivals: Paul Makousky, (612) 739-7543
- MGS Greater MN meeting: David Cross, (612) 374-4563
- WGC Gene-A-Rama: Emil Krause, (715) 435-3683
- AHSGR convention: Donnette Sonnenfeld, (612) 722-2192

Resource centers:
- Immigration History Research Center: (612) 627-4208
- Minnesota Historical Society: (612) 578-1779
- Minnesota Genealogical Society: (612) 374-4563
- Czechoslovak connection: (612) 739-7543
- Polish connection: (612) 427-4523
- Minneapolis Public Library: (612) 374-4563
- Crystal Family History Center: (612) 739-2260
- Concordia College: (612) 920-0306
- Borchert Map Library: (612) 624-0306

It is especially important to contact Vicki Albu at (612) 455-3626 if you are planning on eating with us, to insure that we reserve sufficient meals to include you.

1996 FEEFHS Tables and Lectures at Conferences

by John D. Movius

FEEFHS again had a table at the Utah Genealogy Association meeting on June 13-14, 1996, where the new FEEFHS Vol. 3 reprint with index of our printed *FEEFHS Newsletter* went on sale and the German CD-ROM (see article on pages 14-15 of this issue) was sold for the first time.

I was at the Pasadena Genealogy Jamboree with a FEEFHS table the same weekend. A "Surfing the Web for Genealogy" lecture was given to a packed auditorium on Saturday and Sunday, featuring use of the FEEFHS Web Site. The lecture was mentioned in the papers the previous Wednesday. On Saturday, the lady at the door said she turned away 150 persons. There was also a high level of interest in FEEFHS at our table.

The Pasadena Jamboree is said to be the largest genealogical activity in America, larger than NGS or FGS. Attendance was in excess of 2700. Several member organization leaders have suggested we should give consideration to holding a FEEFHS Convention in conjunction with it sometime later this decade.

VP Tom Peters and VP Bruce Kahn have also give presentations recently to good-sized audiences in New Jersey and New York, respectively.

My next appearance is at the combined annual meeting of the California State Genealogical Alliance (CSGA) and the Genealogical and Historical Council of the Sacramento Valley (GHCSV) on June 1 in Sacramento. Both GHSCV and CSGA have recently joined FEEFHS.

This in turn is sparking interest by other area societies who are attracted by our free HomePage offer. Most of them do not have a HomePage on the Web yet and are realizing the importance of having one.

EASTERN SLOVAKIA -- Slovak and Carpatho-Rusyn Genealogical Research
by Greg Gressa

"Eastern Slovakia -- Slovak and Carpatho-Rusyn Genealogical Research" started out in January 1996 as a Family Page for the Stanislav family records on the World Wide Web and soon expanded to encompass much more.

Once the page was posted on the World Wide Web, we started getting messages requesting information on other families and locations in Slovakia. "Searching in Slovakia" was added to allow others to post their requests for information ont he World Wide Web. Over 600 surnames are now in the "Searching in Slovakia" pages. Links were added to other sources of genealogical and historical information on Slovakia.

We are keeping a "light and lively" approach to genealogical research in Slovakia, and rather than presenting plain data, we are making the history and heritage come alive with both sounds and graphics of the area. Take a tour of a Byzantine Catholic or Lutheran church in eastern Slovakia, visit a Slovak home at the turn of the century, tour a village, or listen to music of the area. Our site adds another dimension to family research.

Our mission statement is "to offer tools, resources, and information help you research your Slovak or Carpatho-Rusyn roots and to provide a wealth of information on the history, culture, and heritage of the area now known as Slovakia."

You can reach "Eastern Slovakia -- Slovak and Carpatho-Rusyn Genealogical Research" at **http://www.iarelative.com/slovakia.htm** on the World Wide Web. Stop by and post your information in the "Searching in Slovakia" area and see what the Internet offers to family research.

RECENT MICROFILMS FROM MOLDOVA AND BELARUS
by Thomas K. Edlund

Following is information on recent microfilming activities of the FHL in Belarus and Moldova. Numbers following the abbreviation "GS" are microfilm numbers at the FHL, which can also be used to order films at all Family History Centers. Happy hunting to all FEEFHS readers.

Regards,

T. K. Edlund
Senior Librarian of Slavic Bibliography
Family History Library

Rabbinate records for Bel'tsi, Moldova (Record group 211, series 1):

Births: files 259-261 (1882-1883, 1889)
Marriages: files 262-266 (1880, 1885, 1879-1888)
Deaths: files 267-271 (1887-1890)

Files 259-270 =	GS 2009779, items 2-13
Files 270 cont. - 271 =	GS 2009780, items 1-2

Revision lists from the Historical Archive of Minsk, Belarus [Record group 333, series 9, files 1-268 (non-inclusive)]:

GS 1921924 =	1	1795 Minsk
GS 1921925 =	2	1975 Minsk
GS 1921926 =	2 cont.	1795 Minsk
GS 1921926 =	3	1795 Minsk
GS 1921927 =	3 cont. - 4	1795 Minsk
GS 1921928 =	4 cont.	1795 Minsk
GS 1921929 =	4 cont. - 5	1795 Minsk
GS 1921930 =	5 cont. - 6	1795 Minsk
GS 1922324 =	6 cont.	1795 Minsk
GS 1922325 =	6 cont. - 7	1795 Minsk
GS 1922326 =	7 cont. - 8	1795 Pinsk
GS 1922327 =	8 cont. - 9	1795 Minsk
GS 1923577 =	9 cont.	1795 Minsk
GS 1923578 =	9 cont. - 11	1795 Minsk
GS 1923579 =	11 cont. - 12	1795 Minsk and Velejka
GS 1925366 =	16 - 17	1795 Bobrujsk and Dokshitsy
GS 1925367 =	17 cont. - 19	1795 Dokshitsy and Bobrujsk

GS 1925368 =	19 cont. - 20	1795 Bobrujsk
GS 1925369 =	20 cont.	1795 Bobrujsk
GS 1925370 =	20 cont. - 21	1795 Bobrujsk
GS 1925371 =	21 cont. - 22	1795 Bobrujsk
GS 1925372 =	22 cont.	1795 Bobrujsk
GS 1925373 =	22 cont. - 23	1795 Bobrujsk
GS 1925374 =	23 cont.	1795 Bobrujsk
GS 1925375 =	23 cont. - 24	1795 Bobrujsk
GS 1925376 =	24 cont.	1795 Bobrujsk
GS 1925377 =	25	1795 Bobrujsk
GS 1925378 =	25 cont. - 26	1795 Bobrujsk and Borisov
GS 1925379 =	26 cont. - 27	1795 Borisov
GS 1925380 =	27 cont., 30	1795 Borisov and Igumen
GS 1925381 =	30 cont.	1795 Igumen
GS 1925382 =	30 cont. - 33	1795 Igumen
GS 1925383 =	33 cont. - 34	1795 Igumen
GS 1925384 =	34 cont.	1795 Igumen
GS 1925385 =	34 cont. - 37	1795 Igumen
GS 1925386 =	37 cont. - 38	1795 Igumen
GS 1925387 =	38 cont. - 39	1795 Igumen
GS 1925388 =	39 cont.	1795 Igumen
GS 1925389 =	39 cont. - 41	1795 Igumen
GS 1925390 =	41 cont.	1795 Igumen
GS 1925391 =	41 cont. - 42	1795 Igumen
GS 1925392 =	42 cont.	1795 Igumen
GS 1925393 =	42 cont. - 44	1795 Igumen
GS 1925394 =	44 cont. - 45	1795 Igumen
GS 1925395 =	45 cont. - 46	1795 Igumen
GS 1925396 =	46 cont. - 47	1795 Igumen and Mozyr
GS 1925397 =	47 cont. - 48	1795 Mozyr
GS 1925398 =	48 cont.	1795 Mozyr
GS 1925399 =	48 cont. - 50	1795 Mozyr and Davidgorod
GS 1925400 =	50 cont. - 51	1795 Davidgorod
GS 1925401 =	51 cont. - 53	1795 Davidgorod and Mozyr
GS 1925402 =	53 cont. - 54	1795 Mozyr
GS 1925403 =	54 cont.	1795 Mozyr
GS 1925404 =	54 cont.	1795 Mozyr
GS 1925405 =	54 cont. - 55	1795 Mozyr and Davidgorod
GS 1925406 =	55 cont.	1795 Davidgorod
GS 1925407 =	55 cont. - 56	1795 Davidgorod and Mozyr
GS 1925408 =	56 cont.	1795 Mozyr
GS 1925409 =	56 cont. - 57	1795 Mozyr and Davidgorod
GS 1925410 =	57 cont.	1795 Davidgorod
GS 1925411 =	57 cont.	1795 Davidgorod
GS 1925412 =	57 cont., 59	1795 Davidgorod
GS 1925413 =	59 cont., 63	1795 Davidgorod and 1811 Mozyr
GS 1925414 =	63 cont.	1811 Mozyr
GS 1925415 =	63 cont., 64, 66	1811 and 1816 Mozyr
GS 1925416 =	66 cont., 71	1816 Mozyr and Pinsk
GS 1925180 =	71 cont., 75	1816 Pinsk and Igumen
GS 1925181 =	75 cont.	1816 Igumen
GS 2008262 =	75 cont. - 80	1816 Igumen
GS 2008263 =	80 cont. - 82	1816 Igumen and Borisov
GS 2008264 =	82 cont.	1816 Borisov
GS 2008265 =	82 cont.	1816 Borisov
GS 2008266 =	82 cont.	1816 Borisov
GS 2008267 =	82 cont., 88, 89	1816 Borisov
GS 2008268 =	89 cont, 91	1816 Borisov and Bobrjusk
GS 2008269 =	91 cont.	1816 Bobrujsk
GS 2008270 =	91 cont., 96	1816 Bobrujsk and Minsk
GS 2008271 =	96 cont., 106	1816 Minsk
GS 2008272 =	106 cont.	1816 Minsk
GS 2008273 =	106 cont., 108	1816 Minsk
GS 2008274 =	108 cont., 110	1816 Minsk
GS 2008275 =	110 cont.	1816 Minsk
GS 2008276 =	110 cont., 112	1816 Minsk
GS 2008277 =	112 cont., 115	1816 Minsk
GS 2008278 =	115 cont., 117	1816 and 1842 Minsk
GS 2008279 =	117 cont.,	1842 Minsk
GS 2008280 =	117 cont., 125, 136	1842 Minsk
	125	1842 Igumen
	136	1844 Igumen
GS 2008281 =	136 cont.	1844 Igumen
	145, 147	1795 Novogrudok
GS 2008282 =	147 cont., 148	1795 Novogrudok
	155, 164	1818 Novogrudok
	164	1795 Nesvizh
GS 2008283 =	164 cont. - 165	1795 Nesvizh and Slutsk
GS 2008284 =	165 cont.	1795 Slutsk
GS 2008285 =	165 cont.	1795 Slutsk
GS 2008286 =	165 cont., 168	1795 Slutsk
GS 2008287 =	168 cont.	1795 Slutsk
GS 2008300 =	168 cont.	1795 Slutsk
GS 2008301 =	168 cont. - 169	1795 Slutsk
GS 2008302 =	169 cont.	1795 Slutsk
GS 2008303 =	169 cont., 171	1795 Slutsk and Postavy
GS 2008304 =	171 cont.	1795 Postavy
GS 2008305 =	173	1795 Minsk
GS 2008306 =	173 cont. - 174	1795 Slutsk and Mozyr
GS 2008307 =	174 cont.	1795 Slutsk and Mozyr
GS 2008308 =	174 cont.	1795 Slutsk and Mozyr
	175	1795 Vilejka
GS 2008315 =	175 cont.	1795 Vilejka
GS 2008316 =	175 cont., 177	1795 Vilejka and Minsk
GS 2008317 =	177 cont. - 178	1795 Minsk and Igumen
GS 2008318 =	178 cont.	1795 Igumen
GS 2008319 =	178 cont. - 179	1795 Igumen and Davidgorod
GS 2008320 =	179 cont., 181-182	1795 Davidgorod, Mazyr and Slutsk
GS 2008321 =	182 cont.	1795 Slutsk
	184, 186	1806 Novogrudok
GS 2008322 =	195	1811 Minsk and Kojdanova
GS 2008323 =	195 cont.	1811 Minsk and Kojdanova

GS 2008324 =	195 cont.	1811 Minsk and Kojdanova
	197	1806 Bobrujsk
GS 2008325 =	197 cont.	1806 Bobrujsk
GS 2008326 =	197 cont.	1806 Bobrujsk
	201	1811 Borisov
GS 2008327 =	201 cont.	1811 Borisov
GS 2008328 =	201 cont., 205-206	1811 Borisov
GS 2008329 =	206 cont., 208-20	1811 Borisov and Igumen
GS 2008330 =	209 cont., 211	1811 Igumen
GS 2010467 =	211 cont.- 212	1811 Igumen
GS 2010468 =	212 cont.	1811 Igumen
	220	1811 Slutsk and Borisov
GS 2010469 =	220 cont.	1811 Slutsk and Borisov
	221	1816 Rechitsa and Bobrujsk
	233	1816 Novogrudok
GS 2010470 =	233 cont., 234	1816 Novogrudok
GS 2008471 =	234 cont.	1816 Novogrudok
	236	1816 Slutsk
	249	1811 Pinsk
GS 2008472 =	249 cont., 255, 263	1811 Pinsk and Novogrudok
GS 2010473 =	263 cont.	1811 Novogrudok
	268	1811 Pinsk and Borisov

THE WORLD FAMILY TREE PROJECT: HELPING YOU FIND YOUR ANCESTORS

by Gina Han

The World Family Tree Project is an ongoing effort by Föderbund Software to collect and compile family trees from family history enthusiasts all over the world. As trees are collected, additional CDs will be produced with the new information. The more trees available for searching, the higher the chances that you will find a match and be able to add to your own tree.

- You can share a tree of any size, even if it's not yet complete
- Preserve your family history for future generations
- Help distant relatives with their family history research
- Join 26,000 other families who've already participated

If you would like to contribute to the World Family Tree Project, contact Föderbund Software at (510) 794-6850 or visit the **www.familytreemaker.com** web site.

The World Family Tree Project began over a year ago when Föderbund invited Family Tree Maker customers to submit their family trees to be placed on CD-ROM. The first three World Family Tree CDs have already helped many customers find information about their ancestors. In addition, customers who have found matches in the World Family Tree CDs have used the World family Tree Submitter Information Service to find out who contributed the tree with matching names. By writing a letter tot he submitter, many customers have talked with the submitters about their common ancestors, learned additional details about their family tree, and have helped each other correcting mistakes in their information. Some have even scheduled family reunions to meet these distant cousins and other relatives for the first time.

Having access to entire family trees differs from traditional research, since finding the name of just one ancestor could uncover an entire branch of your family tree. Given specific names, dates, and locations, you only need to even that the information is accurate, rather than doing painstaking research to uncover each detail on your own. Submit your family tree today!

MISCELLANEOUS POLISH ITEMS

by Stanley Brescoll, Jr.

The book *Polish Roots (Korzenie Polskie)*, by Rosemary A. Chorzempa, has been mentioned before in the *FEEFHS Newsletter*, but it deserves to be emphasized again. It is designed to provide the American researcher with enough information to succeed in Polish genealogical research. The author is a national director of the Polish Genealogical Society of America. The book throws cold water on the myth that successful Polish genealogical research is beyond the powers of ordinary people. In addition to discussing standard records such as census and naturalization records, ships' passenger lists, vital records, records of fraternal societies, newspapers, church records, and military records, she also provides a breakdown of libraries and archives with Polish genealogical materials and a comprehensive list of Polish genealogical societies. But the primary focus of the book is on research in Poland, showing how to find and use church and civil records, how and where to located research centers, libraries, and archives, how to make sense of Polish names, and how to deal with the Polish language -- as well as German, Russian, Latin, and Ukrainian. The 262-page book is available from Genealogical Publishing Co., Inc., 1001 N. Calvert St., Baltimore, MD 21202-3897, for $17.95 plus $3.00 postage and handling for the first copy, $1.00 for additional copies (Maryland residents add 5 % sales tax, Michigan residents 4 %). There is a

toll-free number for credit-card orders only: (800) 296-6687.

The series *The Atlantic Bridge to Germany*, by FEEFHS founder Charles M. Hall, is well known to German researchers, but one of the most recent volumes, Vol. VIII "PRUSSIA," is also important for Polish research. It covers the areas of Brandenburg, East Prussia, West Prussia, Pomerania, and Posen, much of which is now or 5has been part of Poland. It covers the history geography, and records of the whole political entity which was called "Prussia" prior to 1918. Order from Monda Genealoga Ligo (World Genealogy League), P.O. Box 21346, Salt Lake City, UT 84121, at $25.00 a copy plus $3.00 postage and handling for the first book, $1.00 each for additional copies.

Poland: 1000 Years of History & Culture is a four-part video series consisting of I: "Piast Poland" (earliest origins to 1370), 23 minutes; II: "Jagiellonian Poland" (1386-1572), 21 minutes; III: "The Gentry Commonwealth" (1573-1795), 42 minutes; IV: "Romantic and Modern Poland" (1796-195), 37 minutes. It has been created from the combined collections of over 50 Polish museums and archives to tell the story of Poland's history. It was produced by Roger Conant Presentations with support from the National Endowment for the Humanities, the Pennsylvania Humanities Council, the Alfred Jurzykowski and Koscziuszko Foundations, and the Pittsburgh Central Council of Polish Organizations. It received a special award from the Polish American History Association. There is a textbook to accompany the series. For ordering information and prices for various formats, contact: Roger Conant Presentations, 7B Brook Hill Lane, Rochester, NY 14625.

The newspaper *Polish American Journal* is an English-language monthly dedicated to the preservation and continuance of Polish culture in the United States. It is offering three free issues to people wanting to learn more about their Polish heritage. Order from: *Polish-American Journal*, 1275 Harlem Rd., Buffalo, NY 14206, tel. (716) 893-5771, fax (716) 893-5783, e-mail POLAMJOURN@AOL.COM.

Clean Your Attic and Aid a Pole: You can rid yourself of the unwanted old schoolbooks, paperbacks, magazines and other English-language materials cluttering up your attic or basement and do a good deed at the same time. A great many Polish children, teenagers, and young adults these days are studying English, which is the most popular foreign language in Poland. English books and magazines are sometimes hard to find or extremely expensive. Simple send them to someone in Poland who will regard your unneeded clutter as precious English reading matter. The following is a list of deserving recipients:

Anna Szczypek, ul. Legionow 99/3, 81-472 Gdynia, Poland
Szkola Podstawowa, ul. Szkolna, 73-231 Krzecin, Poland
Agnieszka Bielska, ul. J. Porazinskeij 2D/1, 81-593 Gdynia, Poland
Zespol Szkol Ogolnoksztalczcych Nr. 3, ul. Powstancow Slaskich 2, 41-902 Bytom, Poland;
Bogna Pryl, ul. 1 Armii WP 33E/1, 84-300 Lebork, Poland.

FEEFHS WEB SITE STATUS REPORT

By John D. Movius
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FEEFHS Web Site Status: The original decision to place FEEFHS on the World Wide Web was made on Earth Day at the University of California, Davis on 13 May, 1995. By 20 May 1995 with a little help from some of our new friends, the first posting of our old 2-sided legal-size single-sheet flyer (17K size) occurred – our first, modest HomePage.

At the time ours was the first HomePage on the Internet's WWW (World Wide Web) by any genealogy federation in the world. It was chosen a "selected web site" by AOL Genealogy Forum (a FEEFHS member organization) in June, only a month later.
By last January all the HomePages had been built for member organizations and we started to add surname databases. We now have about eighteen of them. We have coined to term "web-bases" for these surname finding aids, and I note the New York Times has picked up the new term and will be using it too.

Awareness: Our web site is an important reason for our continued membership growth. It also has generated widespread awareness of our existence throughout the world of genealogy - an important aspect for our long term ability to serve both our members and the world-wide genealogy community as it relates to Central and East European genealogy.

Free HomePage Offer: with the $20.00 membership for societies, organizations and professional members was initiated with our first HomePage and continues for 1996. It is a major reason that some state and regional organizations like the *California State Genealogical Alliance* and the *Genealogical and Historical Council of the Sacramento Valley* have recently joined. Where else can you get a free Homepage for a year with a US$20.00 membership?

Our Web Site Size as of 21 May 1996: The FEEFHS Web Site now represents over 1,368 files and 33.6 Megs of member HomePages, Journal articles, a growing Reference Library works and 18 large surname databases.

Since 24 Megs is text (all but the Map Room), it represents the equivalent of almost 10,000 pages of information if someone ever tried to print it out. That is certainly more that most homePages you find on the web.

The good thing about it is our doors never close -- it is available to anyone anywhere in the world on a 24 hours a day, seven days a week basis. FEEFHS has built a major destination web site, not just a pit stop full of hypertext "pointers" to other home pages on the information superhighway.

Map Room, http://feefhs.org/maps/mapi.html: A 9.5 Meg map room of 50 maps (mainly from 1882) covers all of the geographic land mass from the French/Benelux border of Germany to the Russian Far East's Pacific and from Finland to Greece. Because of the existence of "a letter from SIBERIA" and the probability of additional HomePages from Siberia and the Russian Far East, we have added a full set of maps of Asian Russia.

The railroads, mountain ranges and town names in English are special features. They have prompted others to say it is the best set of genealogy maps of Europe and Siberia on the Internet today.

Search Engines on the Internet: The only way to really find something on the WWW is to use a search engine that indexes selected site on the web. While the best known one is Yahoo!, it does not do nearly as good a job in indexing genealogy sites as others such as AltaVista and Lycos. FEEFHS periodically tests all the search engines and ranks them. A hypertext list of the top ten is available from the *FEEFHS FrontPage WebLetter* or by opening **http://feefhs.org/sesearch.html**.

At the moment, AltaVista, Excite and Lycos are my favorites for genealogy searches. To use a search engine efficiently in genealogy, I have found it is wise to start with "genealogy", them the country or subject, in that order. It should remembered that search engines only visit a site like ours perhaps once a month and some not even that often if at all.

FEEFHS Web Site's Own Search Engine Index: Several months ago at a DCN web team meeting I discovered a new DCN developed search engine could be installed to fully index our entire web site. It was installed immediately, and now takes about 2 Megs of server space to store the 80,000 indexes of every surname, place name, society name etc. on our entire 33 Meg web site. Since it only takes about 10 minutes to run, it is re-indexed every time a new file is added.

While it can be bookmarked at
http://feefhs.org/feefhsei.html,
It is on the middle of the first screen you see in visiting the FEEFHS "HomePage". So there are two differences between the FEEFHS Search Engine and the more powerful ones like AltaVista: While our search engine only indexes our own site of 33+ Megs, we index all our 1,368+ files fully and as frequently as is needed.

By contrast, type FEEFHS into AltaVista and you only get "about 400" of our 1,368 citations, and some will be as much as a month old. We are one of only two genealogy sites we know of with our own search engine full text index of our entire site.

Indexes still available: Before the advent of our search engine, our clients would browse through our web site using our various Indexes. These indexes are still available and very useful to get an overview of a region or ethnic, religious of national group.
The three major ones are the Master IndexPage, **http://feefhs.org/masteri.html**, the Ethnic Index, **http://feefhs.org/ethnic.html**, and the Location Index, **http://location.html**. They offer a better way to understand how the web site is organized.

Cross-Indexes: We will continue to gradually expand our cross-indexes as time permits. They are an excellent way to find pages related to a given subject -- be it Slovak, Slovenian, Slavonian, Microfilm status, surname databases or whatever.

Some Indexes are not as up to date as we would like. So if you suspect more is available, type the subject name for the cross-Index you want into the FEEFHS Search Engine and you will probably find much more listed there.

Microfilming Status, http://feefhs.org/fij-tom3.html: An example of a subject cross-index is this one. FEEFHS may be the only source on the web for status of Central and East European microfilming by the GSU of Salt Lake City. Our Microfilm Cross-Index now covers five articles. The most recent addition is an updated version of the Thomas K. Edlund dinner address to our Cleveland convention last August 4th.

An example of more detailed reporting that is cross-indexed here are the revision lists (polltax = census) of parts of Belarus in the 18th and early 19th centuries. They were filmed at the Archiv in Minsk and only recently made available for use via a loan to your FHC. This list, appearing elsewhere in this issue, includes the specific FHL microfilm call numbers associated with a given revision list for a given place in Belarus.

Web Site Activity: In April our web site received about 75,000 hits and sent over 1.5+ gigabytes of pages to clients in over 70 countries on six continents worldwide. They span from Japan, Korea, Russia, the Baltics and South Africa to every European country, Australia, New Zealand, Brazil and Chile and even from the Vatican.

The Saturday before Easter we received over 7,400 hits from over 60 countries of the world, an unprecedented level of activity for a single day, even for us. It is growing at over 25% a month, tracking the explosive growth of the World Wide Web itself. Our web site is thought to be the second most widely used genealogy web site in the world on the net.

E-mail Address Book: We have an on-line addresss book, but most people do not known how to find it. It is not linked to any other file. But it is indexed by our own FEEFHS search engine. To be sure it cannot be found by any monthly web search engine like AltaVista or Excete or Net Locator (so as to avoid being "spammed" by commercial sites), I change its URL frequently. This is often done weekly, and right after I notice a web search engine has dropped in to index our site.

The "FEEFHHS eMail Addressbook" is two alphabetical listings: by organization and by personal names. This title has not changed in some time. These are the keywords for you to type into our FEEFHS search engine to find it. It currently prints out at about 9 pages. I suggest you make a copy for yourself or download a copy to your hard drive or a diskette every few months.

Please be sure to let me know if or when you change e-mail and/or web addresses yourself. If anyone wishes to have their address removed from this address book or from your HoomePage listing at any time, please advise me.

Thank you for your continued interest in FEEFHS and our Web Site.

John D. Movius
President

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FEEFHS Web Site:	http://feefhs.org

GERMAN TELEPHONE DIRECTORY ON CD-ROM

by John D. Movius and
Henning Schroeder

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FEEFHS member Henning Schroeder of Germany has made arrangements for FEEFHS to offer sale the collection of Germany telephone directors compiled by the Tele-Info company. It comes on a CD-ROM, which is compatible with Windows 3.x and Windows 95. It is contains information as of February 1996, on about 34 million telephone subscribers and 1 million fax numbers. It can be ordered from FEEFHS treasure Miriam Hall-Hansen at $30.00.

The system is easy to install and use for people who know German, but knowledge of German is not absolutely necessary, if you have a little help. A translation of the instruction booklet that comes with the disk is available free of charge from John C. Alleman, but the following information compiled by Mr. Schroeder may be even more

helpful:

How to use Tele-Info

System requirements:
Tele-Info runs under Windows 3.x and under Windows95. There is no DOS version. Currently there is no Mac version. You need
at least a 386-class PC with 8 Mb of RAM, VGA graphics, and 20 Mb free disk space on your hard drive.

Getting started -- To install:
Put the CD in your CD-ROM drive.
Start Windows
Choose "File" from the menu.
Click on "Run".
Type "D:setup" (or replace D: by the designation of your CD-ROM drive).
The install program will start, and you will have to answer a few questions. Unless you are familiar with installing other Windows programs, we recommend that you answer all questions with "yes," and that you let the program install within the suggested paths.

Working with Tele-Info:
Four Screens: There are four main screens you can use. Usually the first one listed will be open when you start the program the first time. (After one installation we have also found another main page being open, though),

The four screens are:
1. alphabetized by surnames
2. alphabetized by town names
3. arranged by (telephone) area codes
4. arranged by postal codes

Each of these four main screens are represented by an individual icon. They are the second through the fifth icons from the left.

Using a Screen: When you open one of these main screens, you can already type in the last name of a person. The program should then show you all of these people by that surname; either all of them, within one specific town, within one area code, or within one postal code area -- depending on what type of main screen you have chosen.

Searching: The best way, however, is to do a search. Click on the hourglass icon, which is the first icon from the left. It will open a function window on top of the main screen, where you can fill in either a surname, first name, a business name, or on other lines a street name, a town name, or even a telephone number. You can also do a wild card search, i.e. replacing several letters within a term by a "?". When you start this search, the result will be a "selected" main screen, which will only show the result of your search option, and no other names The total number of your "findings" will be shown on the (grey) status line.

How to export: This is a little bit more complicated. The way you can do it is very much restricted due to German privacy laws. (You might have heard about the German Telekom suing one of the competitors of Tele-Info, the firm which produces the "D-Info" product). To
export (copy), you first have to choose either main screen #2, #3, or #4. The export cannot be done from the main screen where the
surnames have been alphabetized. It also cannot be done from the result screen of the wild card search (using the hourglass icon).

When using main screens 2, 3, or 4, you first have to do a "filter search", and for that you will have to use the third through fifth icons from the right. This means, you first have to pre-define either the town, the postal-code, or the area code, then filter the type of information you are looking for in these areas. Only then you can export these filter findings to your printer.

For exporting, you can either click on the printer icon, or you click on "Datei" in the menu, and then choose "drucken".

Good luck!

Contact John Alleman for if you encounter any problems. (See inside front cover for addresses. Telephone: (801) 359-7811.)

CZECH & SLOVAK AMERICAN GENEALOGY SOCIETY OF ILLINOIS (CSAGSI)

by Joseph Hartzel

The Czech & Slovak American Genealogy Society of Illinois (CSAGSI) was established on March 9, 1996. CSAGSI was formed because dedicated people with roots in Bohemia, Moravia, Slovakia, Silesia, or Ruthenia felt a

need to develop, preserve, and share genealogical, historical, and cultural knowledge of our ancestors.

All of the members of the Czech & Slovak American Genealogy Society of Illinois are committed to establishing an informative and active society. Many of the officers and directors of the CSAGSI played a large part in bringing to Chicago this past October the highly regarded 5th annual Czechoslovak Genealogy / Cultural Conference in Countryside, Illinois. The 5-day Genealogy / Cultural Conference was attended by over 500 people. One of the premiere attractions of the conference was the parade o folk costumes, where an estimated 650+ people attended.

Our new society is dedicated to bringing together people who have an interest in genealogy, history, and culture in Chicago, Illinois, North America, and Europe. CSAGSI has meetings that feature a topic dealing with an aspect of our ethnic genealogical research or related heritage and culture. CSAGSI also has a bulletin called *KORENY (Roots)*, featuring: helpful articles on researching, free research queries, sharing of resource information, notice of upcoming meetings, lectures, classes, local and national events, profiles of notable figures in our ethnic history, and also historical and cultural articles. CSAGSI will diligently keep and maintain a computerized cross-indexed database of surname information and research-project data. This database will be an ongoing endeavor, one that will encompass not only names and villages, but churches, cemeteries, and ancestral organizations. We are focused in the pursuit of collecting, preserving, and publishing genealogical and historical materials of our ancestors. Our purpose is to provide a forum for sharing ideas, experiences, and research, and to stimulate interest int he history and culture of our ancestors. CSAGSI also has a HomePage that can be reached at **http://members.aol.com/shrismik/scagsi/csagsi.htm.** CSAGSI's HomePage has very interesting Czech, Moravian, Slovak, Silesian, and Ruthenian information and links, but SCAGSI also strives and is proud of the HomePage's Chicago and Illinois information.

CSAGSI's officers are: Joseph Hartzel, President; Charles Vik, Vice President; Paul Valasek, Treasurer; and Dolores Duy, Secretary. CSAGSI's directors are Richard Hartzel, Robert Baumruk, Evelyn Fergie, Chris Miksanek, and George Rokos.

EAST EUROPEAN GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY INC.

by Mavis Menzies

On April 3, 1996, the East European Branch of the Manitoba Genealogical Society Inc. passed motions to transfer its activities and assets (including publication of the *East European Genealogist*) to a newly incorporated independent non-profit society by the name of the **East European Genealogical Society Inc**. For reasons which are too complex to describe here, this transition will take place over the next several months. At the present time, the East European Branch is still in existence, but the only activities of the EEB are the regular monthly meetings in Winnipeg. The meetings will also become an activity of the new society, starting in the fall of this year after our summer break.

The reasons for these actions are the result of a motion passed by the Manitoba Genealogical Society council on March 9, 1996, which very clearly indicated that in no way would any new MGS membership categories for branch members be instituted (some lesser fee for lesser services). Furthermore, the MGS motion indicated that the provisions in their constitution which state that all "Branch" members must be full members of MGS would be enforced. The EEB council considered this development together with the decisive result of a question in the recent East European Branch member survey, which indicated that 80 percent of the respondents did not feel that membership in the MGS should be necessary for membership in the EEB. This comes at a time when our membership is still in rapid growth and the majority of our members are now from other parts of Canada and the USA. Recent membership have also been received from continental European countries and elsewhere.

The **East European Genealogical Society** desires to maintain the same good relationship with other organizations that the East European Branch had in the past. Individual members will not see any significant difference in activities or services provided. The mailing address will remain the same, P.O. Box 2536, Winnipeg, MG, Canada, R3C 4A7, but correspondence should be addressed to the new society name. Membership fees for the current year (1996) remain at $12.00 (Canadian funds for Canadian members and US funds for others). All checks and money orders should be made payable to the **East European Genealogical Society**.

Membership in the MGS will no longer be required for

membership in the **East European Genealogical Society Inc.** However, we would like to encourage those with an interest in Manitoba genealogy to hold MGS membership and to take advantage of the tremendous wealth of resources which the MGS has to offer for Manitoba research.

Here is a list of the Executive Council. Note that it is nearly identical to that of the EEB.
President: Mavis Menzies
Vice President: Chris Radons
Recording Secretary: Clarence Spelchak
Treasurer: Russell Turyk
Past President: Les Recksiedler
Correspondence/Research Chair: Chris Radons
FEEFHS Representative: Brian Lenius
Library Chair: Bea Magura
Membership Chair: Elaine Taylor Turchyn
Program Chair: Denise Kolesar
Phoning Chair: Rita Mymko
Publications Chair: Brian Lenius

SELECTED ITEMS FROM RECENT ISSUES OF THE *FEEFHS FRONTPAGE WEBLETTER*

by John D. Movius

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A major feature of the FEEFHS Web Site is the ***FEEFHS FrontPage WebLetter.*** It is on the FEEFHS HomePage **http://feefhs.org** and is brief -- usually no more than three printed pages. Here are some of the short items of interest to various members:

"Net Locator" - a hot new Search Engine for Genealogy
Bob Madler of the Banat e-Mail list genealogy group **http://feefhs.org/frgbanat.html** put us onto a new meta-search engine recently. It has access to 28 other search engines for finding stuff on the web. See our latest survey of the "Top 10 search engines to go for genealogy." It also names two "also-rans" and 16 web search engines and meta search engines to avoid when seriously seeking genealogy stuff on the web -- see **http://feefhs.org/sesearch.html".**

The top web search engine for genealogy is still AltaVista, with "about 400 hits" for FEEFHS (which has 1,368 files). We see it stop by our site every month. (Please remember, our own FEEFHS Web Site search engine indexes all files in our directories -- currently 1,368 -- every day or so as new stuff is added. Our FEEFHS search engine index is now 2.8 Megs in size to accommodate the 80,000+ indexes waiting for you to request them.

***The San Francisco Call* (newspaper) Web-base** covering all 1875 and 1876 births, marriages and deaths), as compiled by Jim W. Faulkinbury C.G.R.S. of Sacramento is up and in final form on this web site at **fdb2/sfcall0.html** (1877 will be posted before you receive this issue of the printed newsletter).

This will eventually span an important period of no civil records (1875 - June 1905) for the city and county of San Francisco, which had about 52% foreign born residents then -- many of them from Central and eastern Europe. This extraction fills in a gap of civil records lost in the great earthquake of 1906.

San Francisco was the New York of the west for immigration last century and a high proportion of Central and East Europeans lived in the city. It takes Jim about 80 hours to extract one year worth of vitals (about 8,000 records). So we expect this project to produce a year's worth of newly extracted vitals about every month or so (the year 1877 has just been posted) from now until mid-1999 (for the year 1905).

The estimated size of this project, when completed, will be about 240,000 vital record extractions, according to Faulkenberry. What a beautiful gift to San Francisco area record searchers of every ethnic religious and national group. A bonus it the fact that full naturalization detail is available from the copyright owner of this list.

SIBERIA and Asian Russia: Last March we posted the first of a series of "A Letter from SIBERIA" at **lfs/frg-lfs.html** for Bishop Joseph Werth, Roman Catholic bishop of Siberia and the Russian Far East. This single legal sized sheet is published every month or two by Father Blaine Burkey of Hays, Kansas. We are fortunate to have Larry Jensen of Utica, New York, to assist us in coding the pages.

FEEFHS is doing this because the Bishop Werth's Diocese headquarters in Novosibirsk communicates with its distant parishes (Vladivostok to Chelyabinsk) and his 50 priests and 50 others (nuns and lay people) by e-mail. We feel that over time we will be able to establish an e-mail query

system to and from SIBERIA, and progress is being made in that direction.

Such a query system will aid not only German-Russian, Lithuanian, Polish and Ukrainian record searchers elsewhere. It will bring hope to these masses of people that distant cousins in America and Canada care about them. One of the sisters doing genealogy in Siberia is Sister Lucy Ann.

Arson at Chelyabinsk - Sister Lucy Ann's Messages: Late in Easter week we received a Good Friday and Easter greetings at **http://feefhs.org/lfs/arson.html** from Father Blaine Burkey (FEEFHS representative and editor of "*A Letter from SIBERIA*" at **http://feefhs.org/lfs/frg-lfs.html**, who relayed the hard news story of the arson at the recently built Roman Catholic church in Chelyabinsk, Siberia on 3 April.

Father Burkey then contacted four Catholic web sites and one Catholic list server, advising them that FEEFHS was reporting this story on our web site. These moving messages contributed to a 7,345 hit day on Easter Saturday. That day was an all-time record number of hits for the FEEFHS Web Site.

We sent an e-Mail message to Sister Lucy Ann Wasinger, C.S.A., (an American nun from Kansas living in Chelyabinsk) about this and listed the 36 counties that had read her stirring letters.
She has responded with a five more beautifully written messages, including a sixth letter from Chelyabinsk - see **http://feefhs.org/lfs/arson-l6.html**. To locate Chelyabinsk on a Siberian map, see the Outline Map of the Apostolic Administration of Asian Russia (Catholic Bishopric of Siberia and the Russian Far East) prepared by Father Burkey, O.F.M.Cap., at **http://feefhs.org/lfs/csiberia.jpg**

Milan Sismis of Martin, Czech Republic, at the FEEFHS Convention. He is the latest speaker to confirm his attendance at the 1996 FEEFHS International Convention in Minneapolis on June 8-11, 1996 -- see **http://feefhs.org/conf/96mpls.html**. He will speak twice on Slovak genealogy, including a talk on "Slovak names, what they can tell a family historian." Registrants for our convention to date are coming from California, Colorado, Connecticut, District of Columbia, Iowa, Minnesota, New Jersey, New York, Ohio and Wisconsin.

Deutschen von Iowa is now in final form on the web. This book was published in 1900 and the title page and a typical page scanned from this book are now posted. The extractions are by Jim Faulkinbury, C.G.R.S. His **http://feefhs.org/fdb1/jf-iager/jf-iager.html** introduction and an index explain it and how to navigate through it, with hot links to the **http://feefhs.org/fdb1/jf-iager/iager-az.html** Deutschen von Iowa "Web-base" itself, the **http://feefhs.org/fdb1/jf-iager/iager-90.html** oldest Germans in Iowa (based on the 1895 census) and **http://feefhs.org/fdb1/jf-iager/iager-ua.html** German Officers in the Union Army (circa 1861-1865).

Any *Ahnenstammkartei* Success Stories Out There?? Thomas K. Edlund, Senior Librarian for Slavic Bibliographies at the Family History Library, requests more examples for his special lecture on the Ahnenstammkartei **http://feefhs.org/ahnstamm.html** at the 1996 FEEFHS Convention in Minneapolis this June 9-11. The *FEEFHS FrontPage WebLetter* has been asked to announce his interest in collecting a few more examples for the lecture. Please send your experiences to our e-mail address **feefhs@feefhs.org** or see me or Tom at the Minneapolis convention.

Foreign-Born Voters of California in 1872: This is a 61,691 surname web database. It is This is based on extractions from the 1872 "*Great Register of California*" of all counties of California. All files are now posted in final text form. A sample page has been scanned to show what a Great Register page looks like **http://feefhs.org/fbvca/reg-pg61.jpg**. It is a 610K JPEG scan.

Jim Faulkinbury, C.G.R.S. (a FEEFHS Professional member) has made available to us his extractions of Foreign-Born Voters of California Voters in 1872 as a finding aid -- see **http://feefhs.org/fbvca/fbvcagri.html**. This database includes surname and given name, age in year of registration, country or place of birth and a record number.

Over 70% of the listings also include full naturalization detail. In addition to many Central and East Europeans, there are persons from nearly every country in the world listed here. The record number permits additional information to be provided by Jim -- see **http://fbvca/grquery.html**.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

by John D. Movius

1996 Dues are Overdue: Dear FEEFHS Societies, Organizations and individual members: With this issue we are missing some of last years members in 1996! Our new slate of leaders took office last January. It has already been an exciting and eventful year of opportunities and challenges.

Growth Problems: With our explosive growth -- doubling in size for each of the last three years -- our administrative efforts from volunteer unpaid officers in Salt Lake City and elsewhere have been sorely pressed to stay current. Renewal notices, sent in early January, are now being issued again -- so please "re-up" in FEEFHS now.

Advantages of FEEFHS Membership: We encourage all societies, organizations, professionals and serious genealogists to join FEEFHS in 1996. This not only benefits you with increasing referrals, our quarterly *FEEFHS Newsletter* with cutting edge articles, a free HomePage on the web (for organizations and professionals), a listing in the 1996 printed *FEEFHS Resource Guide*, due to be mailed in July, and other membership services.

Growth in New Member Organizations Continues: FEEFHS continues to grow in size and services it provides member societies and individual members. During 1995 we again doubled in size for the third year to about 120 societies and organizations. This rapid growth shows every sign of continuing in 1996. We now offer one stop referral services to 135 member societies and organizations within 25 states, the five westernmost provinces of Canada and 12 other countries on four continents.

FEEHS Publications Available: Following is a list of publications that can be ordered from FEEFHS at P.O. Box 510898, Salt Lake City, UT 84151-0898:

Newsletter reprint, Vol. 1 with index (1992-3): $6 in U.S. and Canada, $8 overseas

Newsletter reprint, Vol. 2 with index (1994): $6 in U.S. and Canada, $8 overseas

Newsletter reprint, Vol. 3 with index (1995): $10 in U.S. and Canada, $12 overseas

Individual issues of *Newsletter* III.1, III.3, III.4, IV.1: $4 in U.S. and Canada, $5 overseas

German telephone CD-ROM (February 1996), $30 in U.S. and Canada, $35 overseas

New York Times Article to Feature FEEFHS: At the present growth rate of our Web Site, **http://feefhs.org**, we hope to become the largest and the most active non-commercial genealogy web site in the world. This might occur in part because of a major article on "Genealogy on the Internet" scheduled to appear soon in the *New York Times*.

According to Jennifer Weitzman, the reporter who wrote it, it will appear in the Home Section on page C2. It is said that FEEFHS and several examples of genealogy success stories using the Internet will be mentioned. They were culled from many of our FEEFHS member organizations who have responded to her e-mail request starting last February. Please watch for it.

The 1996 Minneapolis Convention: One of the few times we all have to gather together comes at the annual International Convention. But it primarily is a time for sharing and learning more about many facets of Central and East European genealogy. This year's program is especially rich in significant learning experiences and merits your serious consideration. I hope to meet many of you at The Thunderbird Hotel in Bloomington, Minnesota, June 8th through 12th.

Thank you for your continued interest in FEEFHS.

John D. Movius
President

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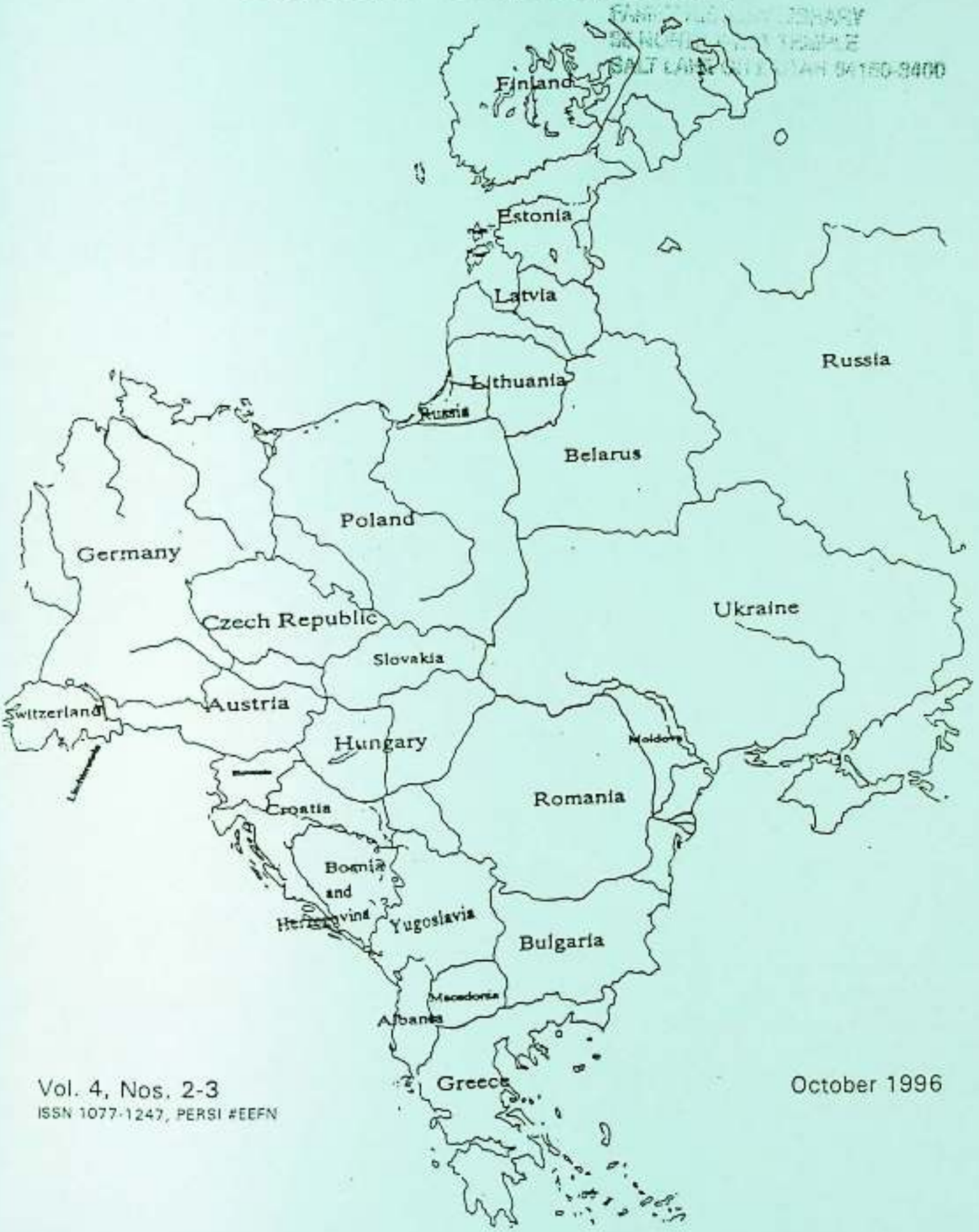
FEEFHS

Newsletter of the Federation of
East European Family History Societies



Vol. 4, Nos. 2-3
ISSN 1077-1247, PERSI #EEFN

October 1996

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 now 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 "Iron 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, Alberta, 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 LDS 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 join. 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@wheel.dcn.davis.ca.us
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 JCAllemen@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

FEEFHS

Newsletter of the Federation of
East European Family History Societies

Vol 4, Nos. 2-3 October 1996
ISSN 1077-1247, PERSI #EEFN, © 1996 FEEFHS

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 president. See page 55 for more details.

Double issue of *FEEFS Newsletter*: It 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: The Fourth annual International Convention of FEEFHS will be held on September 27-29, 1997 (Saturday morning through Monday evening) at Salt Lake City, Utah. The convention site is the Best Western Salt Lake Plaza (former Howard Johnson's Hotel) at 122 West South Temple. It 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. It 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. O. Box 510898, Salt Lake City, Utah 84151-0898.

1996 *FEEFHS Resource Guide*: The 1996 *FEEFHS Resource Guide* is about to go to press. Our first *Resource Guide* of 7 pages was printed in mid 1994. The 1995 issue grew to 45 pages. The 1996 issue will again contain a summary of how to join, subscribe or obtain products and services of our member organizations, how to contact 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. It will be posted by first class 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 Listing" for organizations with a home page on another server) is the basis for this annual printed publication.

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Report 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*, Vernette 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.

The 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*, Astra Apsitis, Scharlott Goettsch Blevins*, Stanley Brescoll Jr.*, Helene Cincebeaux*, Donna Cuillard*, Fay Dearden, Arlene Eakle*, Patricia Eames*, Thomas Edlund*, Irmgard 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, Glen Linscheid, Christopher Miksanek, John Movius*, Beth Mullinax, John Radzilowski, Timo Riippa, La Vern Rippley, James Sazevich, Milan Šišmiš (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.

The 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 list 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.

The 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 Gasthof's 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).

Is 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. The 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.

1	"A Message from Your President," by John D. Movius
2-15	Speaker Biographies
16-7	"Slovenian Research: A Case Study Using American and Slovenian Sources," by Donna (Debevec) Cuillard
18-24	"Slovenian Research -- Sources in the U.S. and Slovenia," by Donna (Debevec) Cuillard
25	"Researching Christian and Jewish Ancestors from Lithuania," by Bruce E. Kahn and Helene Cincebeaux
26-9	"Beginning Genealogy I and II," by Beth L. Mullinax
30-3	"Farmers, Farriers, and Footsoldiers: Austria's Army of Peasants: Military Service and War as a Cause of Emigration," by Karen Hobbs
34-7	"Austria at War, 1866," by Karen Hobbs
38-40	"Passport and Citizenship," by Georgia S. Haidos
41-55	"Beginning the Search," by Donna Devenec Cuillard
56-7	"Beginning Research for Croatia and Slavonia," by Thomas K. Edlund
58-62	"German and Czech Emigration from Landskron/Lanškroun, Bohemia to the Midwest," by Edward G. Langer
63-4	"Surfing the World Wide Web for Central and East European Genealogy," by John D. Movius
65-8	"Lemko Genealogy: Case Studies Emphasizing Procedures & Pitfalls," by Thomas A. Peters
69-73	"Finding Your Ancestors' Towns and the Towns in Their Vicinity - Outline, References, and Example," by Robert Weiss [pages 71-72 may be missing from some copies]
74-85	"A Guide to Croatian Genealogy," by Adam S. Eterovich
85-7	"Slovak and Czech Genealogical Research in the United States: The Basics," by Duncan B.

Gardiner

88-93 "Baltic Germans; the Persistent Pioneers," by Myron E. Gruenwald

94-100 "Polish Communities in Minnesota and the Dakotas," by John Radziłowski

101-2 "Oskar Halecki's Essay 'On the Origins of Nobility and Heraldry in Lithuania,'" by David Zincavage

103 "Informal Discussion about Founding New Genealogy Groups," by Edward R. Brandt, John D. Movius, et al.

104-6 "Slovak and Czech Genealogical Research: Beyond the Basics," by Duncan [B.] Gardiner

107-9 "Reseraching the People from 'No Man's Land': The Carpatho-Rusyns of Austria-Hungary," by Thomas A. Peters

110-2 "Tracing Your Carpatho-Rusyn Ancestry," by Thomas A. Peters

113-4 "Genealogical Research at the National Archives," [by Patricia A. Eames]

115-28* "Genealogical Research at the Library of Congress," [by Judith Prowse Reid, continued on page 211]

129 "Introduction to Genealogy and the Internet," by Stephen Kymlicka

130-1 "Slovak Surnames: What They Can Tell a Family Historian," by Milan Šišmiš

132 "Slovakia -- Past to the Present ... Find Your Village -- Find Your Family," by Helene Cincebeaux

133 "Advanced Genealogy and the Internet," by Bruce Kahn and Stephen Kymlicka

134-7 "Analyzing Your Records / Evaluating the Evidence," by Scharlott Goettsch Blevins [includes "History of the Calendar"]

138 *Die Ahnenstrammkartei des Deutschen Volkes*," by Thomas K. Edlund

139-40 "In Search of Ourselves: The History and Genealogy of Jews in Western Canada," by Harry Gutkin

141-4 "Why Didn't I Find My Ancestor's Naturalization?" by Thomas A. Peters

145-8 "Deciphering Gothic Records," by Fay Dearden

149-52 "Internet Resources for Jewish Genealogy," by Bruce E. Kahn

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177-9* "The FEEFHS Web Site <http://feefhs.org>: Past, Present and Future," by John D. Movius

180-1* "Benefits of Village Research in Your Personal Search for Ancestors," by Margaret Aman Freeman

182 "Soc.Genealogy.Slavic and GEN-SLAVIC," by Stephen Kymlicka and John D. Movius

183-6* "Multi-ethnic Research in Galicia," by Brian J. Lenius

187-93* "Identifying Ancestral Villages through Tsarist Personal Documents for Peasants: Examples from Research on Early Twentieth Century Ukrainian Immigrants." by Walter S. Hanchett

194-9* "The Use of Eastern-European Fonts and their Application in Genealogical Applications," by Chris Miksanek

200-2 "A Survey of Archives for Americans of Eastern European Descent -- Where Genealogical Information Can be Found in North America," by George Soldatow

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206-8 "If You're Searching Your Belorussian Roots, Don't Give Up," by Linda Fournier

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227 "Learning Experiences gained from Searching for a Ukrainian Ancestral Home of an 'Irish' Neighbor," by Walter S. Hanchett [full text appears elsewhere in this issue]
228-29 "Mennonite Mix: New World and Old," by Glen Linscheid
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234-6 "Kaszuby and the Kaszubians -- An Overview," by Adeline M. Copa/Sopa
237-40 "Czechoslovak Genealogical Society International Library Resources." [by Eugene M. Aksamit and Paul Makousky]
241-4 "Polish Settlements in Wisconsin," by Adeline M. Sopa
245-8 "Obtaining Genealogical Information from Russian and Ukrainian Archives - Sources and Practical Experience in the Archives," by Vladislav E. Soshnikov
249 "Genetic Genealogy," by Helene Cincebeaux
250-4 "Cyrillic Before and After Revolution," by Nina F. Jejel
255-61 FEEFHS Member Organizations

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 (southwestern 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 organizations 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 surnames and areas you are researching. It 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. It 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.

The 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. Its new address and telephone number are:

Deutsche Zentralstelle für Genealogie
Sächsisches Staatsarchiv Leipzig
Shongauer Str. 1
D-04329 Leipzig
Telephone (from the U.S.): 011-49-341-255-5551

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.

The *Ratgeber* includes an extensive list 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. It 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*. The articles provide considerable detail about many AGoFF research centers, as well as alternative sources of information.

The 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 organizations helpful for genealogical research than the *Ratgeber*, but it does not contain nearly as many addresses of genealogists 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 version of an article that first appeared in Heritage Quest Magazine *no. 63 (May/June 1996). This material was also presented by Dr. Hanchett at the FEEFHS convention in Minneapolis. Interested readers should also see the original* Heritage Quest *version for some interesting photographs, which, unfortunately, we are unable to reproduce here.]*

It 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 his wife, Mary, to visit his "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 which 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 learn 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 his birthplace, only oral accounts of his origins and snapshots of the visit in 1959 to the land of his youth. He had married after emigrating to the United States. Though his widow is still living in Cortland, she was not from the locality of his birth, was Polish in ethnic background, and had little direct knowledge of his early years. Now in her 90's, she also had difficulty remembering.

Naturalization records, often a fruitful source of the kind of data we were seeking, proved unavailable. Richard Patrick had served with the U. S. Army during World War I, but federal census records in 1920 still listed him as an alien. Since we had 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 citizenship, 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 had 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 archives.

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 had was an obituary for Richard from the local newspaper, the *Cortland Standard*, of 28 January 1970, family stories recounted over the years to Richanna by her grandparents and parents, and the family photograph album, which 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 northeastern states, using the Soundex system (phonetically coded indexes). But for the first months of the search, we had none of these. Had we had 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" had, 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 learn what had happened to that former homeland between the time Richard left it and when he returned 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 his relatives in the "old country" as Demyan (sometimes Damyan). Next, in going through the envelope of obituary clippings and memorial cards, there turned 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. It 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 confirmed: 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," is a patronymic, indicating that Demyan's father's first name was Danil.)

The mystery of a Slavic Patrick family was solved! But in the early states of the research we still had 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 which persons from Ukrainian lands had migrated over the centuries?

The *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, his 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 Михнов. 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 identified 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 Михнов. The guess had become fact. The inscription was in Ukrainian except for the place name, which turned out to be in Russian. The Ukrainian spelling of the village name is, in transliteration, Mikhniv, so close to the Russian that the two variants are probably used interchangeably. The second picture was identified 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 Лютарка. (This place name is the same in both Russian and Ukrainian. It can be transliterated as either Lyutarka or Liutarka; I will use the former here.) So now I had 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 hotel 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 had the probably beginning point for the route the Patricks took in the USSR. Mary Patrick recalled they had gone most of the way by train to the area in which here husband had been born. 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 of just 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 western 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 oblast (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 larger than the size of France in which to hunt.

According to the Patrick family accounts, Richard Patrick had migrated to the United States in 1913. Then, the family said, he had served as a "wagoner" during World War I in the U. S. Army's First Division, 16th Infantry (confirmed when his Certificate of Honorable Discharge turned 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 had 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 southern part of the Kiev gubernia (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 had not known about. The second (the most recent) edition of this work was compiled in 1970 by the Geographic Names Division of the United States Army Topographic Command for the United States Board on Geographic 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 Cornell University's Olin Library, I found another set of this work. (It 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 lest 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

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my observation, village names have changed only infrequently 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 reference work does not indicate the province (oblast) and district (raion; pronounced rye-ohn) within a republic. Nonetheless, I thought 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

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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 had only a fe industrial enterprises: a creamery, a brickyard, and factories for production of furniture and musical instruments. An illustration in that volume shows accordions were an important product -- perhaps the only product -- of the musical-instruments factory.

Izyaslav (coordinates 50° 07' north, 26° 48' east) is on the rail line that connects the cities of Shepetovka and Ternopol. 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. It 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 soviet, 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 seems 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 Byzantine Empire. At the beginning of the 1960's, a Soviet archeologist, M. K. Karger, basing his 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 Izyaslav 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 well into the twentieth century -- now came under the authority of the Polish kingdom. In 1594, the hierarchy of the Eastern Orthodox Church of Zaslav and neighboring lands accepted the supremacy of the Roman Pope. The formerly Eastern Orthodox Christians were permitted 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. It was still standing in 1970 and probably continues to exist today, whether as functioning house 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 had 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. The village was often left 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. It 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 (Izyaslavskii) 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 had also begun. In the district as a whole, that crop was sufficient to justify the operation of a sugar refinery. Its 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 had 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 Cornell 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 document 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. It attests to his satisfactory completion of the curriculum in a primary school in the village of Mikhnov. It 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. *Encyclopædia 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 are more familiar, the village had 3,891.24 acres of land to plow and seed. Land holding 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 eastern 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, Ternopol, Miknov, Izyaslav, and Lyutarka, but also into the Ukrainian capital of Kiev itself, and beyond Kiev into the eastern part of Ukraine. The part of Ukraine in which Mikhnov is located came under German occupation by the beginning of the second week in July 1941. It was not until late March 19944 that German control came to an end.

Istoriy 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. The 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 larger 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 returned to visit as Richard Patrick in 1959. It 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

The years of Soviet authority have witnessed a complex and confusing progression in the territorial-administrative affiliation f the Zaslav/Izyaslav, Mikhnov, Lyutarka area. Descriptions from selected years are presented here for persons wishing to do research on the area. The 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). It seems that some time during this period the name of the uezd was changed to Izyaslavskii. Zhitomir remained the gubernia capital.

January 1, 1925: The designation for a county was now raion instead of uezd, and a new administrative-territorial unit had come into being: the okrug or large 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). The city of Shepetovka was the administrative center of the last-named okrug, and it was this okrug which contained Izyaslavskii raion. The 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. The 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. Izyaslavl 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. The oblast center is identified as the city of Vinnitsa.

March 1, 1937: Vinnitskaya oblast (center: Vinnitsa) now had, 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 had 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 oblast 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 situation in 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.

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Croatian Research at the Family History Library

by Thomas K. Edlund

The 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).

The 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. It 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 Crna 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. The people of both areas are primarily Croatian and Roman Catholic.

The Croats, or *Chrobáti Hrváti*, 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 Nin (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 man 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, László 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 Árpáds (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 his 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, fell 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 fell 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. Notable highlights of low points included the failed *coup d'état* 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 northern 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 Departmental Director Richard G. Scott, was for 750,000 frames. While that exposure count was surpassed 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. Total output for the project was 249 reels. The 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 offices currently located in Croatia and Slovenia. The split is about 50-50.

The 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 well as 76 reels of church records from the district of Tarvis, Slovenia.

Record Types

The 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. The 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 Indo-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. The 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	The 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 Eastern rite but recognizes the ruling authority of the Bishop of Rome.

Military Documents

The overwhelming majority of military records relating to Croatia and Slavonia microfilmed by the FHL are from the Military Archives in Vienna. The Kriegsarchiv collection, unfortunately, is not longer 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) Commissions. 1466-1866, containing officers' commissions, instructions, appointments and information concerning military service (complete with biography).

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

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

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

5) Pension and Assistance Records. Accessed by unit designator (i.e. regiment). Includes:

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

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

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

8) Marriage Bonds. 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) Military School Records. Biography of students. Includes both the *Marine-Akademie* (1802-1918) and the Kriegsschule in Vienna (1871-1914).

10) Military Court Records. 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) Muster Rolls. 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) Foundation Books. 1820-1918. These series comprise a local continuation of the muster rolls. Their purpose was to establish a statistical foundation for the military service. They served as a running sensus of soldiers (and their needs) so the government 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) Service Records. 1823-1918. These documents supplement the muster and foundation books with information concerning an officer's actual service record. Common genealogical valuable information concerns parentage. Files are arranged alphabetically.

4) Records of the Navy. 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 banns, and deaths. Occasionally encountered 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. The 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 sounds, 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 concerned, 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 only because many patrons approach a library catalog with this avenue in mind.

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 found under corporation authorship, such as Jewish, Protestant, Roman Catholic, or Lutheran. Examples include:

Rimokatolička crkva. Župa Zagreb
Pravoslavna crkva. Župa Vukovar
Grkokatolička crkva. Župa Karlovac
Židovska općina Zagreb

Using the author catalog is effective if you know the religion (i.e. author) desired. It 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 denomination/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. Unfortunately, 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 Slavonia, 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 boundaries. Four different patrons could claim ancestry from the four nation states I just mentioned, 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 had 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 governmental 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.

Generalkarte von Mitteleuropa. Vienna, 1899-1967. 1:200,000.

Gazetteers

A Magyar Szent Korona Országainak Helységnévtára. Budapest, 1913, pp. 1348-1712 (Horvát-Szlavonországok).

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

Imenik Naseljenih Mesta u SFRJ. Belgrade, 1985.

Please Work a Miracle for Me!

The Musings of a Genealogical Advice Columnist

by Horst A. Reschke

It was March 1991: *Heritage Quest Magazine* had published its 32nd issue, when Contributing Editor Walter Hilbig, the venerable German genealogist who authored the regular column "Questions on Germanic 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.

The 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 realization 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 Germanic 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 hand; or when I come across a prominent reference source I should have known, but didn't; or when an indignant correspondent tells 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 tell 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 Germanic 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 without 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. It 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 I'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 submission to elicit a fairly uniform pattern of research questions from my readers. Yet, perhaps it would not hurt to describe concisely the elements of an ideal research letter. It should include:

1. A clearly formulated question or problem,
2. Carefully typed or printed names and dates,
3. (for the Germanic 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 return letters that lack this vital piece of information. "Germany," "Prussia," "Bavaria," and Württemberg" were large geographical entities. To find Johann Schmidt, born in Bavaria," would take more than a crystal ball or a magic wand. It would take supernatural 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 else 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 concern 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 government 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 surname 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 had 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, I'll try to have an answer.

A Lesson in Slovak vs. Hungarian Spelling

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[This article originally appeared in Issue N° 12, Spring 1996, of Régi Magyarország (Old Hungary), *the quarterly*

newsletter of the Hungarian/American Friendship Society, and is reprinted here with permission from the authors. For further information about the newsletter, group membership, or to make comments, contact: Doug Holmes, 2811 Elvyra Way #236, Sacramento, CA 95821, telephone (916) 489-9599, e-mail: 73524.3664@compuserve.com. Or visit their page on the FEEFHS website at: <http://feefhs.org/ah/frg-hafs.html>.]

Did you ever see a Slovak surname 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 surnames, Pecznik, from my GG-grandmother Julianna Pecznik (1835-1903) who lived in Mezőberény, Békés county, Hungary. She was an ethnic Slovak lady whose ancestry came from the nearby village of Szarvas, also in Békés county.

What puzzled me about her name was why I encountered several variations in spelling. Her surname in Slovakia is now spelled as *Pecník*. 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 surname, as spelled in most of the Szarvas records, is *Pecznik*. Many of the earliest records write *Pecnik*. But, the real point in this mystery came from another spelling variation, *Peczny*ik - the way it's spelled in Mezőberény.

One must understand that the *ny* combination in Hungarian is like the *ny* in the English "ca*ny*on" or the *ň* in Slovak. So, why would the people in Szarvas spell it differently, and seemingly pronounce it differently, than those in Mezőberény when there were close ties between both villages and *Pecznik/Peczny*ik first cousins lived in each village? Well, the answer is not entirely clear, but most of the answer lies in a Slovak rule of grammar.

Pronunciation: It 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 "ca*ts*." Not all surnames have converted to the new method though. One will still find people spelling their names such as *Sipiczky, Rácz, Penczi*, and *Koczka*. To produce the *ny* sound of the English "ca*ny*on" or the *ni* sound of "o*ni*on," the Slovaks use what they refer to as a soft *n* and is spelled *ň*. The accent mark above the *n* is called a *mäkčeň* while most of us know it by the Czech name of *hachek* (spelled *háček* in the Czech language).

All these Slovak characters use a *mäkčeň*: *ć, ď, ľ, ň, ś, ť*, and *ź*, 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, í*, and *e* are after the consonants *d, l, n* and *t*, there is no need for the *mäkčeň* and it retains the same sound as if it had one.

The Slovak *ć* sounds the same as the Hungarian *cs* and the English *ch* as in "*ch*urch."

The Slovak *ď* is pronounced as the English *d-y* in the two words "an*d* you" or the French *di* in "a*di*eu" or the Hungarian *gy* in "Magyar."

The Slovak *ľ* 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.

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

The Slovak *ť* is pronounced as the English *t-y* in the words "no*t* you" or the *ty* in Hungarian.

And finally, the Slovak *ź* has the same sound as the Hungarian *zs* and the French *j* in "*bon jour*."

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 had a *mäkčeň* after the *d, l, n*, and *t* and sound the same as the old Hungarian names:

Detva	- formerly Gyetva
Sebedín	- formerly Szebegyin
Nitra	- formerly Nyitra

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

Hrondín	Svidník
Janovník	Chotín
Senica	Jestice

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

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

So, the word (and surname) *líška* which means "fox" has the *ľ* 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 *ľ* sound in Bratislava. This includes such well-known villages as Levoča and Liptovský Mikuláš.

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

Slovak Surname	Hungarian Surname
Nemec	Nyemecz
Borguľa	Borgulya
Červenák	Cservenák
Kováč	Kovács
Kondač	Kondacs
Medveď	Medvegy
Nemčok	Nyemcsok
Debnár	Gyebnár
Ďula	Gyula
Sabo	Szabó
Koňa	Konya
Škultéty	Skultéty
Teplík	Tyeplik
Žilák	Zsilák

New Index and Web Archive

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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." It 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. It 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

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

It 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 Web site?

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 surname 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 "hot 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 place 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. The 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. It 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 110K. It 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: <72730.633@CompuServe.com>. SERL has become a "creative template" in forming two other research lists, CRL and KRL.

CRL (Croatian Research List)

The Croatian Research List is updated with messages from Grant Karcich of Oshawa, Ontario, Canada. It 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.

The 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. It is linked to the companion CGN (Croatian Genealogy Network) HomePage he has helped create and to the Croatian Cross-Index.

The 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 L1J 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)

The Kashubian Research List came into existence during the creation of a KANA (Kashubian Association of North America) HomePage last summer. The 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 Gdańsk (former Danzig), covering in part the present-day provinces of Bydgoszcz, Gdańsk, and Słupsk.

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.

The 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)

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

Doug is sending FEEFHS the queries received and published in the last four issues of *Régi Magyarország (Old 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 95821-5565.

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. The country code for Latvia is LV, thus the adoption of it in the acronym for the name of this list. It 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 Hill, PA 17011-2604 will be added to e-mail entries sent to Donna Debevec Cuillard at <LRFM15A@prodigy.com> and posted periodically. The SIRL is now expected to be activated by mid-October.

Transylvania Research List

Transylvania is former province of the Hungarian Empire that became a part of Romania at the end of World War I. The 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 his 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.
* Include 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.

The Future of Research Lists on the FEEFHS Web Site

The 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 Wrocław, 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

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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. All 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 Germanic surnames. An associated mailing list 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.

HISPANIC <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) descibing these plans is

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

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

MEDIEVAL <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. It's mailing list is GEN-MEDIEVAL. It 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). It has been archived since 30 July 1996. More information is available on their home page: <http://www.rootsweb.com/~aet/>

MISCELANEOUS <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 northern Germany, were governed 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. It's HomePage on the FEEFHS web site is at <http://feefhs.org/socslav/frg-slav.html> and an FAQ at <http://feefhs.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] The 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 surnames - A to Z - but English surnames currently tend to predominate. German surnames get better results on the German newsgroup, ditto the Slavic ones on the Slavic newsgroup. The 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. Its HomePage is at <http://midas.ac.uk/genuki/> Besides English genealogy, it should be remembered that England used Hessians during the American Revolutionary War. The "Indirect" 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. It 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. It 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

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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://feefhs.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 Könyvtár = 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 (duplicate) 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 American 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: The 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. It 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. It 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 America) and Pommern Services (England).
5 June: Gregg Kopchak's Slovak/Carpatho-Rusyn Mirror page, *Cradle* (Western Poland) and *Galicia* "Magazine" HomePages.
4 June: The 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 (surname 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) Surname Society names; "What about FEEFHS" (new FAQ).
26 May: FHL microfilm numbers of Moldava Crown Rabbinate Records and Belarus Revision Lists.
18 May: Tom Edlund (Cleveland lecture) on LDS Microfilming in Eastern 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) Surname List.
8 May: 3,150 surname Slovak SLRP (Surname 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 surnames from Calumet, Michigan.
1 May: Web-base of 61,691 "Foreign-Born 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 article 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 Ithaca 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 Ithaca, NY) to scan in all the back issues and format 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 Werth and 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.

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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 his 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, Poles and 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 his 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: The time has come to issue a first call for queries 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 his 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 rest 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 Wrocław, Poland. This newsletter appears in English, German, Polish, and Esperanto, concerning 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. The issues are small in size and vary in the number of pages, but are full 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 western and northern 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 Germans 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 TW11 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'Études 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 L1J 8L2
Czech and Slovak American Genealogy Society of Illinois, P. O. 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 Åalborg, Arkivstræde 1, P.O. Box 1731, DK-9100 Ålborg, Denmark
East Europe Connection (formerly The 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 German 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. O. 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 Verne, 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

Germans from Russia Heritage Collection, c/o NDSU Libraries, P.O. Box 5599, Fargo, ND 58105-5599
Germans from Russia Heritage Society, British Columbia Chapter, 2400 25th Street, Vancouver, BC, Canada
Germans from Russia Heritage Society, International Headquarters, 1008 East Central Avenue, Bismarck, ND 58501-1936
Germans from Russia Heritage Society, Northern California Chapter, 7171 Celia Avenue, Sacramento, California 95828-3113
Germans from Russia Heritage Society, Puget Sound Chapter, 12024 107th Avenue Court East, Puyallup, WA 98374-2611
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
It's all Relative - Slovak and CarpathoRusyn Knowledge Base, P. O. Box 339, Davisburg, MI 48350-0339
Jensen Publications, c/o Larry O. Jensen, P.O. Box 441, Pleasant Grove, UT 84062-0441
Jewish Genealogical Society of Cleveland, 996 Eastlawn Drive, Highland Heights, OH 44143-3126
Jewish Genealogical Society of Illinois, P. O. Box 515, Northbrook, IL 60065-0515
Jewish Genealogical Society of Los Angeles, P. O. 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 0L5
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. O. 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 Könytvár (Hungarian Electronic Library), University of Miskolic, Miskolic, 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 Shafteshury 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, Northhampton, 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 Barnard Street, Buffalo, NY 14206-3212

Polish Genealogical Society of Wisconsin, 3731 Turnwood 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 Hawthorne 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 3E1, 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, Chino, 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 Olaf's 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, WI 54615-9405
World Family Tree Project, 39500 Stevenson Place, #204, Fremont, CA 94539-3103
Worsten Genealogical Society of Wroclaw, Poland, PL 50-950, Wroclaw 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 "well 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 Šišmiš 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 his resignation for personal reasons on September 6th. Tom's wife is slowly recovering from recent surgery. He had other personal reasons as well, including the importance of his full time position as a Rusyn genealogy expert. We extend our best wishes to Tom and his 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 his departure.

Replacing Peters as First vice-President is Laura Hanowski of Regina, Saskatchewan, our 2nd vice-President. Laura is full 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 well. 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 Hornack 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.
- *German Genealogical Digest List* - many, no count - GGD, Lorraine Ferguson.
- Germanic Lineage Register - many, no count - German Research Association.
- *German-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 Southeastern 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 surname in just a few seconds. Thus you can start to recognize one reason for the 160,000 hits our web site received in August.

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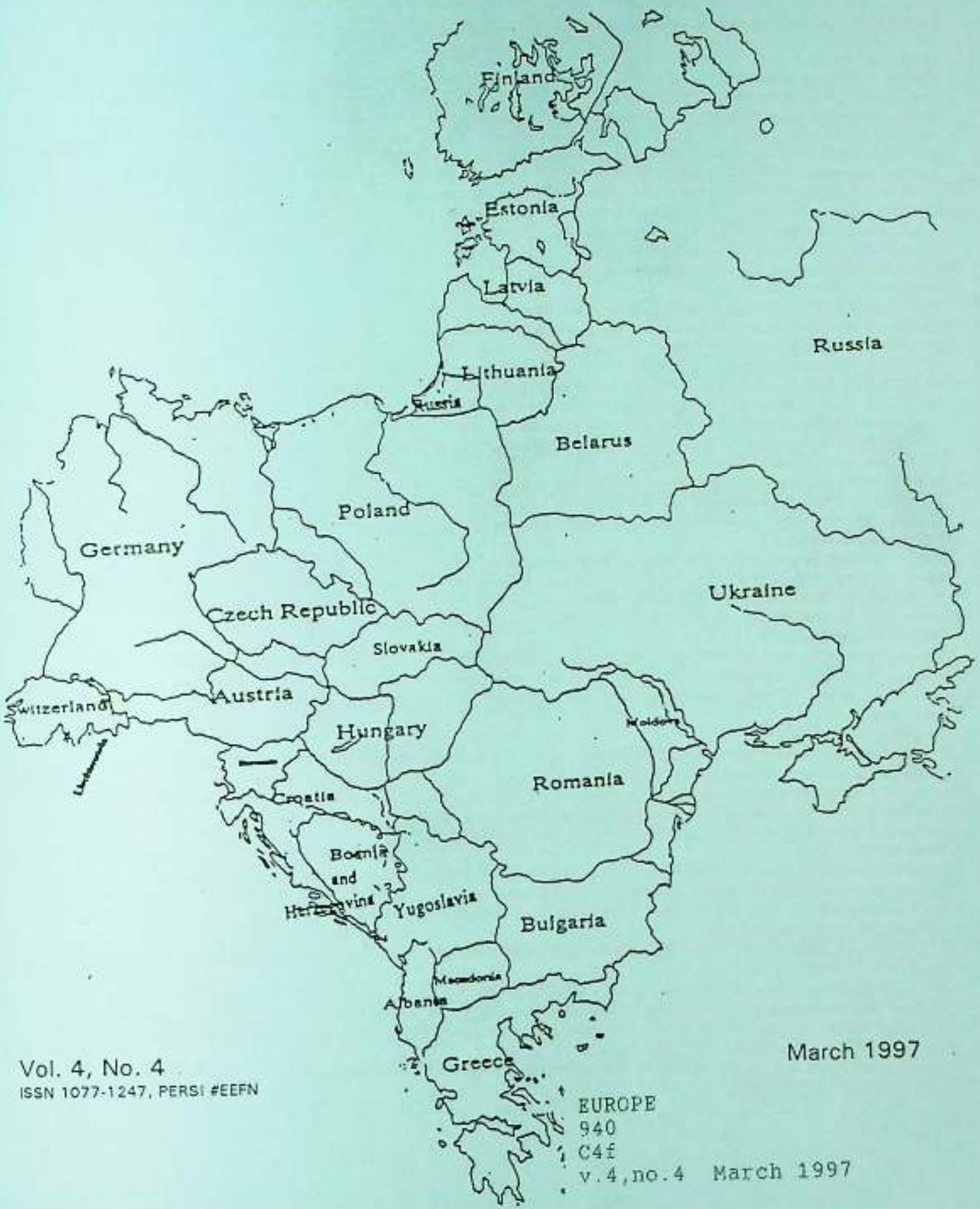
FAMILY HISTORY LIBRARY
35 NORTH WEST TEMPLE
SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH 84150-3400

Newsletter of the Federation of
East European Family History Societies



Vol. 4, No. 4
ISSN 1077-1247, PERSI #EEFN

March 1997

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v.4,no.4 March 1997

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 now 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 "Iron 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, Alberta, 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 LDS 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 join. 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@feefhs.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

FEEFHS

Newsletter of the Federation of East European Family History Societies

Vol 4, No. 4 March 1997
ISSN 1077-1247, PERSI #EEFN, © 1996 FEEFHS

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FEEFHS Fourth Annual International Convention

at Best Western Salt Lake Plaza Hotel (formerly Howard Johnson's), Salt Lake City, Utah, Saturday, September 27 -- Tuesday, September 30, 1997

Convention Program -- Draft

(as of 26 February 1997)

by John D. Movius

CONVENTION CONCEPT: *Saturday 27 September through Monday 29 September (Convention)*: Six simultaneous tracks on Saturday and Monday. Five simultaneous tracks on Sunday afternoon and early evening. Six simultaneous tracks on Saturday and Monday About 85 lecture sessions. Each lecture will be 60 minutes long. Lecture sessions will include a question period. Breaks between lectures will be 15 minutes long. Popular lectures may repeated if pre-registration requests indicate a need for any. *FEEFHS Specialists (FS)* and *FEEFHS Linguists (FL's)* will lecture at the Convention as part of the Convention program. Individual FEEFHS members and FEEFHS Representatives (of all member organizations in good standing) will have first priority on seating at Convention lectures.

Tuesday 30 September 1997 (Optional Workshop for a modest fee): FS's will assist small work groups of FEEFHS members at the FHL in how to use FHL resources and consultation effectively. FEEFHS linguists (FL's) will assist FEEFHS members in their fields of specialty.

PRIMARY EMPHASIS: Learning from Professional Genealogists in Utah and the West. Learning from the Family History Library (FHL) Staff. Convention coordinated with Patron Class sessions on Saturday and Monday. Learning from FEEFHS Professionals, Specialists and Linguists. Central and Eastern Europe -- especially the German, Austro-Hungarian and Russian Empires. Use of gazetteers and maps to find places of origin in Central and Eastern Europe. Use of finding aids and research tools at the FHL and in an FHC environment. Effective use of your research time at the Family History Library. Effective use of Archives worldwide in conducting genealogy record searches. Overcoming Central and East European language problems. Problem solving lectures and workshops with real world examples.

Open Meeting Room for Convention Registrants and Lecturers: Continue interesting lecture discussions here. Room staffed by FEEFHS volunteer mentors (if volunteers are available). Daily "live on-line" Internet connection planned. AOL and a local Internet access provider connections available. Demos planned on how to access the FEEFHS Web site, newsgroups and e-mail. Solving problems with the Internet: e-mail, World Wide Web, newsgroups, on-line Services -- their strengths and limitations, with tips on avoiding pitfalls.

PROGRAM SCHEDULE:

Saturday 27 September 1997:
Optional continental breakfast: 7:30 a.m. (avoid the wait at JB's)
FEEFHS Program starts 8:30 a.m:
Five sessions each in six lecture rooms plus lunch and dinner -- 30 sessions

Sunday 28 September 1997:
a.m.: Optional: group seating at the Mormon Tabernacle Choir performance
Convention Program starts at 12 noon:
Five sessions in each of four lecture rooms (no lunch, possible dinner service) -- 20 sessions

Monday, 29 September 1997:
Optional Continental Breakfast: 7:30 a.m.
FEEFHS Program starts 8:30 a.m:
Five sessions each in six lecture rooms plus awards lunch and dinner -- 30 sessions

Tuesday, 30 September 1997 (Optional Workshop, additional fee for service):
Pre-paid and pre-arranged small research groups at the FHL. Each person in a small research group with similar

interests. Each research group assisted by a FEEFHS Specialist or FEEFHS Linguist. The FHL is open from 7:30 a.m. until 10:00 p.m. on Tuesday through Friday.

LECTURERS and TOPICS: Some are tentative or subject to confirmation. All are subject to modification or change:

John C. Alleman of Salt Lake City, Utah Professional translator, founding Newsletter Editor and Co-founder, FEEFHS

- *Mastering the use of foreign languages on your Computer and on the Internet*
- *FEEFHS -- Past, Present and Future* -- (Executive Council Panel)

Linda L. Avakian, A.G. of Salinas, California. Accredited Genealogist, author: "Passenger Ship Arrivals"; FEEFHS Armenian and passenger ship arrivals Specialist

- *Passenger Ship Arrivals from 1880 thought the 1920's.*
- *Armenian Genealogy -- getting started using the last 100 years of North American records.*

Steven W. Blodgett, A. G. of Salt Lake City, Utah FHL cataloging staff member, Germanic expert, contributor to the German A. G. test, cataloger of Austrian Military records, FEEFHS Austrian and German Specialist.

- *Research in military records of the Austrian Empire*
- *Research in records of the former East Germany*
- *Boundary changes in Central and Eastern Europe (1600's to the present).*
- *Research in former German areas in Poland and other countries.*

Father **Blaine Burkey, O.F.M.Cap.** of Hayes, Kansas, editor and FEEFHS Representative for "a letter from SIBERIA" and "Conversations with the Elders", U.S. contact for the Roman Catholic diocese of Bulna, Siberia and Asian Russia.

- *Background and status of the Siberian diocese and the ethnic composition of its parishioners ("a letter from SIBERIA")*
- *"Conversations with the Elders" -- Oral Histories of German Russians from Siberia and Kazakhstan -- background, status and future plans.* (Tentative)

Lica Catsakis-Bywater, D.D.S. of Salt Lake City, Utah Founder and President, S.I.P.E.O.; Author "Greek Genealogical Research" (FHL Text); FEEFHS Greek Specialist, FEEFHS Greek Linguist

- *Greek Genealogy -- Sources at the Family History Library.*
- *Greek Genealogy -- Sources in Greece.*

Margarita Choquette of Salt Lake City, Utah Baltic and Russian reference consultant on the staff at the Family History Library (FHL) International Reference Desk (B-1):

- *The Baltics -- Gazetteers and Resources at the FHL and how to use them.*
- *1 of 2 lectures: Russian Language Records at the FHL.*
- 2 of 2 lectures: Russian Language Records at the FHL.

Donna Debevec Cuillard of Simi Valley, California Family History Director, Simi Valley Stake; Slovenian Genealogy Society -- International Board Member; FEEFHS Basic/Intermediate Genealogy Specialist and Slovenian Specialist

- *Beginning Genealogy -- Tools and Techniques.*
- *Intermediate Genealogy -- Sources and Procedures.*
- *Slovenian Research -- Sources You May Not Have Considered (U.S. and Slovenia)*
- *Slovenian Research -- A Case Study (How to research back through parents, grandparents and across the ocean into Slovenia)*

David L. Dreyer of South San Francisco, California Professional Banat record searcher; Member of Arbeitskreis donauschwäbischer Familienforscher (AkdFF); part time volunteer reference consultant, San Bruno FHC; FEEFHS Banat Region Specialist

- *Discovering the Village of Origin in the Banat region using American record sources.*
- *Bremen Passenger List Indexes (and other rare finds in the FHL Catalog) -- How to find them in the FHLC and how to use them.*
- *Possible third lecture title to be determined.*

Thomas K. Edlund, M.L.S., of Salt Lake City, Utah, Senior Librarian for Slavic Bibliography, Family History Library

- *Workshop 1: Conducting Research in the archives of the Family History Library (FHL).*
- *Workshop 2: Locating and using archives elsewhere in America and Europe.*
- *Workshop 3: Equipping yourself to deal with foreign language records anywhere.*
- *Die Ahnenstammkartei des Deutschen Volkes collection of 1,221 microfilms -- a workshop on this Germanic pedigree collection with examples.*

Evan Eichler, Ph.D., of Livermore California, Professional staff member, Human Genome Project, Lawrence Livermore National Laboratories, Livermore, California. (Tentative)

- *Hutterite genealogy: history, surnames, sources: a resource for genetic research*
- *Genetics and genealogy -- a Central and East European Overview.*

Jim Faulkinbury, C.G.R.S. of Sacramento, California Certified Genealogical Record Specialist, FEEFHS Specialist with California Immigrant Research and U.S.

Naturalization Records skills
• *California Resources of Importance to Central and East European Record Searchers.*
• *U.S. Naturalization Records: From the Colonial Period to today -- Types, Content and Locating Available U.S. Records for your East European immigrant ancestors.*
Laraine Ferguson of Salt Lake City Utah Publisher and Editor in Chief, German Genealogical Digest, Germanic reference specialist (part time), FHL International Reference Desk (B-1), FEEFHS Germanic Specialist
• *Solving Problems using the German Genealogical Digest (Lecture 1).*
• *Solving Problems using the German Genealogical Digest (Lecture 2)*
Jerry Frank of Calgary, Alberta Wandering Volhynians database manager and e-mail gateway, FEEFHS specialist in Germans from Congress Poland and Volhynia, FEEFHS translation specialist for 19th Century
• *Polish Civil registration documents*
• *German migration from Congress Poland to Volhynia, Bessarabia and the Black Sea region of the Russian Empire.*
• *Wandering Volhynians: Successful uses of our database and other sources to find your ancestors in Congress Poland.*
• *Translation of 19th Century Polish Civil Registration documents.*
Margaret Freeman of Redondo Beach, California Chair, Glückstal Colonies Research Association, Chair German Russian Village Coordinators, FEEFHS Specialist in German-Russian Black Sea region research
• *Using village research to help German-Russian record searches.*
Duncan B. Gardiner, Ph.D., C.G., of Lakewood, Ohio Founding director and Second VP of FEEFHS, Certified Genealogist (C.G. -- specialty in Czech and Slovak), Professional Genealogist with annual research trips to Europe, FEEFHS Czech and Slovak Specialist, FEEFHS Slavic and Germanic Linguist
• *Austria-Hungary: A primer for genealogists.*
• *Czech Genealogical Sources in Light of Czech and Moravian History*
• *Czech and Slovak Genealogical Research in America and the Czech and Slovak Republics*
Ted Gostin of Pasadena, California Map Dealer and Professional Genealogist specializing in Heir searches, Jewish genealogy and Southern California records, FEEFHS Map specialist and FEEFHS Russian Directories Specialist
• *Russian Business Directories -- genealogy sources in American and European Archives.*
Charles M. Hall of Salt Lake City, Utah Past President and Principal Founder, FEEFHS; Professional Genealogist, Author and FEEFHS Linguist
• *Workshop: How to use the "Atlantic Bridge to Germany" -- Hannover, Prussia and Saxony -- to solve problems.*
• *FEEFHS -- Past, Present and Future -- (Panel with Alleman, Gardiner and Movius)*
Miriam Hall-Hansen of Salt Lake City, Utah FEEFHS Treasurer; Professional Genealogist; German-Russian Reference Specialist (part time), Family History Library, International Desk (B-1), FEEFHS German-Russian Specialist
• *Locating former German Settlements in the Russian Empire.*
Willian F. Hoffman of The Woodlands, Texas, Professional genealogist and author; FEEFHS Polish Specialist, FEEFHS Linguist
• *Surnames and Given Names from Belarus, Lithuania, Poland and the Ukraine: clues to meanings and places of origin.*
• *Tips on Translating Galician Documents from German, Latin Polish and Ukrainian languages.*
Thomas Hrncirik, A.G. of Visalia, California Accredited Genealogist (A.G. -- Czech Republic specialty); Founder of the Moravian Heritage Society; FEEFHS Specialist in Moravian Genealogy
• *Bohemia's Religious History and how it affects genealogy record searchers there.*
• *The Moravian archives (Brno and Opava): Summary of holdings and tips for genealogy record searchers.*
(Tentative)
Larry O. Jensen of Pleasant Grove, Utah Germanic reference staff member, Family History Library, International Desk (B-1); FEEFHS Germanic Specialist (Tentative).
• *Workshop: Solving Germanic genealogy problems.*

Nephi Kezerian, M.D. of Provo, Utah Founding past-President, Armenian Genealogical Society; author, "Genealogy for Armenians"; moderator, FEEFHS Armenian Research List
• *Sources in America for conducting Armenian family history research.*
Blance Krbechek of Minneapolis, Minnesota, Founding President, Kashubian Association of North America (KANA), FEEFHS Specialist on Kashubian genealogy
• *History and Sources of Kashubian Family History.*
• *Getting started researching your ancestors from the Kashubian region of Poland.*
Eva Liptak of Provo, Utah Professional Cataloger, Slovak and Hungarian bibliography, Family History Library (FHL);

FEEFHS Slovak and Hungarian Specialist
• *New Slovak records available for research at the Family History Library*
• *Hungarian records research at the Family History Library*
Gordon **McDaniel, M.L.S.** of Oakland, California Slavic Archivist and Cataloger, Hoover Institution of War, Peace and Revolution; Professional Genealogist and Slavic Linguist / Translator; FEEFHS Specialist, FEEFHS Slavic Linguist / Translator
• *Using abbreviations found in Germanic (Meyer's and Rudolph's) Ortslexikons and Polish Gazetteers.*
• *The place name dilemma -- none or too many! Locating hard-to-find places in Central and Eastern Europe.*
• *Glagolitic records in Croatia: History, current FHL holdings and tips on translation (tentative title).*
• *Serbian genealogy sources during medieval and modern times.*
Roger **Minert, Ph.D., A.G.** of Woods Cross, Utah Accredited Genealogist (A.G. -- Germany and -- Austria); Professional Genealogist; FEEFHS Austria, Bohemia and Moravia Specialist
• *Research Problems within the modern borders of Austria.*
• *Research Problems within the borders of the Czech Republic (Bohemia and Moravia).*
John **Movius, M.E. M.S., A.P.G.** of Davis, California President, Webmaster and Co-founding officer of FEEFHS
• *Creating an on-line Research (Query) List or a new Genealogy Society when none exist in North America.*
• *The FEEFHS Web Site: Present Status and Future Directions and Opportunities.*
• *FEEFHS -- Past, Present and Future -- (Officers Panel with Charles Hall, Duncan Gardiner and John Alleman).*
Edward **Nute** of San Rafael, California Managing partner, BLITZ, San Rafael, California; FEEFHS Russian Records Specialist; FEEFHS Russian Linguist
• *Genealogy records currently accessible from Russian archives today.*
• *German and Jewish genealogy: Examples of successful searches in Russian archives.*
Kate **Pruente** of Sonora, California Treasurer of the Gottschee Research and Association. FEEFHS Specialist in Gottschee Family History
• *Gottschee (1438-1941) -- "Using FHL Church and Civil Records to research your ancestors"*
Trudie **Schenk** of Salt Lake City, Utah Professional genealogist, author and lecturer; FEEFHS Specialist on Germanic genealogy and databases.
• *Württemberg (Wuerttemberg) research sources, including status and use of the Württemberg Immigration List*
• *Thuringia and Saxony research sources, including status and use of new Thuringia and Saxony databases (Tentative)*
Carol **Schiffman** of Orem, Utah Partner, Genealogy Unlimited; Author and Lecturer; FEEFHS Gazetteer and Map Specialist
• *Gazetteers of Central Europe, Eastern Europe and Russia*
• *Old Maps of Central Europe, Eastern Europe and Russia*
Daniel M. **Schlyter, A.G.** of Salt Lake City, Utah Accredited Genealogist (A.G. -- Polish, Czech and Slovak specialties); Collection acquisition specialist, Genealogy Society of Utah; FEEFHS Specialist -- Polish, Czech, Slovak and Jewish records.
• *Polish -- subject to be determined*
• *Slovak and Czech -- subject to be determined*
Henning Schröder of Gummersbach, Germany, partner, Schröder & Fülling; professional genealogist, heir-tracer and Lecturer; FEEFHS Germanic specialist. (Tentative)
Jonathan **Shea, A.G.** of New Britain, Connecticut Accredited Genealogist (A.G. -- Polish specialty); President, Polish Genealogical Society of the Northeast; FEEFHS Specialist, Polish genealogy; FEEFHS Linguist -- Polish and Russian.
• *Polish Genealogy in the Russian partition of Poland.*
• *Understanding and Effective use of Passenger Lists and Indices (1890 on).*
Vladislav Y. **Soshnikov** of Moscow, Russia, Director, RAGAS (Russian-American Genealogical Archival Service); Chairman, Genealogy and Family History Society (Moscow, Russia) Genealogical sources in Russian, Ukrainian and Belarussian archives (personal experience of archival researches)
• *Procedures for genealogical requests according to official regulations in Russian, Ukrainian and Belarussian archives*
• *Genealogical projects of archival institutions in Russia: activities of Federal Archival Service,Institution for documentation and archival researches, Historical-Archival Institution and some central historical and regional archives*
Timothy Laitila **Vincent, A.G.** of Salt Lake City, Utah, Accredited Genealogist (A.G. -- Finnish specialty); Co-author, "Finnish Genealogical Research"; Professional Genealogist, "Family Sleuths"; FEEFHS Finnish and Scandinavian Specialist.
• *(Tentative) Finnish Genealogy -- Basic Sources, including the Family History Library (FHL).*
• *(Tentative) Advanced Finnish Genealogy -- Sources at the FHL and in Finland.*
Bob Weiss of Palo Alto, California, President, AGJS (Association of Jewish Genealogical Societies); Lecturer; FEEFHS Specialist on East European Archives and Jewish

Records
• *Update on East European Archives and Jewish Records -- I*
• *Update on East European Archives and Jewish Records -- II*
Evelyn Wolfer of Kent, Washington and Betty Wray of Walnut Creek, California
Evelyn is Galizien German Descendants (GGD) President, Betty is GGD Newsletter
Editor. They are co-founders of GGD and both are FEEFHS Galicia Specialists
• *Galicia and Galiziens -- an informal workshop on solving problems in Galicia as an*
ancestral location (whether or not they were Germans).
• *If additional time is needed (based on a pre-registration requests), a second informal*
Galicia / Galezien workshop can be scheduled.
Jan Zaleskie, A.G. of Detroit, Michigan
Accredited Genealogist (A.G. -- Polish specialty); past President, Polish Genealogical
Society of Michigan; Editor, The Polish Eaglet; FEEFHS Polish Specialist
• *Polish Gazetteers.*
• *Desperation Strategies in Central and East European record searches -- "When all else fails..."*
Speakers are still being sought for these subjects:
• Bulgarian Genealogy
• Carpatho-Rusyn Genealogy
• Croatian Genealogy
• Ukrainian Genealogy

REGISTRATION FEES:

Full convention is three days -- September 27-29, 1997.

1) Individual FEEFHS members plus Presidents, Publication Editors and FEEFHS Representatives of FEEFHS member organizations in good standing:
Full Convention (before 5 Sep) -- US$70.00 including Syllabus
Full Convention (after 5 Sep) -- US$80.00 including Syllabus
Daily rate (before 5 Sep) US$25.00 excluding Syllabus
Daily rate (after 5 Sep) US$30.00 excluding Syllabus

2) Other members of FEEFHS organizations in good standing:
Full Convention (before 5 Sep) -- US$80.00 including Syllabus
Full Convention (after 5 Sep) -- US$90.00 including Syllabus
Daily rate (before 5 Sep) US$30.00 excluding Syllabus
Daily rate (after 5 Sep) US$35.00 excluding Syllabus

3) Non-members:
Full Convention (before 5 Sep) -- US$90.00 including Syllabus
Full Convention (after 5 Sep) -- US$100.00 including Syllabus
Daily rate (before 5 Sep) US$35.00 excluding Syllabus
Daily rate (after 5 Sep) US$40.00 excluding Syllabus

1997 Syllabus: US$20.00 at the Convention (Postage and handling to be determined)

Vendor Tables: -- To reserve: contact John C. Alleman at (801) 359-7811, make your check payable to FEEFHS and mail it to 204 West 300 North Salt Lake City Utah 84103-1108 (Your check is your reservation). Vendor Table Policy: First received, first accepted.
There are only a limited number of tables available.
Non-profit Member Genealogy Societies: US$40.00
Commercial Vendors -- Members: $US50.00
Commercial Vendors -- Non-members: US$75.00.

MEMBERSHIP:

A significant advantage is gained by joining FEEFHS at the time of registration. In this way, non-members can obtain registration and/or Vendor tables at the FEEFHS member rate.
Annual Membership Dues:
Member: Society/Organization, Professional or Personal: US$20.00 minimum (for professional members and small societies this includes a 50K HomePage or mirror site).
Sponsor: (medium sized societies -- i.e up to 500 members): $25.00 (includes a 75K HomePage or mirror site).
Patron: (larger organizations: i.e. over $500 members): US$50.00 (includes a 1 Meg HomePage).
Commercial membership (includes a 1 Meg HomePage or mirror site): US$50.00
Commercial 2 Meg HomePage or mirror site: US$65.00 per year.
For larger web sites and mirrors, contact the webmaster by e-mail at <**feefhs@feefhs.org**>.

REGISTRATION FORMS:

Registration flyers will be in the mail to all FEEFHS members in good standing later this spring. It will also be

posted on the FEEFHS web site at that time. Anyone wishing to obtain a copy of the Registration Form by mail is welcome to send a SASE to FEEFHS, P.O. Box 510898, Salt Lake City Utah 84151-0898.

HOTEL ACCOMMODATIONS: Convention Hotel: Best Western Salt Lake Plaza (formerly Howard Johnson's), 122 West South Temple, Salt Lake City, Utah 84101-1402. A block of rooms has been set aside under group number 203048 at a group rate of US$72.00+tax = US$79.34 a night. To reserve, call 1-800-366-3684 and ask for Group Number 230048. This rate includes parking in the Hotel Garage.

Slovak Surnames: What They Can Tell a Family Historian

by Milan Šišmiš

(revised version of presentation at 1996 FEEFHS Convention, Minneapolis)

After settling in America, immigrants from Slovakia, regardless of their ethnic, social, and cultural background, usually modified or changed their names. That's why contemporary surnames of Slovak-Americans differ from those of their Slovak relatives. And it is obvious, that both the surnames differ from those of their common ancestors, historical citizens of Slovakia.

Why is it so? In the absence of a consistent system, names in Slovakia (similar to other European countries) were not stable for many centuries. Medieval people or even those of the 18th century, were not forced to use one official, very individual, and hereditary surname. It was enough if one could be more or less precisely distinguished by the society. Everyone had a given name, usually a Christian name. This was used during the course of his life in various forms (official, within the family, in local variants). For example, the name George could be used in Latin forms ("Georgius" or "Georg"), in Hungarian ("György"), in Slovak forms ("Juraj," "Ďord'," "Juro," "Jurko," "Ďuro," "Dzuro," "Ďurko"), etc. The first name was further supplemented with different characteristics: father's, mother's, or family name (for example, "Glaško" derived from Blasius or Blažej; "Matuška" derived from Mat'us or Mathias; "Tomašikoviech" from Tomáš or Thomas), occupation ("Kolár" -- Wheeler, "Schmidt" -- Smith), place of origin ("Ocovská" -- a native of Očová, "Turčan" -- a citizen of the Turiec region, "Horváth" -- Croat), nicknames, etc.

In addition, the whole description of a person could be recorded in many different ways, depending on the nationality, mother tongue, language used, education, and other personal abilities of a writer (clerk, priest). That's why each of our forefathers has a variety of different names. For example, at the beginning of the 17th century, Mr. Wolfgang Rettaler, a physician in the multi-ethnic city of Zvolen, was recognized (and recorded) once as "Wolfgangus Rettaler," another time as "chirurgus dominus Wolfgangus," and sometimes as "Wolgangus Balbír," "Balbír Farkaš," Wolfgangus Farkaš," "Wolfgangus Tonsor," "Wolfgangus Chirurgus," etc. Mr. Rettaler could also have had other names that remain unrecognized for us (because they were not recorded). It is very hard to guess which one was his "official" name.

Such heterogeneity lasted till the end of the 18th century, when under the reign of Joseph II, surnames became hereditary by law. In spite of that, various forms of one person's name appeared even at the beginning of our century. By the way, the unofficial, so-called "living" names are still used in Slovakia. Especially in the countryside, persons are distinguished by them in everyday conversation. Sometimes it is even usual that people can hardly tell you the official surnames of their neighbors. When I was doing genealogical research in the native village of my mother, my grandfather told me details about the kinship of local families. Very often, he called them first by their "living" names and only mentioned the official ones when I asked him. While doing oral-history research, a genealogist will very often encounter "living" names.

But let's come back to the development of our forefathers' historical surnames. It is generally known that people were originally distinguished by just one name. In the 9th century Central European area (on the territory of so-called Great Moravia and surrounding states), historians found such names among nobility and clergy. Other names were surely used, too, in some cases maybe even hereditary. However, the first hereditary names, surnames, from Slovakia were recorded just in the 13th century. The oldest ones were created among nobility, later among town dwellers, but very soon we can find them also among country folk, the largest group of Hungarian society. Surnames naturally started to be created in the communities, centers, and regions with busy communication. Thus in Slovakia, they appeared first in the south and southeastern areas, from where they spread to other parts of the country (to the north). In the 15th-16th centuries, last names (in many cases hereditary surnames)

were in general use.

The supply of Slovakian surnames was influenced by the ongoing proximity of native Slavs -- later Slovaks and Hungarians, contacts with surrounding ethnic groups or emerging nations (Czechs, Moravians, Poles, Ruthenians, and Ukrainians) and by great migration. In the 13th-14th centuries, large groups of Germans settled in several regions of Slovakia, and they brought their own surnames to their new homeland (in some Germanic countries, surnames were established sooner than in other European countries). Further changes and imports of surnames accompanied the Valachian colonization (14th-15th centuries), Serbian and Croatian immigration (16th-17th centuries), and Slovak migration to the Hungarian Lowlands (now in Hungary, Serbia, Croatia, and Romania) in the 17th and 18th centuries and to Russia, America, and West European countries in the 19th and 20th centuries. The reserves of Slovakian surnames was also enriched to some extent by names brought to the country by members of other nationalities (Italians, Russians, French, Bulgarians, Vietnamese in recent years, etc.).

The names of all these people were changing according to social, ethnic, historical, and political conditions -- some disappeared, others were replaced by different ones, some of them were modified. The name of each family developed in its own way. On the other hand, each name has common features with other ones, and thus we can speak about certain groups of names. Usually, we are able to recognize surnames of noble families and those of city dwellers or villagers. Many descendants of German families have preserved their original German names. Quite typical are the names of Hungarians, Ruthenians, Ukrainians, Croats, and Serbs who settled in Slovakia. Rather peculiar are also the names of Jews, Gypsies, and Slovak immigrants in various parts of the world. A special analysis could also disclose names typical of particular regions or localities.

In rare cases, we are able to define locality, period, and special circumstances of their creation from the names themselves. In the majority of cases, however, we can do this only approximately. The basic classification of names can be done without previous special preparation. But, naturally, the better the genealogist knows native development and the more thorough his linguistic education is, the more exact has analysis will be. Let's mention just several characteristics that will enable us to do the basic classification of Slovakian surnames.

The first thing we usually notice is the (original) language. Thanks to it, the territorial or ethnic background "sticks out" of many Slovak surnames in America as well as in Europe. As our ancestor's surname could have been translated or modified in spelling during the course of its development. we cannot be sure of his ethnic origins without doing careful research. Especially in the ethnically heterogeneous communities and regions, changes were very frequent. That's why research in this respect may sometimes be very difficult and in some cases unsuccessful. The language of names very often reflects not so much the ethnicity of a person as the ethnicity of his or her neighbors.

There is just one group of surnames that often strictly reflects the ethnic background of the family ancestor: surnames derived from ethnic names (Slovák, Tóth, Nemec, Polák, Rusnák, Chorvát, Horváth, etc.). They tell us very clearly that the bearer of such a name settled individually in a community of different ethnicity. According to the language of this name, we can also guess the nationality of his neighbors (for example, Tóth could be a Slovak settled among Hungarians, because Tóth is a Hungarian word a Slovak).

In some cases, we are even able to guess the period of such a surname creation and thus also the period of the ancestor's settling in Upper Hungary. For example, the surnames designating Croats (Horváth, Chorváth, etc., which is, by the way the most frequent surname in Bratislava at present) very often appeared in the 16th and 17th centuries, during the mass immigration of Croats into the northern parts of Hungary.

A large group of surnames has been derived from first names (of men, less often of women). They belong to the oldest ones, and were created in all social and ethnic communities over many centuries, even if later they were dominated by other types of surnames. As an example, we can mention the "common" names "Jančo," "Janoška" (from Ján -- John), "Štefanec" (from Štefan -- Stephen), "Michalko" (from Michal -- Michael), "Ďuriška" (from Juraj -- George), or the names of the old noble families "Balaša" (from Baláš -- Blasius), "Detrich," "Meško" (derived from old first names almost unused today). These surnames bear information about the ancestor's name from which the surname is derived. Sometimes we are able to identify this person and to make the connection with the family tree (especially when the family was a noble one). However, in many cases it will remain isolated, especially if the surname was created before it was recorded in the

sources.

In Slovakia, surnames derived from localities are very frequent. Similar to those mentioned previously, they originated in all social and ethnic communities. The oldest ones were created among the nobility. Such names (Kubíni, Ostrolúcky, Sentiváni, Divéky, etc.) were usually derived from small localities, some of which were later destroyed. They often refer to an ancient origin of the family or its ennoblement before the 15th-16th centuries. In these surnames, the name the original property of the family or property granted later is often seen. names of this kind created in other social communities ("Súčanský," "Trenčiansky," "Lipták") refer to the local or territorial origin of the ancestor as well as to his migration form the particular locality or area (Súčanský from Súča or Sučany, Trenčiansky from Trenčin or the county of Trenčin, Lipták from the region of Liptov. Such names can often be found among descendants of the hungarian Slovaks from the Lowlands. (They were created during their migration in the 17th and 18th centuries.) In the 19th century, names of this kind also appeared among Jews (derived mainly from large European counties -- "Wiener," "Hamburger"). Sometimes they were the same as names of well-known Hungarian noble families).

A further large group consists of surnames derived from occupations ("Kováč," "Mlynár," "Minárik," "Švec," "Szabó," "Schmidt," etc.). These were created in the milieu of towns and villages. They usually appeared in later centuries and reflect the family ancestor's occupation (it did not have to be a hereditary one at all!). In the modern period, we are able to follow their development.

There are also other groups of surnames reflecting an ancestor's nature, mental or physical qualities, etc. They may be very interesting from the linguistic point of view, but curiously not very helpful to a genealogist. On the contrary, sometimes only hard genealogical research can help to interpret them. An finally, there is a large group of surnames for which the origin or contents (even after meticulous linguistic as well as genealogical research) remains and will remain without clear explanation. This is not, however, the primary aim of genealogical or family-history research.

The basic analysis of a surname can lead a genealogist in this further research. Before the study of documents (as well as during it), we can also do deeper, more precise analysis, hopefully achieving better results. However, special interpretations may require special education or the help of an expert in personal-name studies (anthroponomastics). In Slovakia, a leading expert in this field is Dr. Milan Majtán.

If we are not specially trained and there is no expert to help us, we can help ourselves by various reference tools available in Slovakia. Despite the lack of a published dictionary of Slovakian surnames, we can follow their historical development and distribution by a catalog of surnames compiled by the Institute of Linguistics in Bratislava. We can also use phone books as well as other sources. Numerous studies and articles have been published on this topic, discussing the general development of surnames and the genesis of particular surnames or their groups according to counties, localities, or regions. Bibliographies of this literature are published regularly (although in the future it will be necessary to compile them from the genealogist's point of view).

Interpretation of surnames can be done by using etymological and various other dictionaries and gazetteers, e.g. the Historical Dictionary of the Slovak Language, dictionaries of Slovak dialects, German, Hungarian, and Latin dictionaries. Family historians during research in Slovakia can also use dictionaries published in the Czech Republic, Poland, Ukraine, Croatia, Slovenia, Germany, and other countries.

As I have already mentioned, genealogical research cannot be based just on the study of territorial distribution and etymology of surnames, even if this is a good starting point. In some cases, especially among American with Slovakian roots, this is the only way to start. In the Slovak Genealogical-Heraldic Society we often get inquiries in which a person offers us just the names of his forefathers, in the belief that they come from Slovakia. In such cases, it is necessary to find out the territorial distribution of a surname according to the phone books or with the help of various institutes of linguistics (e.g. the Slovak Institute of Linguistics in Bratislava, the Polish Institute of Linguistics in Kraków, the Czech Institute of Linguistics in Prague). Then we can try to contact namesakes and particular archives.

In the majority of cases, however, genealogists start with more information a later, while doing research in archives, they use surnames in a wider context. To complete the identification of a person, it is necessary to know, besides other dates, his or her given name. Given names often tell us more useful information. They can refer, for example, to

the social status of the individual; people of poor families usually had just one given name, children of noble, wealthy, or better-educated families would have several given names (even if in practice they used just one or two of them). "Higher" society sometimes used very exotic, strange given names (Crescencia, Hermenegild). Given names enable us also to deduce the ethnic background or ethnic milieu of the bearer. In Slovakia, some names (usually Christian) were used by more than one ethnic group, whereas others were typical of certain ethnic groups. Such names were used by Hungarian (Attila, Árpád, Piroška), Germans (Hermann, Friedrich, Gottfried, Gottlied), as well as by Slovaks (Slavomir, Bohuslav) or other people (Jews, Gypsies).

Genealogists further use dates of birth, marriage, death, religion, occupation, property, sometimes ethnicity of a person, etc. And, of course, it is impossible to trace one's ancestors or relatives without information on his or her kinship. Fortunately, in Slovakia there are a lot of documents providing such facts. These sources are maintained in several state, church, or personal archives, and they enable us to reconstruct one's genealogy or family history to (or from) at least the 17th century. However, each and every family history is truly unique.

USING GAZETTEERS, MAPS, AND ATLASES IN GERMAN RESEARCH

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I. **INTRODUCTION.** The purpose of this article is to acquaint the family researcher with the geographic tools (i.e., gazetteers, maps, and atlases) that will aid in locating place names that were in the 1871 German Empire. The emphasis is on tools that are available on microfilm and microfiche, and also maps and atlases that are in print. The resources available on the internet are too numerous to include.

II. **POLITICAL BOUNDARY CHANGES.** The face of Europe changed many times during the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, resulting in political boundary and place-name changes. It is necessary to study these changes in order to reconcile differences and to locate place names and record sources. Most immigrants were merchants, tradesmen, or farmers, many of whom came from small villages in rural areas. These places rarely have ceased to exist; however, they now may be known by different names, or they may have become parts of larger, nearby towns.

III. **GAZETTEERS.**

A. DEFINITION. A gazetteer is a geographical dictionary that lists place names alphabetically in a state or country at a particular time period. Usually, the political jurisdictions are listed for each place name. This information will help in locating the place name on a map and also to determine the place in which the civil registration records were recorded. In some gazetteers the description of the place name includes the types of religious denominations. Gazetteers usually are printed in the language of the country.

B. AVAILABILITY. During the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, numerous gazetteers were published by the various countries and empires in Europe. Although these old gazetteers went out of print, a few have been reprinted. Many gazetteers can be found at map libraries that usually are associated with major universities or large public libraries. The Family History Library (FHL) in Salt Lake City has an excellent collection of gazetteers. If they are on microfilm or microfiche, they can be ordered for searching at a local family history center (FHC), which is a branch of the FHL.

C. SELECT LIST OF GAZETTEERS FOR PRUSSIA AND THE GERMAN EMPIRE. There are numerous gazetteers in map libraries and at the FHL, but it is not possible to include all of them in this article. The gazetteers listed below have been selected because of their usefulness in locating towns and because they are available on microfilm or microfiche at the FHL. The microfilms may be ordered for searching at a local FHC.

1. *Gemeindelexikon für das Königreich Preussen...* (Gazetteer of the Kingdom of Prussia), 13 vols. (Berlin: Königlich Preussischen Statistischen Landesamte, 1907-09). (FHL 943/E5kp)
   a. Vol. 1. Ostpreussen (East Prussia) (FHL microfilms 1186701, item 3; 1187921, item 2).
   b. Vol. 2. Westpreussen (West Prussia) (FHL

microfilms 1186701, item 4; 1187921, item 3).

c. Vol. 3. Berlin und Brandenburg (FHL microfilm 0806635, item 1).
d. Vol. 4. Pommern (Pomerania) (FHL microfilm 0806634, item 4).
e. Vol. 5. Posen (FHL microfilms 0806634, item 5; 0806635, item 4).
f. Vol. 6. Schlesien (Silesia) (FHL microfilm 0806633, item 2).
g. Vol. 7. Sachsen (Saxony) (FHL microfilm 0806634, item 3).
h. Vol. 8. Schleswig-Holstein (FHL microfilm 0806635, item 3).
i. Vol. 9. Hannover (Hanover) (FHL microfilm 0806634, item 2).
j. Vol. 10. Westfalen (Westphalia), Waldeck und Pyrmont (FHL microfilm 0491042).
k. Vol. 11. Hessen-Nassau (FHL microfilm 1187921, item 4).
l. Vol. 12. Rheinprovinz including Regierungsbezirk Trier (Zaar area) (FHL microfilm 1187921, item 5).
m. Vol. 13. Hohenzollern (FHL microfilms 1187921, item 6; 0806635,item 2).
n. General Register: A-K (FHL microfilm 0491034, item 1).
o. General Register: L-Z (FHL microfilm 0491034, item 2).

The FHL microfilmed the above gazetteer, which is based on the 1905 census, three times, so there are different sets of microfilm numbers for the volumes in the FHL catalog. If two numbers are listed for a volume, it means that the volume appears on each film. Each volume has an index at the end that lists, in alphabetical order, all localities in the province. In the index there are two numbers given after each place name. The first number, which can be found at the top of the page in the book, refers to the Kreis (district) to which the locality belonged. The second number refers to the town. Thus, "21 17" refers to the 17th town listed in Kreis 21. The jurisdictions of church parishes and government districts are shown. The General Register is a master index of the place names in all volumes. For each entry, the Kreis (district) or Oberamt (main office), Regierungsbezirk (administrative district), volume, page, and town number are given. This gazetteer is the best one to use for locating the parish to which each town belonged.

2. E. Uetrecht, comp., *Meyers Orts- und Verkehrs-Lexikon des Deutschen Reichs* (Meyer's Gazetteer and Directory of the German Empire) (Leipzig and Vienna: Bibliographisches Institut, 1912-1913). (FHL 943/E5mo; FHL microfilms 0496640 [A-K] and 0496641 [L-Z]; FHL microfiche 6000001-6000029)

The above gazetteer is the one used most often by researchers to locate towns. It lists the political jurisdictions and indicates whether the locality had its own parish or synagogue. However, the parish and synagogue are listed only if they are in the town. The FHL has prepared a set of microfiche containing reference works frequently used by patrons, and this gazetteer is included. The set of microfiche is at most FHCs.

To learn how to use this gazetteer, see *The German Researcher: How to Get the Most Out of an LDS Family History Center* by Fay Dearden and Douglas Dearden (Plymouth, MN: Family Tree Press, 1995), or *A Genealogical Handbook of German Research* by Larry O. Jensen (Pleasant Grove, UT: Larry O. Jensen, 1980, 1983; vol. I, pp. 58-60, 185-191, and vol. II, pp. 32-36).

D. POST WORLD WAR I GAZETTEERS.

1. Otto Kredel and Franz Thierfelder, *Deutsch-fremdsprachiges Ortsnamenverzeichnis* (German Foreign Language Place-Name Index), 3 vols. (Berlin: Deutsche Verlagsgesellschaft, 1931). (FHL Q/940/E5kt, FHL microfilms 0583457 and 0590387)

The above gazetteer lists German place names once under German jurisdiction but in other countries after World War I. This gazetteer has been microfilmed two times by the FHL.

2. *Amtliches Gemeinde- und Ortsnamenverzeichnis der Deutschen Ostgebiete unter fremder Verwaltung* (Official Gazetteer of East German Territories under Foreign Rule), 3 vols. (Remagen: Bundesanstalt für Landeskunde, 1955. Now in Bonn-Bad Godesberg, Germany). (FHL 943.8/E5b)

Vol. 1. Official gazetteer of East German territories as of 1 Sept. 1939 under foreign rule, including a list of Kreise (districts) divided by the Oder-Neisse Line and the Polish-Soviet demarcation line in East Prussia. (FHL microfilm 0824243, item 1)

Vol. 2. Alphabetic index of place names as of 1 Sept. 1939 in German territories east of the Oder-Neisse Line under foreign rule, with a German/foreign place-name index. (FHL microfilm 0824243, item 2)

The columns list the official German place name as of 1 Sept. 1939, the topographic 1:25,000 map number, Gemeinde (community), Kreis, former German place name, foreign place name, and Kreis name as of 1 Jan. 1954. If a place name changed between about 1929 and 1939, the date of change is given after the place name. The place name also is keyed to the nineteenth century topographic military survey map (1:25,000) on which it appears. This map series, which is entitled Topographische Karte (Berlin: Institut für Angewandte Geodäsie), is still available for areas east of the Oder-Neisse Line (available from Genealogy Unlimited — see Commercial Sources).

E. POST WORLD WAR II GAZETTEERS.

1. Fritz Müller, *Müllers Grosses Deutsches Ortsbuch* (Mueller's Great German Place Book), 12th ed. (Wuppertal: Post- und Ortsbuchverlag, 1958). (FHL# 943/E5m/1958, FHL microfilm 1045448, FHL microfiche 6000343-6000354)

The above gazetteer lists over 120,000 localities, with jurisdictional information, in West Germany and the Deutsches Democratic Republic after World War II. The book is updated periodically, but the last edition that included the DDR was published in 1974. Editions after that date included localities in West Germany only. After unification of Germany, the book was revised to include both countries.

2. M. Kaemmerer, *Ortsnamenverzeichnis der Ortschaften jenseits von Oder und Neisse* (Gazetteer of Localities on the Other Side of the Oder and Neisse), 3rd ed. (Leer: Verlag Gerhard Rautenberg, 1988).*

The above gazetteer lists localities in Germany east of the Oder and Neisse Line that became part of Poland and Russia after World War II. It includes eastern Pomerania, eastern Brandenburg, East Prussia, and Silesia. For Posen and West Prussia, it includes ONLY localities that were in the Grenzmark Posen-West Prussia and in Regierungsbezirk West Prussia that became part of East Prussia in 1920. It does not include the areas in Posen and West Prussia that became part of Poland following World War I. It lists the German town and Kreis and the modern Polish town and powiat (district). There is a German/Polish and Polish/German town-name index. In German. The title of earlier editions of this book was *Müllers Verzeichnis der jenseits der Oder-Neiße gelegenen, unter fremder Verwaltung stehenden Ortschafter* by M. Kaemmerer (Wuppertal: Post- und Ortsbuchverlag, 1974).

IV. THE IMPORTANCE OF MAP SCALE.

A. CHOOSING THE RIGHT MAP.

1. Map scale expresses the size relationship between the features shown on the map and the same features on the earth's surface. This normally is expressed as a ratio (e.g., 1:25,000). The numerator, usually 1, represents map distance; the denominator, the larger number, represents ground distance.

   a. Countries using the metric system normally express map scale as a ratio of centimeters to kilometers. If the scale is 1:100,000, 1 centimeter equals 100,000 centimeters (1 kilometer, which equals 0.62137 mile).
   b. Countries using the English system normally express map scale as a ratio of inches to miles. If the scale is 1:63,360, 1 inch equals 63,360 inches (1 mile).

2. A map that shows a whole country or state will omit small towns. You can determine the map best suited for your needs by understanding map scale. You can judge the usefulness of a map by knowing its scale.

B. SMALL SCALE VERSUS LARGE SCALE.

1. The amount of detail shown on a map is proportionate to the scale of the map: the larger the map scale (the larger the fraction), the more detail that is shown. For example, individual houses are shown on 1:25,000-scale maps, whereas only landmark buildings are shown on 1:100,000-scale maps.
2. A large-scale map (1:25,000) shows a small area in great detail.
3. A small-scale map (1:1,000,000) shows a large area in little detail.

V. GERMAN EMPIRE TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS.

A. MAPS THAT ARE AVAILABLE AS REPRINTS.

1. *Karte des Deutschen Reiches 1:100,000* (Maps of the German Empire) (Berlin: Institut für Angewandte Geodäsie). Based on surveys of the late 1800s, revised 1937-1941. Transportation systems were updated and some place names were changed. Available for Prussia/Poland.*
2. *Kreiskarten 1:100,000* (District Maps) (Berlin: Institut für Angewandte Geodäsie). Based on surveys of the late 1800s, revised 1937-1941. Available for Pomerania (areas east of the Oder-Neisse Line), East Prussia, Regierungsbezirk West Prussia, and Silesia. TK25 map grids are superimposed in color.*
3. *Karte von Mitteleuropa 1:300,000* (Maps of Middle Europe) (Berlin: Institut für Angewandte Geodäsie). These large color maps are available for East Prussia, Pomerania, Silesia, and Upper Silesia. They show pre-World War II boundaries.*
4. *Topographische Karte 1:25,000* (Topographic Maps) (Berlin: Institut für Angewandte Geodäsie). Surveyed in the late 1800s. Available for Prussia/Poland.*
5. *Historische Topographische Karten* (Historic Topographic Maps). Scale: 1:25,000 to 1:100,000. Most of these maps are 19th-century military situation maps, and they are available only for select areas of Germany. Each modern German state reprints maps covering the area within its boundaries. Maps can be ordered from the Landesvermessungsamt in the modern German state. They also may be ordered from the ILH/GeoCenter (see Commercial Sources).

B. MAPS THAT ARE AVAILABLE ON MICROFILM

Karte des Deutschen Reiches 1:100,000 (Maps of the German Empire) (Berlin: Königl. Preußischen Landesaufnahme, about 1914). (FHL microfilm 0068814)

VI. MODERN GERMAN ATLASES AND SECTIONAL MAPS.

A. ATLASES. There are many atlases at varying map scales that have been published. A fine modern atlas containing detailed maps of Germany is the *Auto Atlas Deutschland* that is published by RV Reise- und Verkehrsverlag (Berlin, updated yearly). In the 11th edition (1995-96) there are 229 pages of maps (1:200,000), a 101-page town-name index that lists over 40,000 town names and new postal codes for all towns in the index (except the 209 multi-coded cities), and 75 city maps (1:20,000).*

B. MAPS. Many map series at varying map scales are available. One popular set of maps is entitled *Die General Karte Großraum-Ausgabe* (General Maps–Large Edition) by Mairs Geographischer Verlag (Ostfildern, updated yearly). These fine, medium-scale (1:200,000), "Shell" maps are highly detailed and include small villages and many hamlets. Town names are in German, and twelve maps cover all of Germany. Unfortunately, the maps are not indexed.*

VII. MAJOR MAP COLLECTIONS IN THE UNITED STATES.

A. The Geography and Map Division of the Library of Congress. This library contains the largest and most comprehensive cartographic collection in the world.

B. The American Geographical Society Collection, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee, P.O. Box 399, Milwaukee, WI 53201. Tel. (414) 229-6282, (800) 558-8993. This is one of the largest geographical research collections in the Western Hemisphere. The collection contains large-scale historical and modern maps for virtually every country in the world. They provide basic reference services, such as looking up places in gazetteers and other reference sources. If the place is found, they will provide longitude and latitude. A handout that describes the services of the AGSC is available from Genealogy Unlimited. Please send a self-addressed, stamped envelope along with your request.

C. The Family History Library, Salt Lake City. This library has an excellent collection of maps, atlases, and gazetteers, some of which are on microfilm.

D. Many university, public, and private libraries have fine map collections.

VIII. **THE INTERNET.** It is beyond the scope of this article to list the numerous geographic resources on the internet. However, there are two sites that provide so much helpful information in locating towns that they are listed below.

A. FEEFHS at <http://feefhs.org>. Among the many sources available are links to resource guides for East European countries, surname databases, maps, and much more.

B. GEOserv — a German Town Locator by Arthur Teschler: <http://www.genealogy.com/gene/www/abt/geoserv.html>. This useful database includes about 50,000 town names that are in modern Germany. If the town is located, identifying information includes the county, zip, and the TK25 and TK50 maps on which the town is located, plus more.

IX. **COMMERCIAL SOURCES FOR EUROPEAN MAPS AND ATLASES.**

A. Genealogy Unlimited, P.O. Box 537, Orem, UT 84059-0537. Tel. (801) 763-7132, (800) 666-4363, fax (801) 763-7185. This company imports the pre-World War II maps and the modern maps and atlases that are listed above. They also import maps and atlases of other Central and Eastern European countries. A free catalog is available upon request.

B. Map Link, 30 S. LaPatera Lane, Unit #5, Santa Barbara, CA 93117. Tel. (805) 692-6777, international map fax (800) 627-7768. This company imports topographical maps from countries throughout the world. You can request grids for specific maps of a country. If they spend considerable time helping to determine the correct map to order, there will be an extra charge for their service. Please send a self-addressed, stamped envelope with your request.

C. *The Map Catalog* lists numerous commercial sources for maps. Although the book concentrates on the types of maps available for the United States and companies that sell them, there is a chapter on foreign country maps, and several commercial sources are listed.

D. ILH/GeoCenter, Postfach 80 08 30, 70508 Stuttgart (Vaih.), Germany. Tel. (07 11) 7 88 93-40, Fax (07 11) 7 88 93-54. This company sells large-scale, modern, topographic maps of many countries throughout the world. They also sell nineteenth century military situation maps of select areas in the former German states.

E. The Gold Bug, P.O. Box 588, Alamo, CA 94507. (510) 838-MAPS. The company sells the computer program "Centennia," which is an historical atlas of Europe and the Middle East that covers 993 years. They also see historic map reproductions of many European countries and also of the United States. Most of these small-scale maps are printed on 8-1/2" x 11" paper. A free catalog is available.

X. **RESEARCH PROCEDURE FOR LOCATING TOWNS.** Research in a foreign country is similar in many ways to research in this country. First, it is necessary to place your ancestor in a specific place at a particular period of time and, second, you must search the records that are available for that area and time period.

A. IF THE TOWN NAME AND LOCATION ARE KNOWN.

1. Determine the map best suited for your needs and obtain a copy.
2. Look up the town name in a gazetteer, preferably one printed between 1871 and prior to World War II. The entry may give valuable information about the town.

B. IF THE TOWN NAME AND LOCATION ARE NOT KNOWN.

1. Determine location of the town by looking up the name in a German gazetteer, preferably one printed between 1871-1918. If found, the entry usually will list the German state, Regierungbezirk, Kreis, and nearby towns. Frequently, several towns with the same name will be found.
2. Often the correct town can be determined by examining the original document for additional clues that may have been overlooked.
3. Locate the town on a map of the German Empire (*Karte des Deutschen Reiches 1:100,000).*

C. IF THE TOWN NAME IS NOT FOUND IN A GAZETTEER.

1. The name may be spelled phonetically. Names on American documents are commonly spelled phonetically.
2. Town name may have changed.
3. Political boundaries may have changed and the town is in another country.

D. TIPS.

1. People often emigrated with relatives and friends from neighboring towns and then settled nearby in the United States. Using the clustering concept, if one town name is known, search the map for other towns in the same area. Often the misspelled town name will be recognized.
2. Use your imagination.

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Nobility in your tree?

© Felix G. Game

Occasionally I am approached by people who believe that their ancestors were of noble birth, and they want to find out all about them. Often they have become so pre-occupied with this notion that they forget the basic principles of genealogical research, which simply says that we have to go backward one generation at a time and collect primary proof to link each generation. As soon as there is any hint of nobility, many act as if playing Monopoly, and think they just drew a card that says "you may go to the year 1523". Sorry, you cannot jump 300 years without something very solid to go by.

To explain all the different things known about nobility and its various layers would require writing a major work. So, for practical purposes let me just over-simplify and state that the type of nobility we are most likely concerned with are, not the nobles who were given a whole county by their king because of some special service (usually in battle), but with the landless paper nobles, who qualified for "elevation to the nobility" because of long, faithful, and distinguished service to the monarch (or who simply had the money to buy a patent). Under Maria Theresia, for example, any officer of her army who had 30 years of service and a spotless record (preferably with some indication of bravery before the enemy) could petition to be awarded the decree of nobility. Notice that they had to petition for it, similar to the way people today have to apply for their pensions when

estimated that a thousand Anabaptists had been executed by 1530. Catholics burned then at the stake while Protestants beheaded them as both sought unsuccessfully to stamp out their Anabaptist beliefs.

Origin: John A. Hostetler in his "*Hutterite Society*" (1974, 1997 Johns Hopkins University Press) states the Hutterites came from the South Germany and two Austrian provinces, the South Tirol and Carinthia. By contrast he notes that Mennonites came from the Netherlands and North Germany and the "Swiss Brethren" Mennonites came from Switzerland and South Germany.

In 1528 the Hutterites fled to Moravia, where tolerance existed for their beliefs. They eventually became one group in Moravia as their leadership evolved. Their name comes from a leader, Jacob Hut, who was burned to the stake as a heretic at Innsbruck in 1536 by order of the Hapsburg monarch.

Early History: They came together and grew as a group in Moravia and Slovakia. A "Golden Period" in Moravia from 1565 to 1592 saw them flourish. Under the protection of Moravian nobility they grew to over one hundred "Brudehof" colonies with well over 20,000 colonists. Then a triad of deadly events involved Moravia in warfare and created a disaster among the Hutterites. The 1593 war between Austria and Turkey, the deadly Catholic counter-reformation and the start of the Thirty Years War in 1618 created major disasters among the Moravian and Slovakian Hutterites.

Some Hutterites in Czechoslovakia and Romainia later turned Catholic and are now called "Habaner" there. Hutterite surnames among this group include Wollman, Wolf, Walter, Schultz, Pullman, Mueller, Kuhr, Kleinedler, Tschetter (Cederle), Bernhauser, Baumgartner, and Albrecht.

Those that survived fled to Transylvania in 1621, where they were joined by transmigrants (exiled refugees) from Carinthia in 1755. They stayed in Translyvania until 1767. Some of these Hutterites lived in Transylvanian Saxon villages. It is thought that some intermarriage between these two ethnic Germanic groups occured at that time.

Hutterites as "German-Russians": The Hutterites continued to migrate periodically to escape persecution, leaving Transylvania for Wallachia, Romania in 1767, then on to Vishenka, Russia (Tschernigow, Ukraine) in 1770 and up the Desna river to nearby Radichev in 1802. Their migration continued in 1842 southeast toward the Sea of Azov to the new Hutterite villages of Neu-Huttertal, Hutterdorf and Sheromet, southeast of the German-Russian Mennonite colonies at Choritza (Taurien, Ukraine).

They also settled Johnnesruh and Huttertal in 1842. These new Hutterite villages were southwest of the Mennonite colonies at Molotschna. During this time they were considered German-Russian Mennonites by Karl Stumpp and others. However they retained their Hutterite religious identity. They sold their property to Mennonites and emigrated to Dakota Teritory (the Yankton area of South Dakota) via ship from Hamburg, Germany during the period of 1874-1879.

Three "Leute" Groups Emerge: During and shortly after this period related three groups of Hutterites emerged with separate identities: the "Schmeideleut" were primarily from Scheromet, Russia and founded a colony near Yankton in Bon Homme County. The "Dariusleut" were primarily from Huttersdorf, Russia and settled at Wolf Creek to the north. The "Leherleut" were teachers and this group was created after their arrival in Dakota Territory. They founded the Elm Spring colony nearby Wolf Creek.

The non-colony "Prairieleut": A fourth scattered group of German Russian Hutterites called the "Prarieleut" did not accept the commune form of living. Rather they homesteaded on land nearby each these three colonies and gradually became affiliated with Mennonite groups. It is felt by Eichler that many of the Praireleut lost their Hutterite identity over then past century. They probably have the most to gain from publication on the web of Hutterite genealogy that is now underway by FEEFHS on the web.

Exodus to Canada in 1918: Persecution from U.S Government authorites over their pacifist resistance to participate in the World War I manpower draft led to the death of three Rockport Colony pacifists at Alcatraz, then a military prison. This caused 11 of 15 colonies of South Dakota Hutterites to sell out and leave for Canada between 1918-1920.

Re-Colonization In America: According to Hostetler's lists, the Schmiedeleute colonies went to Manitoba, and only began to recolonize in South Dakota in 1934 and North Dakota in 1961. They totalled 80 colonies in North America by 1973. The "Dariusleut" Hutterites maintained most of their colony growth in Alberta with a few in Saskatchewan and Montana. They totaled 66 colonies by 1973. The Leherleut" colonies fled to Alberta Canada in 1918, but started to recolonize in Montana in 1945 after World War II. There were 57 Leherleut colonies by 1973.

Colony Growth: Hutterites live in self-sufficient agricultural communes called colonies of from 70 to 140 persons. They are known for hard work and effectively embracing the efficiencies of modern agricultural technology. When a colony reaches a size of about 140, provisions are made to purchase land and then create and support a new daughter colony until it is viable. In this manner the 203 traditional Hutterite colonies in North America in 1973 have grown to almost 400 such colonies today. Most are still in Canada and the northwest tier of states: Minnesota, Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota and Washington.

Many Generations, Few Surnames: Because of their isolated ans self-dependent communal life, Hutterites are perhaps the most genetically homogeneous group of persons in North America. It is postulated by Eichler that all Hutterites are at least 5th or 6th cousins to each other due to many generations of marriages within the small group over 460 years.

Hutterite Surnames: Almost all Hutterites derive from at list of abour two dozen surnames (Wurz, Knels, Decker, Waldner, Walter, Wollman, Miller, Glanzer, Hofer, Stahl, Wipf, Enz, Gross, Kleinsasser, Mandel, Pullman, Tschetter). To those German Russians (particularly among the Mennonites, Hutterites, and Amish) who trace descent from a Hutterite family etc.), this site should serve as a useful starting point for genealogical research.

Genetic Significance of the Hutterites: There is an unusual mix of medical traits that seems to be unique to the Hutterites. Medical evidence suggests a higher incidence of some genetic diseases such as cystic fibrosis. Thus Hutterite populations are being studied by geneticists and medical teams. They are seeking the genetic markers for these and other medical conditions as well as for the genetic basis for the unusual resistence of the Hutterite population to certain infecious diseases like chicken pox. In doing so, geneticists depend upon Hutterite genealogy to select and link all their donors to a common ancestor.

North American Sources of Hutterite Genealogy: Several Mennonite organizations who are FEEFHS members -- in particular the Mennonite Library in Goshen Indiana -- contain extensive holdings of books and literature on Hutterites. The formost author of Hutterite studies -- retired professor John Hostetler -- is moving to Goshen Indiana this month to continue his Hutterite research and writing using the excelllent Mennonite library there.

European Sources: There are significant holdings known to exist in Europe, including certin archives in Austria, Moravia and Slovakia. Eichler and a leading ethnic Schiemedeleut Hutterite leader have advised me they have visited the Landesarchiv at Klagenfurt, Austria. Both of them confirm Klagenfurt is rich with many documents of genealogy interest to Hutterite record searchers. Klagenfurt in known in particular to contain much on the Waldner, Kleinsasser, Hofer, Wurz and Glanzer surnames.

Russia Record: A book called "*Russia Record, Hutterite Family Records 1700-1874*" was published in 1996 by Tony Waldner, an author at the Schmeideleut Forest River Colony in North Dakota. It is based on eight primary sources including record books of the three traditional Hutterite Conferences (Schmeideleut, Dariusleut and Leherleut) and various Prarieleut record books.

"Society of Brothers" -- the Arnoldleut: This is a group of 20th century Anabaptists, called the "Society of Brothers" or "New Hutterites". Sometimes also called the "Arnoldleut", it was founded by Eberhard Arnold in Germany (1920), fled to England in the late 1930's and on to Paraguay in 1940 where three "Bruderhof" colonies were formed during World War II. They moved to America in the 1950's and now have eight colonies in New York, Pennsylvania, Connecticut, including two in England. The chief elder, Johann Christoph Arnold, lives at the lead colony of Woodcrest in Rifton New York. They have an award winning website with attractive graphics at **<http://www.bruderhof.org/>**.

KIT -- Keeping in Touch": The only two returns to "Hutterite genealogy" on the InfoSeek search engine are the FEEFHS Hutterite Genealogy Page and KIT. KIT (Keeping In Touch) is a separate group of persons who have left the Arnoldleut Society and maintain contact through the KIT website's newsletter.

Hostetler, in a private conversation, characterized the Society of Brothers as a "charismatic" Hutterite group. They are sometimes at odds with the more "traditional" Hutterites of the western provinces and northwestern states over practices and beliefs. Plough Publishing House, which is own and operated by the SOB, has printed a translation of "*The Chronicle of Hutterian Brethren -- I*" (1984) covering early Hutterite history to 1665.

Other FEEFHS Web Site Holdings include Eichler's history of the various Hutterite surnames, his three generation church book extraction of founding families, and locality indexes spanning over four hundred years of the church's history.

Four Appendixes from Two Books on the Web: FEEFHS has obtained copyright permission to publish two appendices from Hostetler's "*Hutterite Society*": Appendix 3: "Hutterite Place Names in Europe by Language and Country"and Appendix 15: "Lists of Hutterite Colonies in America (1973)". FEEFHS has also been granted permission to republish two appendixes on the web from "*The Chronicle of Hutterian Brethren*": Appendix 3: "List of Current Place Names with German equivalents" and Appendix 4: six excellent modern "Hutterite maps of 16th and 17th century Europe". Added to this is a gazetter of place names on each map provided by the webmaster.

HUTRL -- Hutterite Research List: In addition a HUTRL (Hutterite Research List) is posted. The first entry is from a North Dakota Hutterite seeking "antique" (old) photographs of Hutterite colonies and families. Entries (= queries) for the HUTRL and contributions of significance to Hutterite genealogy are warmly welcomed from all our readers.

Research List CROSS-INDEX Status
by John D. Movius

1. Existing Ethnic and National "Research Lists"
In addition to the many FEEFHS surname databases available on our web site, a growing number of Central and Eastern European ethnic and regional surnames are found in the submissions (an entry = a detailed query) to these on-line "Research Lists":

ALRL (Albania Research List -- 6K)
Joe A. Tobia, 144 Marine Street, Apt #1, St Augustine, Florida 32084-5027. e-mail: <jtobia@aug.com>.

AMRL (Armenia Research List -- 7K)
for the country of Armenia and ethnic Armenians elsewhere. Nephi Kezerian, M.D., 410 Sumac Lane, Provo, Utah 84604-1830. e-mail <gfa@itsnet.com>.

ATRL (Austria Research List -- 10K)
Art Battiste/Battista of Canada -- e-mail: <battiste@sk.sympatico.ca>.

BGRL (Bulgaria Research List -- 6K)
Bryon Tosoff, 15690 Buena Vista Avenue, White Rock, British Columbia V4B 1Z5, Canada. e-mail: <btosoff@direct.ca>.

HRRL (Croatia Research List -- 59K)
E-mail entries preferred, snail mail is accepted. A volunteer coordinator is needed. Temporary address: P. O. Box 4327, Davis California 95617-4327. E-mail: <feefhs@feefhs.org>.

KRL (Kashzube Research List -- 102K)
for ethnic Kashubian Poles from the greater Danzig area of Poland. E-mail encouraged, snail-mail entries accepted. Kieth Kasubowski, 57 Crescent Avenue, Hamburg, New York 14075-6501. E-mail: <Kaszubik@aol.com>. Kieth created and maintains this as an off-line database with monthly on-line database.

LVRL (Latvia Research List -- 6K)
Bonnie Price, Route 2, Box 1619A McAllen, Texas, 78504-9802. E-mail: <price@mcal.vt.com>.

LTRL (Lithuania Research List -- 7K)
Tegan Gillette of Arizona. E-mail: <Teganator@aol.com>.

POSRL (Posen Research List -- 6K)
We seem to have lost all contact with Bob Scheffler of New York. Another volunteer is being sought. Temporary address: P. O. Box 4327, Davis California 95617-4327. E-mail: <feefhs@feefhs.org>.

RORL (Romania Research List -- 6K)
Thomas Leihn, c/o Leihn Photographics, 5707A 132nd Street S.E., Everett, Washington 98208-9421. E-mail: <thl@greatnorthern.net> or <thl@eskimo.net>. Snail-mail entries also accepted.

RUNRL (Russian Nobility Research List -- 7K)
Mark A. Szolkowski, Sheffield, England. E-mail: <mda93mas@shef.ac.uk>.

SERL (Southeastern European Researchers List -- 132K)
for ethnic Germans in the Balkans, including Banat and Danube Swabians. Created and maintained by Norbert Bambach of Cincinnati, Ohio. E-mail: <72730.633@compuserve.com>.

SILRL (Silesian / Schlesien Research List -- 23K)
for North Americans and others interested in the proposed Silesian-American Genealogy Society. Joe Reimann, 1910

East 5685 South, Salt Lake City, Utah 84121-1343. E-mail: <goldcontac@aol.com>.

SIRL (Slovenia Research List -- 23K) based on queries to the SGS (Slovenian Genealogy Society International). Snail mail to President Al Peterlin, 52 Old Farm Road, Camp Hill, Pennsylvania 17011-2604. E-mail to Donna Debevec Cuillard of Simi Valley, California <LRFM15A@prodigy.com>.

UARL (Ukraine Research List -- 15K) Created with the help of Wally Rusel of the Ukrainian Genealogical and Historical Society of Canada with queries from his *Nase Leude* (Our People) Bulletin. For ancestors from within present or historical borders of the Ukraine. Contact Jeanne Gold, 1912 Jasmine St., El Cajon, CA 92021-3663; e-mail address: <goldj@ix.netcom.com>.

2. Planned Research Lists

We need your help to activate over 30 additional Research Lists. An e-mail "coordinator" is needed for each of the. This person will serve as postmaster, receive incoming entries -- e-mail and also snail mail if possible -- and pass them on by e-mail to the FEEFHS webmaster weekly, monthly or whenever they arrive. This is not much work. But it is an essential prerequisite for each research List to be launched. All research lists need your help in the form of new "entry" listings -- your detailed queries summarizing what you know and what you seek.

Planned lists include ALSRL (Alsace-Lorraine), BYRL (Belarus), BARL (Bosnia and Herzegovina), CAUCRL (Caucasus), COSKRL (Cossack), CRIMRL (Crimea Penninsula), DKRL (Denmark), EERL (Estonia), EMSRL (Emsland -- Ems River/Canal region of NW Germany), FIRL (Finland).

Also GERL (Georgia), DERURL (German-Russian), GRRL (Greece), HESSRL (Hesse), LIRL (Liechtenstein), LUSRL (Lusatia), MKRL (Macedonia), MDRL (Moldava), MKRL (Macedonia), MTNRL (Montenegro), PLRL (Poland), RORL (Romania), RURL (Russian Federation), SAXRL (Saxony), Serbia (SERBRL), SKRL (Republic of Slovakia), SUDRL (Sudetenland) and CHRL (Swiss).

In addition, research lists will eventually be posted for all other parts of the former German Empire, including city-states such as Berlin, Hamburg and Hanover. To volunteer to be a coordinator for one of these planned lists, please contact the FEEFHS WebMaster at <feefhs@feefhs.org> or P.O. Box 4327, Davis, CA 95617-4327.

Significant Additions Index to the FEEFHS Web Site
16 September, 1996, to 15 February, 1997
by John D. Movius, FEEFHS Webmaster,

This is a reverse chronological index of all significant additions to the FEEFHS web site since mid September last year. Daily postings are the norm, but often several posting will occur during a day. Each time this occurs, the website is fully reindexed by our search engine. When a break occured in the chronology, the webmaster was either out of town (without FTP and Telnet access to the FEEFHS web server -- both are needed to post stuff) or had off-line hardware difficuties that prevented an update.

However off-line hardware problems never affect our web site, except for a temporary lack of updates. Our web site has always been fully accessable and available on the World Wide Web at all times. And our own Website Index at <http://feefhs.org/feefhsei.html> is always current. Thus it is by far the very best way to find all our stuff, what with a few URLs changing from time to time.

Significant Addition Index for February 1997:

15 Feb: Travel Genie Maps of Ames Iowa, a new member. 6 pages, including a 1:100,000 map series of Poland and one of Germany. An excellent Polish grid map (247K) defines the Polish series. Major update of the GGSA (German Genealogical Society of America) HomePage, including the Robert Smelser GGSA spring lecture at Claremont California on 8 March 1997.

14 Feb: The Banat e-mail Genealogy Group has moved to a new Maiser Listserv in Indiana. Founder Bob Madler of Nevada has turned the Banat online discussion group moderator responsibilities over to Chris J. Lamesfield of Michigan. The Banat FAQ's are now under construction to reflect these changes.

13 Feb: c.v. (bio) of Evan Eichler, Ph.D. geneticist and Hutterite genealogist (lecturer at the FEEFHS Convention.

12 Feb:"German-Russian" Swedes "Lost in Siberia" from Alt-Schwedendorf, a "German-Russian" era Swedish Odessa Black Sea Colony -- HomePage with additions.

11 Feb: The Hutterite Genealogy Initiatve (12K) by John Movius and Evan Eichler, Ph.D.

Additions to the Romania Genealogy Page -- 4 pages on the United Romanian Society.

10 Feb: Current Hutterite Places Names (in Europe) with German Equvalents, from Appendix 3, Pages 811-813 of "The Chronicle of the Hutterian Brethren -- I."

9 February: Monthly update of KRL (Kashubian Research List)
German United Evangelical Zion Church -- now the Zion United Church of Christ, Dyer, Hanover Township, Lake County Indiana: churchbook extractions (German-American baptisms, confirmations, marriages, deaths) and indexed under Edwin C. Friedrich / Karen S. Rowe extractions.

8 February: Karpatho-Ukraine Database KP97-1 (update) -- 4,000 Austrian and Ukrainian Surnames from Romeo Bernreuther of Weinstadt, Germany,

7 February: California State Genealogical Alliance -- Legislative Report -- February by Iris Carter Jones.

6 Feb: Table of Contents from "The Chronicle of the Hutterian Brethren -- I."

5 Feb: St John's churchbook, Roselle (Rodenburg), Illinois (German-American baptisms, confirmations, marriages, deaths).
Romania History from "History of the United Romanian Society."
Edwin Friedrich's German-American related extractions of a U.S Civil War Manpower Census of Able-Bodied Males 18-45, 1862-1863, Crete and Washington Townships, Will County Illinois.

4 Feb: HomePage for new organization member: Romanian American Heritage Center of Jackson, Michigan.
Significant update of the SILRL (Silesian Research List).
St. John's Church of Maxwell, Iowa (German-American baptisms, confirmations, marriages, deaths).

3 Feb: Map Index of Hutterite Place Names in Europe (6 maps).

2 Feb: 6 Maps of 16th Century Europe, South Tirol, and 16th/17th century Moravia and Slovakia -- showing Hutterite place names scanned from "The Chronicle of the Hutterite Brethren -- I."

1 Feb: Data recovery efforts finished. Work resumed on the web site.

Significant Addition Index for January 1997:

29 Jan: Everyname Master Index to 26 Slovenian-American church histories (29 files).

28 Jan: Romania Genealogy HomePage.
RORL (Romania Research List).
Another Fujitsu 2 Gig fast wide SCSI-2 hard drive crash. Backup data was installed and data recovery efforts continue.

23 Jan: Banaters in North Dakota Naturalization Records (958 persons) extractions by David Dreyer (4 files).

22 Jan: "Conversations with the Elders:" Sister Alice Ann Pfeifer of the Roman Catholic parish of Chelyabinsk, Siberia has another oral history of German-Russians: Frederick GOERTMANN (b. 1922) and his wife Agatha MARE Goertmann (b. 1924) of Chelyabinsk available from the "Index of Conversations."

21 Jan: News Item on FamilySearch ; Release 2.24, including the new Ancestral File.
Extraction Index for Edwin C. Friedrich and Karen Rowe with links to vital records extractions of two German Lutheran churchbooks in Bremer County Iowa.

20 Jan: "Conversations with the Elders", the genealogy HomePage for the Sisters of St. Agnes at the Roman Catholic parish of Chelyabinsk, Siberia has 3 more oral histories of German-Russians available from the Index of Conversations": Herman PAPENFUSS and his wife Albina YOUNGER Papenfuss, Clara GREILICH BRAUN, and Helena WEIGEL MERZ, all of Chelyabinsk, Siberia.

19 Jan: Society of Brothers (Hutterian Brethren) -- Places and genealogy.
"Hutterite Society" -- a 1997 Paperback edition of this 1974 classic by John A. Hostetler (available April 1997) reviewed.

18 Jan: "List of Hutterite Colonies in North America III -- 67 Leherleut Colonies (1973)."

17 Jan: San Francisco Call Newspaper vital records for the year 1881 (over 12,000 births, marriages and deaths for 1881 -- these now replace vital primary records lost in the 1906 earthquake and fire) -- an ongoing extraction project

by Jim Faulkinbury, C.G.R.S.
Major update of the SERL (Southeastern European Researcher's List) -- now posted with both umlauts and "oe's".
"List of Hutterite Colonies in North America II -- 87 Dariusleut Colonies (1973)."

16 Jan: "List of Hutterite Colonies in North America I -- 102 Schmiedeleut Colonies (1973)."

15 Jan: "Hutterite Place Names in Europe by Language and Country."

January update: "Sharing our Heritage" Surname Database -- Galizien German Descendants.
Banat Emigrants via Bremen Shipping Lists (Dreyer Extraction) for Banat and Batschka villages -- all 36 village data files now posted.

14 Jan: Early Hutterite Surnames -- churchbook extractions by Evan Eichler, Ph.D.
Banat Emigrants via Bremen Shipping Lists (Dreyer Extraction) for Banat and Batschka villages -- 33 of 36 village files posted.

13 Jan: Hutterite Genealogy HomePage.

10 Jan: North Dakota Banaters World War I Draft Registration extractions by David Dreyer. Updated Croatia Genealogy HomePage.
Hutterite Towns in Austria, Romania and the Ukraine, by Evan Eichler, Ph.D.
Eichler's Hutterite Family History Bibliography.

9 Jan: Hutterite CROSS-INDEX
Hutterite Founding Families -- vital data -- Evan Eichler's Schmiedeleut Church register extractions.

8 Jan: Updated HRRL (Croatia Research List).

7 Jan: Updated UARL (Ukraine Research List).

5 Jan: "Conversations with the Elders" -- new genealogy HomePage for the Sisters of St. Agnes at the Roman Catholic parish of Chelyabinsk, Siberia. First 16 pages posted, including "Conversation with August EXSNER (born 1909) and his wife Elizabeth LEIKER Exsner (born circa 1913) of Korkina, Siberia -- the first of 14 or more oral histories of German-Russians in Siberia.

3 Jan: Alsace and Lorraine History for Central/East European genealogists by Sue Clarkson of Michigan.

2 Jan: From BLITZ: Russian State Naval Archives (RSNA)
-- Annotated Register 1696-1917
-- Surname List

1 Jan: Monthly update of KRL (Kashubian Research List)

Significant Addition Index for December 1996:

31 Dec: Hutterite Founding Families and Hutterite Surnames (sample listings) from Evan Eichler, Ph.D.
DV97 (Die Vorfahren 1997 Pommern Database -- 4.7 Megs -- now complete with 100,858 full names in 81 data files plus 27 supporting files, including an "Introduction" by Jerry Dalum.
30 Dec:"The Anglo-German Family History Society", an article by Chairman Peter Towey of England.

29 Dec: DV97 (Die Vorfahren 1997 Full Name Database), under construction.

28 Dec: HKRL (Hungarian Kingdom Research List) with Doug Holmes of HAFS as FEEFHS moderator.

27 Dec: Update of SIRL (Slovenian Research List).

26 Dec: AOL Genealogy Forum: New URL and 11 new pages.

25 Dec: New HUTRL (Hutterite Research List)
"Information of Value" thanks to Evan Eichler, Ph.D., geneticist with the Human Genome Project in Livermore, California.

24 Dec: Update of the Albania Research List.

23 Dec: New Bulgaria Research List thanks to Bryon Tosoff of White Rock, B.C. Canada.
Escape -- Siberia to California by Rev. Block (German-Russian Mennonites via Harbin, China).
HomePage update with a new Membership Form for the Polish Genealogy Society of Western New York.

22 Dec: Update of Transylvanian Saxon HomePage.

21 Dec: Update of KRL (Kashubian Research List).

20 Dec: Organization name change from Hodnasc (Dignity)

to Zhurtavannie Bialaruskaj Shliachty (ZBS) -- Association of the Belarusian Nobility -- and a revised and extended ZBS HomePage.
CSGA (California State Genealogical Alliance) December Calendar posted.

During this period no new postings appeared (off line for a hard drive crash/replacement).

15 Dec: Where do browsers come from to visit this web site, eh?

14 Dec: New ALRL (Albanian Research List) with Joe Tobia as moderator.
Update of the 1997 FEEFHS Convention Program, including three lectures by Duncan Gardiner, Ph.D., C.G. and lectures by Jerry Frank and Ted Gostin.
Updated Extraction Index for Edwin C. Friedrich including Baptism Index of St. John's Evangelical Lutheran Church (Maxwell Township, Bremer County, Denver, Iowa).

13 Dec: First Draft (partial) of Croatian Place Names, Altenate Spellings and FHL Microfilm Summary.
Major additions to the Moravian Heritage Society HomePage.

12 Dec: German and Hungarian Books for Sale by Martha Remer Conner (extractions of the 1828 Hungarian Land Census by County/Magere).
Jewish Microfilm Cross-Index.
Draft -- FHL Microfilm Status Report: 31 Jewish Congregations from Belaus, Russia and the Ukraine now on FHL microfilm.

11 Dec: New Addition to the FEEFHS Reference Library: Bremen Passenger Ship Record Index (Fragmentary: 1904-1914) on 10 reels of FHL Microfilm. German emigrants from Austria, Bohemia, Hungary, Moravia and Russia immigrating to Australia, Belgium, China, Persia, Spain, USA and Uraguay. This includes some Jewish emigrant records.

5 Dec: SERL (Southeastern European Researcher's List) reposted with umlauts.

4 Dec: New Topical Index for the Wandering Volhynians Newsletter.

3 Dec: A new Banat Emigrants via Bremen Shipping Lists (Dreyer Extraction by Village)

Index and Albrechtsflorer, first of 32 village lists.

Significant Addition Index for November 1996:

30 Nov: New UARL (Ukraine Research List).
New Crete, Illinois Cemeteries extractions Index by Karen Rowe.
Updated Stadt (town) Index for Die Vorfahren database.

29 Nov: More additions to the ZVA (Zichydorf Village Assn. -- Banat) directory
Edwin C. Friedrich extractions of St. Peter's church records from Champaign, Illinois (Pomeranian immigrants).

28 Nov: Edwin C. Friedrich extraction of Bethlehem church records from Champaign, Illinois.

27 Nov: Updated Kreis (county) Index for Die Pommerschen Leute's Die Vorfahren Surname Web database (5,521Kreis / Stadt listings).
Update to the AMRL (Armenian Research List).

26 Nov: New Master Surname Index to the Liebling Ortsippenbüch (LVA -- a Banat village association).
History of Glagolitic Records.
FHL holdings of Glagolitic records and current status of microfilming Glagolitic records in coastal Croatia by Thomas Edlund.

25 Nov: Current procedures for SLRP (Surname Location Reference Project) -- Slovak surname database.

24 Nov: Update of KRL (Kashubian Research List).

21 Nov: New officers for the Polish Genealogical Society of Western New York.

19 Nov: Slovak Pride -- a new book now available for pre-publication purchase from the author, Helene Cincebeaux -- details on the Slovak Heritage and Folklore Society International HomePage.

18 Nov: A major update of most RAGAS pages. (Russian American Genealogical Archival Service).

14 Nov: Additions to the Zichydorf Village Association pages.

13 Nov: GRA Germanic Lineage Register, Vol. 20 (1996).

12 Nov: The hardware problem was a case of an overheated hard drive sitting between two other high speed multi-gig hard drives in a full tower P5-90. A second cooling fan solved the problem. But a major backlog has developed and it will take a while to work it off.

11 Nov: Mirror site posted for Pommerscher Verein Freistadt.

9 Nov: Armenian Genealogical Society HomePage.

8 Nov: Polish Genealogical Society of Western New York -- elections/new officers.

7 Nov: Major update of the many Bukovina Society of the Americas pages.

5 Nov: The new Fujitsui 2.16 Gig Fast Wide SCSI-2 Hard Drive has crashed daily since installation in mid October.

4 Nov: "Baltic Gazetteers" by FHL Baltic specialist Margarita Choquette.

3 Nov: 1st Draft: 1997 Salt Lake City Convention Program (27-29 Sept 1997).
Updated Surname Cross-Index: 27 Surname Lists.
New Research List Cross-Index.

2 Nov: Four new Research Lists: Austria Research List, Latvia Research List POSRL (Posen Research List Transylvania Research List
1 Nov: Updated BLITZ HomePage, Dvorianskii kalendar' (Russian Noble Calendar), Tetrad' 1 (Nobility Notebook 1).

Significant Addition Index for October 1996:

31 Oct: German Genealogical Digest: "Ancestral Search" -- Vol. 11 and 12.

30 Oct: New Transylvania Saxon Genealogy and Heritage Society, Inc. HomePage;
major update: KRL -- Kashubian Research List -- (87K)

29 Oct: New Silesian / Schlesien Research List (SILRL)

28 Oct: *German Genealogical Digest* Contents of Volume 12, Issues No. 1, 2 and 3.

25 Oct: Möbius Family Surname Society -- new HomePage.

23 Oct: New IGS Search: 1819 Mecklenburg-Schwerin Census Indexes.

22 Oct: Surname Index to the Slovenian Genealogy Society Newsletter (1987-1996).

21 Oct: Update of the SIRL (Slovenian Research List)

18 Oct: Slovenia Placenames: Alternate Spellings and Microfilm Summary

16 Oct: Rev. Trunk (1912) Slovenian Translations -- State INDEX -- index to 27 new files (35 U.S. States plus Canada)

15 Oct: Croatian Research at the Family History Library, by Thomas K. Edlund

14 Oct: Major update: KRL -- Kashubian Research List

13 Oct: Major update: "Sharing our Heritage" surname database -- Galizien German Descendants.

11 Oct: Index: Arnold Family genealogy (Liebling, Banat -- new directory of 8 files)

10 Oct: Final Call for Corrections or Additions to the 1996 FEEFHS (printed) Resource Guide; major update for the Glūmlckstal Colonies Database.

9 Oct: Announcement: 1997 FEEFHS Convention in Salt Lake City, Liebling Village Association (Banat) HomePage.

8 Oct: SERL (Southeastern European Researcher List INDEX) expanded, split into 4 data files and an index.

7 Oct: SIRL (Slovenian Research List); growth of KRL (Kasubian Research List) prompts new URL. 4 smaller files for faster browsing.

6 Oct: *Guide to Croatian Genealogy* by Adam Eterovich; update of the Croatian Genealogical and Heraldry Society pages and the Croatian Cross-Index.

5 Oct: Major update of the Surname Database Cross-Index (13K) -- over two dozen databases

4 Oct: Link to Ted Gostin's map catalog page; Sacramento German Genealogy Society: German language course.

3 Oct: Slovenian Marriage extractions: Forest City News, Forest City Pennsylvania, from the Slovenian Genealogy Society; Meeting schedule: of the San Francisco Bay Area Jewish Genealogical Society.

2 Oct: 1860-1975 Churchbook Extractions: St John's Evangelical Lutheran Church, Champaign, Illinois by Edwin C. Friedrich (5 files).

1 Oct: Slovenian Genealogy Society, Australian Chapter; Karpato-Ukraine Database: DEUTSCHER Blatt (page in German).

Significant Addition Index since 15 September 1996:

30 Sep: Care to help create a new genealogy Research (query) List on this web site?

29 Sep: Issue 20, a letter from SIBERIA and an index of all prior issues.

28 Sep: KRL (Kashubian Research List)

27 Sep: Theresientaler Heimatbund HomePage (5 files), Austrian Emigrants to the Karpato-Ukraine in 1775 (101 persons); Karpato-Ukraine Database update (1,248 Austrians).

26 Sep: KANA: Kasbubian Bibliography.

25 Sep: FHL Slovenia Microfilms: Draft Summary -- Part 1 by Thomas Edlund.

24 Sep: All 12 Russian Empire -- Europe maps are Lynx/text browser downloadable.

23 Sep:KANA and the ZKP (Kashubian-Pomeranian Association) of Gdnask.

22 Sep: The FEEFHS FrontPage News Archive -- 1996; a Khazaria Project update.

21 Sep: San Francisco Call vital records -- 1879 (about 10,000 names) by Jim Faulkinbury, C.G.R.S; Professional genealogist page for member Kathi White of the Buffalo NY area; Resource Guide listing update of Rafael Prinke's Polish Genealogy and Heraldry Society page.

20 Sep: Major update of five KANA (Kashubian Association of North America) pages.

19 Sep: Digging Your Roots Seminar, 12 October 1996 at the Concord/Walnut Creek FHC.

18 Sep: The Croatian-Slavonian Military Frontier by Gordon McDaniel; All 8 Austro-Hungarian Empire maps are Lynx/text browser downloadable.

17 Sep: 2nd Draft: "Abbreviations from Rudolph's Ortslexikon" by Gordon McDaniel of Hoover Institution.

16 Sep: All 9 German Empire -- West maps are Lynx/text browser downloadable.

Status Report on the FEEFHS Web Site as of 1 March 1997

by John D. Movius, Webmaster

Good News and Past Problems

Growth continues on the FEEFHS web site in spite of four hard drive failures of the main off-line data drives in the last four months. This occurred on an off-line P5-90 tower used to code and store all the work-in-process files. While it did not affect Internet access, it did delay posting of new pages by 10 days each time. It has also significantly delayed the publication of this issue, for which we apologize.

Two separate 2.16 Gig Fujitsu Fast Wide SCSI-2 hard drives and a 1.5 Gig Western Digital E-IDE hard drive have failed on the webmaster's primary computer. This is partially attributable to a heavy duty cycle caused by increased HTML coding activity. They have all been replaced at the webmaster's personal expense with more reliable Seagate Ultrawide 2.16 Gigabyte hard drives. Hopefully these problems are now behind us.

FEEFHS Website Statistics (1 October 1996 through 31 January 1997):

FEEFHS Web Site pages (files) posted to date: 2,155
Public_html directory web space in use: 56.6 Megs
January 1996 visits (hits): 50,868
July 1996 visits: 105,192
November 1996 visits: 169,066
December 1996 visits: 230,183
January 1997 visits: 300,172 = about 10,000 a day

Visits are increasing at an accelerated rate. This rate is greater than the Internet growth rate (as reported by Internic registrations) for the same period. However we seem to be tracking the actual growth rate of the World Wide Web itself, which has also experienced continued explosive growth during the entire time we have been on-line (May 1995).

Forecast: Currently it is estimated that 15% of the U.S. homes are "on line" and 33% of all e-mail activity worldwide emanates from Northern California. Industry projections point to 50% of U.S. homes being on the Internet in 5 years. Growth in internet activity is also expected to increase into the next decade, although perhaps not at such a high rate. However it is safe to say that Internet access and initiatives, such as the "Ancestors" PBS Television Series, will combine to spur a continued strong growth of interest in genealogy on the web over the near term.

Profile of FEEFHS Website Clients: Our website clients came from over 80 countries on 6 continents (excluding Antarctica) during the past four months. In December and January clients came from every Central and East European country except Albania, Montenegro and Macedonia. 10% of all visits were to download maps from our Map Room. The other 90% called for text files.

Visits for text browsers was an unusually high 10%. AFES confirmed a recent activation of an original IBM PS-1 computer with a 1,200 baud modem and a Lynx browser in Woodland California mostly for e-mail from grandmother to children. This confirms our past feeling that special coding and care is needed to be user friendly for genealogists:
1) All our pages must be usable by text browsers -- those usually found on older i386 boxes and older MAC's,
2) Our files must be of reasonable size for downloading (50 to 100K max for text files to be viewed using older 2400 baud modems)
3) Maps should be not larger than 350K to 400K with special provisions for downloading by text browsers.
These are some of the considerations behind the user friendly aspects of the FEEFHS website. Paying attention to the needs of the average genealogist this way may well be a few of the underlying reasons for our continued success with our website.

Most Active member Organization Pages: The most active directory of pages on the FEEFHS web site is also our largest surname database -- the 100,872 person "Die Vorfahren DV97" Pomeranian and eastern Germanic Database of *Die Pommerschen Leute* publisher Myron Gruenwald and database manager Jerry Dalum. Myron reports 2 or 3 new subscribers each day since January 1996. Myron attributes most of this increase in activity created by this on-line Internet database.

"As the Sowing, the Reaping": With an average of 10,000 website visits a day to our 2,000+ pages, activity levels for our member organizations is essentially a numbers game of "as the sowing, the reaping." The larger the on-line surname database or reference documents, the more activity it attracts. Member home pages that were most active also appear to be those that have surname lists or databases that are more frequently updated by the organization, such as the quarterly updates of Galezien German Descendants and the monthly updates of the KRL (Kashubian Research List).

All FEEFHS member organizations with e-mail access that have contacted the webmaster with periodic additions to their HomePage have reported an increase in membership and/or contract services. For example, BLITZ attributes a large part of its increase in business activity has come from their informative web pages on their FEEFHS web site HomePage.

Bandwidth Considerations: Our map room now has over 59 maps and is over 14 Megs in size. Downloads of text and graphics in January 1997 were 5,310 Megs = 5.3 Gigabytes or about 170 Megs a day. The average number of new pages posted since our inception (20 May 1995) is 107 per month.

Our "Bandwidth" usage is now over 35% of the total bandwidth used by DCN, our ISP. This equals about 5% of a full T-1 connection. Near term needs point to the requirement for at least an ISDN line backed up by a T-1 (Frame Relay) connection for the T-1 burst rate (1 megabyte per second) just to deal with the present load of 10,000 visits per day and the 170 meg a day client download.

Growth options: As the second or third largest and perhaps the most active genealogy web sites on the entire world wide web, we must be prudent in forward planning for the future. We have considered and rejected the T-3 (3 megabytes a second) "web farm" in San Francisco. While its pluses included a direct connection to "Mae West" (the western end of the Internet backbone at NASA Ames Research Center, Mountain View, California), a high

earthquake risk alone precludes the viability of this option.

We have access to a T-1 connection through our existing ISP (DCN) through six "hops" to a western stub of the Internet backbone. We have just added access to AFES, a second larger local ISP having multiple fractional T-1 connections to the Internet stub with 2 "hops" through Sacramento to Mae West and separately two "hops" to the Chicago stub of the Internet backbone.

AFES is affiliated with CRL, the third largest IXP (Internet Exchange Provider, with a first-tier direct connection to the Internet) in America today. This will provide FEEFHS with a much higher reliability and substantial bandwidth for future growth. It will also help to insulate us from the high risk of earthquake damage to our existing west coast internet connection. We expect to move our virtual domain from DCN to the AFES server by late spring. This will occur as soon as reliable indexing of both server sites by an advanced version of the Swish search engine has been established.

Present plans point to phasing out the DCN server over time. Thus if you are logging onto <http://www.dcn.davis.ca.us> (our DCN domain) you may experience difficulties finding us in the near future. But if you access our website via <http://feefhs.org> and read our *FEEFHS FrontPage* on-line newsletter each week, you will be fully informed of the change before it occurs. Internic can make this change for us with a week's notice.

Improved Website Index: Much of our increased activity is due to the "Swish" website search engine installed on our web site in March 1996. This full text indexer of all our pages makes it very easy to find everything we have posted. It currently has a separate hypertext index of about 138,000 words in its 5.6 Meg index file. Our second ISP, AFES, uses an advanced version of the Swish engine. It permits a single index of all files stored on the public_html directory of both AFES and DCN. This permits growth as well as incremental transfer of files from one server to the other.

FEEFHS' Own Web Server? To utilize the latest "Swish" engine most effectively, provide room for more bandwidth growth, while holding down the monthly costs, FEEFHS is evaluating the cost effectiveness of acquiring its own used Internet web server. Several possibilities exist, including purchase of a used Sun "Sparc 4" or a Sun "IPX". Both use Sun's UNIX operating system [SunOS 4.1.3]. The other option is a used P5-90 with the BSDI UNIX operating system, designed for use with faster Pentium processors. FEEFHS members with experience on either of these Sun boxes or with BSDI UNIX are asked to contact the webmaster with your opinions.

FEEFHS Image: Prior to 1995 it is not unreasonable to state that FEEFHS had the image of being a new Federation known to a very small but gradually growing number of serious genealogists, mainly in North America. It now seems safe to say that over the past 22 months FEEFHS has rapidly become much better known worldwide.

We expect to continue to grow to become a well respected genealogy Federation. We were the first genealogy Federation or National Society to establish a HomePage in 1995. At the moment we are thought to have one of the largest and one of the most active web sites of any genealogy organization worldwide. Thanks to the Internet and the ubiquitous World Wide Web, FEEFHS is becoming a virtual household acronym for many Central and East European record searchers worldwide. As a destination site for real solutions to genealogy problems our website has few if any peers.

The Anglo-German Family History Society

by Peter Towey

In June 1997 the Anglo-German Family History Society will be celebrating its 10th anniversary. We have over 750 members, principally from England but also from USA, Australia, New Zealand and -- of course -- Germany.

People often wonder why so many English people have German roots. There are several reasons:
i) the proximity of the two countries, on either side on the North Sea, and the ease of travel, in times past, from one to the other by sea;
ii) the lack of any bureaucratic controls over immigration into England until the late 19th century; and
iii) England was ruled by German-born and/or German-speaking monarchs from the accession of King George I, the Elector of Hanover, in 1714 until Victoria's reign -- and she married a German: Albert of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha.

There were large movements of Germans into England from the Palatines who came in 1709 to the Prisoners of War who stayed on after the Second World War; and now that

we are both part of the European Union, the number of Germans living in England can be expected to increase. The Society aims to help its members find out about their German ancestors through the English records and then to help them with the German records.

As with most people trying to trace immigrant ancestors, the first main hurdle is to identify the immigrant and then to find out where in Germany -- or the German-speaking parts of Europe -- the ancestor came from. In England that is often very difficult. The main source would be the naturalization records
but few immigrants bothered with that until the 1890's. Anyone could come and live in England without obtaining naturalization until the First World War; naturalization was expensive and was only needed if you were an adult male and wanted to leave real estate by will or join a London Livery Company, for example. Naturalization was, however, becoming more common by the 1890's as anti-German feelings built up in the political rivalry that lead to the First World War.

If you are lucky enough to find naturalization papers for your immigrant ancestor, they will give you his age, date and place of birth, parentage, and details of his wife and children in UK. All the records are kept in the Public Record Office, Ruskin Avenue, Kew, Surrey, UK, and there is an index to them.

Another potential source is the church registers. Most German who came to England were Protestants, though there were some who were Roman Catholics. The Society is gradually identifying the German churches in England and trying to index their registers. In some cases the register entries give the place of origin of the parties. There have been German Lutheran churches in London since the 17th century and St Georg's German Lutheran Church, Alie Street, Aldgate, in East London has just closed after holding services in German since the 1760's. Many Society members attended the last service on November 24, 1996, and it was a very emotional occasion. The church is to be preserved as an exhibition space (we believe), but it will not quite be the same.

The Society holds indexes to the registers of baptisms, marriages, and burials for that church, St Pauls Gemeinde Church, Hooper Square (the church was destroyed in the blitz, but the registers survive), St Boniface's German Roman Catholic church, London, and many others. The most recent additions to our collection are the indexes of the registers of the German churches at Bradford, Yorkshire (1876+), Hull, Yorkshire (1848+), Islington, North London (1858+), and the Hamburg Lutheran Church, Dalston, North-East London (1850+).

The main influx of Germans took place in the 19th century. There were many reasons: fleeing political and religious persecution or over-population at home; looking for work in the main industrial center of the World -- London; even getting lost on the way to America! Yes, that is true. Germans on their way to America often left their ship in London, walked to Liverpool and took ship again for the New World. Many ran out of money or energy (London to Liverpool is quite a long walk!) and some were told by the ship's captain, as they got off the boat in London, that they had arrived in America. As many did not speak English, it was often some time before they realized that they had been swindled.

Many came over to work in the sugar industry, the main concentration of which was in the East End of London. From the late 18th century, the main sugar-refining companies were in German hands, and they preferred to import German laborers to work for them. They came mainly via Hamburg, where the British Consul often acted as agent for the Companies. The job was very hot, hard work and dangerous, and the second generation of immigrants usually looked for other work, causing a need for further recruitment from Germany to fill their fathers' places. There are no records giving details of where these "sugar bakers" or "sugar refiners" came from, but they can often be found in the local East London church registers or the 10-year censuses.

Censuses were taken in England every 10 years from 1801, but the detailed schedules giving personal details only survive from 1841. From 1851, the census should give the age and place of birth of everyone living in the country on census night. It normally only says "Germany" or "Prussia," but sometimes you can be lucky and it will give the town or village. Now that the index to the 1881 census is available for the whole country, and every Family History Library, it is possible to track down every German in England and Wales then.

Many Germans also came to join the British Army. During the French occupation of Hanover (King George III of England was also Elector of Hanover) during the Napoleonic Wars, the Hanoverian Army escaped to England and was reconstituted as the King's German Legion. Until

Hanover was liberated in 1815, they served as part of the British Army and many of the personal records are at the British Public Record Office. One of our members has indexed them. Another member in Hanover is working on indexing the records in Hanover -- including Army pension records.

Many other Germans escaped from French-occupied Germany at the time and joined other regiments of the British Army, the Royal Navy or the Royal Marines. There are indexes to the service records of all British soldiers who retired on pension from 1760; the Navy and Marine records are not so easily accessible, but can be searched if you know the ship he was serving in. There are also records of British-registered merchant seamen (some of whom were German) for the mid-19th century and 1914 to 1941 -- though these latter are currently being filmed and will not be available to be searched until mid-1997.

The German community in England was really destroyed during the First World War. Due to the fear of fifth-columnists, spies and sabotage whipped up by the press, the Government gradually interned all German males between 16 and 70 and deported many back to Germany during and after the War. Thus many people who had lived in England for 50 years or more were suddenly up-rooted and sent back to a Germany that they did not know and which was disrupted by war. Many British wives and children were deported also -- knowing no German, with no relatives over there and at risk of being persecuted for being English!

We are trying to get the records of the civilian German internees in the United Kingdom during the First World War. There were originally three sets of books: the British Government set; the Red Cross set and the set sent to the protecting power. We have copies of about half of the British Government set:
1916-1919, which we managed to find in the German Archives in Koblenz (where it had been sent in the 1950's); but the Red Cross will not allow access to their set and we are still trying to find where the set sent to the protecting power (the United States from 1914 to 1917 and then Switzerland) now is. Any advice from America would be gratefully received.

We are now beginning to unearth local records of the dole paid to the dependents of the internees and police records of aliens who had to report to police stations every week during and after the War, though many of those records appear to have been destroyed. Incidentally, aliens included US citizens, and there are several of those on the few lists we have so far found.

The Society aims to publish more booklets on the special problems of researching Germans in England and on allied subjects. We have published booklets on Sugar Bakers, German Regiments of the British Army, German Churches in England, the German Hospital at Dalston in London, and the German School in London. We have several more in prospect.

Up-to-date details of membership are available on our home page.

The Transylvanian Saxon Genealogy & Heritage Society

by Paul Kreutzer, Jr.

The Transylvania Saxon Genealogy & Heritage Society, Inc., was founded as a non-profit corporation, registered in the State of Ohio. It is a very specialized organization dedicated to individuals researching their Germanic ancestors from Transylvania. These people are commonly known as Transylvania Saxons. Today it is part of Romania, but over the centuries has been ruled by numerous political entities. The area known as Transylvania (English and Latin), Siebenbürgen (German), Erdély (Hungarian), and Ardeal (Romanian) was at one time a very important region in southeastern Europe. It is an area that most westerners believe is only a fictitious place. A place of vampires, monsters such as Frankenstein, the blood drinking prince; Count Dracula and the home of Bela Lugosi movies. Historically speaking this, couldn't be further from the truth. What it does have though, is a very unique, eventful and important past.

The Transylvania Saxons have lived in southeastern Europe for over 850 years, as an autonomous ethnic group. They often lived and worked side by side with Hungarians, Székelys, Gypsies, or Romanians, and always maintained their Germanic heritage and customs. They are first mentioned in historic writings in the year 1141. Transylvania was a part of the Hungarian Empire which stretched in an eastern direction, to the Carpathain Mountains. King Géza II, ruler of Hungary, put out a plea for homesteaders to help protect his eastern frontier border from invaders. Migratory waves of Germanic colonists came

from the regions of today's Germany known as the Mosel River, the lower Rhine Valley and Lower Saxony. These people settled in regions of north, central and southern Transylvania. They were given complete self-governing freedom, which in the twelfth century, was unheard of, since most people were under the control of a feudal lord or landowner.

Their freedoms were guaranteed in the Charter of King Andrew II, signed in 1224. These freedoms and the Saxons self-governing continued for many centuries. Similar freedoms would be fought for by the early settlers of America, but many centuries later. The Transylvania Saxons were the first to be "Reformed" to Lutheranism beginning in 1543. The entire Saxon population would be converted by 1547.

Hungarian rulers maintained control of Transylvania until the early 1400's when the Saxons and Hungarians could no longer fight off the invading Turks. The Turks ruled until approximately 1685, when the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy came into being and helped fight off the Turkish control.

Transylvania would remain under the power of this dual monarchy until the mid 1850's, when a Hungarian uprising split the monarchy. Hungary would continue ruling Transylvania until 1918, the end of World War I, when the Trianon Treaty gave Romania the right to own Transylvania, and its multi-ethnic population. After the first World War, Romania would be ruled by a King, until the early years of World War II, and the northern part of Transylvania would be given back to Hungary. After the end of the Second World War, Romania would again regain control of Transylvania and convert the whole of Romania to the communistic form of ruling government.

The Transylvania Saxons would start to immigrate to the United States in numbers beginning in the mid 1880's. This resettling to "the great land of America" would occur in three phases. The first wave would continue until 1914, the outbreak of World War I. A new wave would start in 1918 and peak between 1922 and 1930. This second wave would slow dramatically due to the world-wide depression that started in 1929. As a matter of fact, there was a reversal in numbers during this period. People returning to Transylvania, at times outnumbered those coming to the US. The number of immigrants would slow even more when the US Government introduced an immigration quota system, and it would stop completely when the Romanian Government stopped emigration in 1938. The third wave would commence after World War II and reach its peak around 1955. This wave was made up of Saxons displaced from Transylvania during the Second World War. Many of them had lived in refugee camps in Austria and Germany under very difficult conditions. A great many of those displaced also chose to stay in Germany and Austria. A final sizable group would immigrate to Germany after the 1989 revolution and execution of dictator Nicolae Ceausescu. This would also nearly bring to an end the 850 year presence of the ethnic group known as Transylvania Saxons in their once beautiful "Land beyond the Forest."

Due to the numerous changes in political control and governmental jurisdiction, many of the descendants of the Transylvania Saxons, do not understand their ethnic background nor do they know to which ethnic group they belong. We hope to reach these descendants and help them to understand and identify their roots. Offering assistance and guidance in locating records and channels through which they can trace their family history. Our collection of research material will encompass genealogy as well as other diverse areas of interest relative to the Transylvania Saxons.

As Executive Director of the Society, my goals are to see the society serve as an information center, a contact point for genealogists in the United States, Canada, Germany, Austria and Romania researching these unique Germanic people. I have been involved with genealogy for over 15 years, having traced my maternal side back to the early 1700's and paternal side to the early 1800's. Both sides being from Transylvania.

I am a member of the following; Mahoning County Chapter of the Ohio Genealogical Society, the Ohio Genealogical Society (OGS), the Federation of Eastern European Family History Societies (FEEFHS), the Federation of Genealogical Societies (FGS), the "Arbeitskreis für Siebenbürgische Landskunde" (AKSL)
[Association of Transylvania Studies, Gundelsheim, Germany], and the AKSL "Sektion Genealogie" [Genealogy Special Interest Group]. I have attended various German research seminars and workshops in the US. I was the only American attending the annual AKSL Conference held in Leipzig, Germany, September 13-15, 1996, and spoke at the AKSL Genealogy SIG semi-annual workshop/meeting held in conjunction with the Conference.

We hope to make more people aware of the importance that Transylvania Saxons have played in both American and

European history. Currently, our mailing list includes individuals from many States, as well as several cities in Canada and Europe.

FEEFHS Societies, Oganizations, and HomePages

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

American Historical Society of Germans 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 TW11 9QL, England

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

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

BLITZ (Russian-Baltic Information Service), 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 N20 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

Conversations with the Elders (Genealogy Page of Chelyabinsk, Siberia Catholic Parish) c/o Fr. Blaine Burkey, 1701 Hall Street, Hays Kansas 67601

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

Czech and Slovak American Genealogy Society of Illinois, P. O. 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 Åalborg, Arkivstræde 1, P.O. Box 1731, DK-9100 Ålborg, Denmark

Davis Genealogical Club and Library, c/o Davis Senior Center, 648 A Street, Davis, California 95616-3602

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

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

European Focus Photography, 700 N. Meadowbrooke Lane, Sioux Falls, SD 57110-6216

Family History Library, Salt Lake City, UT 84150

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

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

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

Genealogical & 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. O. 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 Verne, 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
Germans from Russia Heritage Collection, c/o NDSU Libraries, P.O. Box 5599, Fargo, ND 58105-5599
Germans from Russia Heritage Society, British Columbia Chapter, 2400 25th Street, Vancouver, BC, Canada
Germans from Russia Heritage Society, International Headquarters, 1008 East Central Avenue, Bismarck, ND 58501-1936
Germans from Russia Heritage Society, Northern California Chapter, 7171 Celia Avenue, Sacramento, California 95828-3113
Germans from Russia Heritage Society, Puget Sound Chapter, 12024 107th Avenue Court East, Puyallup, WA 98374-2611
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
Hungarian-American Friendship Society, 2811 Elvyra Way, Apt.#236, Sacramento, CA 85821-5865
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
Its all Relative -- Slovak and CarpathoRusyn Knowledge Base, P. O. Box 339, Davisburg, MI 48350-0339
Jensen Publications, c/o Larry O. Jensen, P.O. Box 441, Pleasant Grove, UT 84062-0441
Jewish Genealogical Society of Cleveland, 996 Eastlawn Drive, Highland Heights, OH 44143-3126
Jewish Genealogical Society of Illinois, P. O. Box 515, Northbrook, IL 60065-0515
Jewish Genealogical Society of Los Angeles, P. O. 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 0L5
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, Wroc aw 2, P.O. Box 312, Poland
Krans-Buckland Family Association, P. O. Box 1025, North Highlands, California 95660-1025
Landsmannschaft der Deutschen aus Russland, Raitelsbergstrasse 49, Stuttgart, Germany
Latvian SIG, P. O. Box 3581, Granada Hills, California 91394-3581
"a letter from SIBERIA", 1701 Hall Street, Hays, KS 67601-3199
Liebling (Banat) Village Association,
Lietuvos Bajoru Karaliskoji Sajunga (Royal Lith. 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 Könytvár (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
Möbius Family Surname Association: eMail: <watercom@post2.tele.dk>
Molotschna Villager, 4254 West Camino Acequila, Phoenix, AZ 85051
Monroe-Juneau-Jackson Co. Gen. Society Workshop, Route 3, Box 253, Black River Falls, WI 54615-9405
Moravian Heritage Society, 31910 Road 160, Visalia, CA 93292-9044
Morebeck Genealogy Books, 409 Dennis Drive, Vacaville, California 95688-2119
Ontario Genealogy Society, 40 Orchard View Boulevard, Suite 102, Toronto, ON M4R 1B9, Canada
Osturna Descendants (Slovak/Carpatho-Rusyn Village

Assn.), 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, Northhampton, 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 New York, 299 Barnard Street, Buffalo, NY 14206-3212
Polish Genealogical Society of Wisconsin, 3731 Turnwood 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
Pommerscher Verein Freistadt, P. O. Box 204, Germantown, WI
Rader Association, 2633 Gilbert Way, Rancho Cordova, CA 95670-3513
Romanian American Heritage Center, 2540 Grey Tower Road, Jackson, Michigan 49201-2208
ROM-SIG (Jewish-Romanian Genealogy SIG), 27 Hawthorne 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 St, 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 Hdqtrs, P.O. Box 1894, Regina, SK S4P 3E1, 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 S 1710 E, Salt Lake City, Utah 84117-5928
Silesian Genealogical Society (Poland), PL 50-950, Wroc aw 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, Chino, 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, Australia Chapter, R.N.B. 3399 "The Cottage", Coomorra, Victoria, 3461 Australia
Slovenian Genealogy Society, California Chapter, 8588 Woodpecker Ave., 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, Colorado 90456-9732
Slovenian Genealogy Society, Florida Chapter, 12776 Maiden Cane Lane, Bonita Springs, Florida 34135-3435
Slovenian Genealogy Society, Kansas Chapter, 2322 Payne Street, Witchita, Kansas 67204-5840
Slovenian Genealogy Society, Maryland Chapter, 207 Drum Avenue South, Pasadena, Maryland 21122-3920
Slovenian Genealogy Society, Minnesota Chapter, 417 NW 9th Street Chisholm, Minnesota 55719-1542
Slovenian Genealogy Society, Missouri Chapter, 450 North Phillips Lane, East Prairie, Missouri 63845-9720
Slovenian Genealogy Society, Oklahoma Chapter, 4204

Tamarisk Dr., Oklahoma City, Oklahoma 73120-8114
Slovenian Genealogy Society, Oregon Chapter, 77555 Guardenia Avenue Clovedale, Oregon 97112-96290
Slovenian Genealogy Society, Texas Chapter, 14511 Star Cross Trail, Helotes, Texas 78023-40500
Slovenian Genealogy Society, Wisconsin Chapter, Route 1, Box 258A Iron River, Wisconsin 54847-
Soc.Genealogy.Slavic (Usenet Newsgroup), 333 Robinson Street, Regina, Saskatchewan, Canada
Society for German-American Studies, German Dept, St Olaf's College, Northfield, Minnesota 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 53210-1106
Theresientaler Heimatbund, Hofwiesenstr. 16, D-74405 Gaildorf, Germany
Towarzystwo Genealogiczno-Heraldyczne (Polish Genealogy and Heraldry Association), Poznan, Poland
Transylvania Saxon Genealogy and Heritage Society, Inc., PO Box 3319, Youngstown, Ohio 44513-3319,
Travel Genie Maps, 3815 Calhoun Avenue, Ames, Iowa 50010-4106.
TreeSearch Research, 16 Hillside Parkway, Lancaster, New York 14086-1060
Ukrainian Genealogical & Historical Society of Canada, R. R. #2, Cochrane, AB T0W 0W0, Canada
Wandering Volhynians (German-Volhynian newsletter), 3492 West 39th Ave., Vancouver, BC V6N 3A2, Canada
Wandering 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, WI 54615-9405
World Family Tree Project, 39500 Stevenson Place, #204, Fremont, CA 94539-3103
Worsten Genealogical Society of Wroclaw, Poland, PL 50-950, Wroc aw 2, P.O. Box 312, Poland
Zickydorf (Banat) Village Association, 2274 Baldwin Bay, Regina, Saskatchewan Canada S4V 1H2
Zhurtavannie Bialaruskaj Shliachty (ZBS) -- Assn of Belarusian Nobility POBox 212, Minsk, a.c. 212 220 102, Belarus

President's Message
by John D. Movius

Welcome to our new Members: During the period since our last newsletter was published, we have been encouraged by continued growth in membership. In addition to the many new individual members and some professional members, thirteen new organizations have joined.

In alpha order we welcome "Conversations with the Elders" (genealogy page of the Chelyabinsk Siberia Roman Catholic Parish), Davis Genealogy Club and Library, Genealogical & Historical Council of the Sacramento Valley, Krans-Buckland Family Association, Liebling (Banat) Village Association, Möbius Family Association, Morebeck's genealogy Books, Pommerscher Verein Freistadt, Romanian-American Heritage Center, Theresientaler Heimatbund, Transylvania Saxon Genealogy and Heritage Society Inc., Travel Genie Maps and TreeSearch Research. In addition we have corrected the HODNASC name to Zhurtavannie Bialaruskaj Shliachty (ZBS) -- the Association of Belarusian Nobility.

Salt Lake City 1997: Much about the 27 -30 September convention is mentioned elsewhere in this issue. But think about this for a moment: Seldom have the resources of the Family History Center be so well integrated into positive learning outcomes than in the plans of this convention. The proximity of the Family History Center -- one half-block away from our convention hotel -- means more than just being a second attraction, -- a place to sneak off to for a little personal research for part of a convention day or before or after our program.

It means access to many of the world's brightest minds in Central and East European Family History as speakers -- the key persons cataloging East European microfilm and some of the many experts on the B-1 International Reference Desk -- sometimes held in an FHL conference room. And then there is access to Accredited Genealogists, Certified Genealogists and Certified Genealogical Record Specialists with special skills to help you solve your solvable problems. In short it will be a learning experience long remembered by those with the wisdom to chose the FEEFHS Convention in Salt Lake City in late September 1997. Don't miss it. The Registration Form mailing will be later in March.

Where in 1998? We were just settling in with the prospect of Buffalo New York for our 1998 convention when the key

local person (who would have been our Convention Facilities Chair) advised us she was unable to continue. She was informed by her husband his employer is moving him to another city soon.

In selecting a venue for a FEEFHS Convention, we look favorably on locations where we already have existing member organizations and require someone to serve as a local contact point. Places such as Chicago, Detroit, Philadelphia, St. Louis and Cincinnati would be ideal locations. But to select such a venue we need the leadership of one or more member organizations to recognize the importance of helping FEEFHS by offering a leader or active member as Convention Facilities Chair and a few volunteers for the convention registration booth.

While Salt Lake City is always a default location, we prefer to alternate it with several years of conventions elsewhere. We look forward with interest in bringing the 1998 FEEFHS convention to the midwest or the Eastern United States in 1998 ... if there is sufficient interest expressed in a timely manner by the leaders of one or more local organizations.

Why Not Volunteer? Most persons who hear about FEEFHS through this publication or our web site envision FEEFHS as a large well staffed organization. Wrong! We have slender sinews -- only a few have chosen to step forward to help FEEFHS survive and grow. More are needed and lots of thing are needed to be done. "Have Computer, will volunteer" is music to our ears!

Our new Web server: As this report goes to press, FEEFHS is considering the purchase of a used Sun IPX "server", comparable to a "Sparc 2" server. It comes with 32 megs of RAM, a 424 Meg SCSI Hard drive and EtherNet card -- everything needed to place it into immediate operation as a FEEHS Internet web-site server at AFES, our new Internet Service Provider (ISP) at nearby Woodland, California. This IPX is available at a very good price -- $650.00 -- considering a used "Sparc 4" goes for $2,400 and new ones are over $10,000.

This Sun IPX box (with additional RAM) can be expected to handle our near term Internet bandwidth needs as they grow. It will accommodate a three to four fold level of activity -- up to maybe one million hits per month -- over the next year or more. With the Internet still growing, it will still be an attractive, usable box with value to other ISPs. As such, it can be resold to recoup much of the initial investment. Sun's IPX works with a SunOS 4.1.3 Operating System, already in use with other Sun IPC servers at AFES. A second SCSI hard drive would be installed to serve as a warm backup for immediate activation in case of a problem with the primary on-line drive. It can become operational at AFES in one week.

FEEFHS Resource Guide: This has been the second casualty of the hard drive crashes in recent months (in addition to the delay in this issue). By the time this issue is received in the mail, the 1996-1997 *FEEFHS Resource Guide* will be at the printers. It will be mailed out soon to all 1996 members in good standing and received in March.

One of the weaknesses of an organization with part-time volunteer leadership is that there always seems to be more to do than time allows. We appreciate the patience and understanding that you have offered us. We also solicit a volunteer to do the 1997 *FEEFHS Resource Guide* in October this year. Please contact me directly it you are interested in helping us this important way.

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35 NORTH WEST TEMPLE
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INDEX TO *FEEFHS NEWSLETTER*, Volume 4

Editor's note: This index, prepared by John C. Alleman and Miriam Hall-Hansen, is similar to those previously issued for Vols. I, II, and III. As in Vol. III, the pages are numbered consecutively throughout all four issues, so the issue numbers do not appear in the index below. Pages 1-16 constitute issue no. 1, 17-56 the double issue nos. 2-3, and pages 57-92 issue no. 4. Names of books and periodicals are printed in italics. The letters a and b after page numbers refer to left and right columns, respectively.

As before, this index was prepared by a rapid, but imprecise method, and it surely contains many errors and omissions. We would appreciate being informed of any you find. Write to: FEEFSHS Newsletter, P.O. Box 510898, Salt Lake City, UT 84151-0898.

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AGoFF Wegweiser 23b
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agriculture 30b,31a
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