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To become a member: Simply fill out the application at the back of this publication and mail it along with your membership dues. Dues are $25 per year for individuals and sma\l organizations (under 250 members), $35 per year for medium-sized organizations (250-500 members), and $50 per year for large organizations (ovcr 500 members). 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 morc than the minimum amount to help offset the expenses of its many serviccs, including its Web-site. Tue founders, elected and appointed officers, editors, and convention speakers all serve without compensation and thus contribute significantly toward FEEFHS goals.

FEEFHS, headquartered in Salt Lake City, is non-sectarian and has no connection with the Family History Library or Tue Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, though we greatly appreciate the LOS contribution to family history in collecting, filming, and sharing genealogy record .

Semling mail: Please send membership requests, applications, dues, address changes, subscription requests, back-issue orders, etc. to: **Treasurer, c/o FEEFHS (address listed below).**

Articles: FEEFHS actively solicits original articles on topics significant to family history research in Central and Eastern Europe. Member societies are also invited to submit previously published articles for possible republication in ***FEEFHS Quarterly.*** Send article submissions to **Editor, c/o FEEEFHS (address listed below).** Submissions received by mail must be on 3.5" diskand in WordPerfect 5.1 or higher formal. Disks cannot be returned. E-mail submissions are also accepted at **editor2@feeOts.org.** A style guide is available by request from the editors.

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Who, What and Why is FEEFHS?

Tue 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 bad accepted its concept as founding members. Each year since then FEEFHS has doubled in size. FEEFHS nows represents nearly two hundred organizations as members from twenty-four states, five Canadian provinces, and fourteen countries. lt 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:

Tue 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 aboul available resources in North America and Europe. FEEFHS publicizes the publications, services, and activities of its member societies. FEEFHS develops on-line and prinled 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 member societies. FEEFHS also helps to create ncw ethnic or national genealogy societies where none exist but a need exists. FEEFHS volunteers are in active indexing selected FHL microfilm collections and East European record searches. UNITY-HARMONY-DIVERSITY is our motto. We welcome all societies and individuals, regardless of present or past strife in the homelands of Eastern Europe.

Services:

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

1) ***FEEFHS Quarterly,*** formerly ***FEEFHS Newsletter*** with cutting-edge articles, published quarterly since December 1992.
2) FEEJ-<l-IS 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 1994-1995 (replaced by FEEFHS website).
5) FEEFHS "HomePage" on the Internet's World Wide Web since mid-May 1995. This large "destination" website includes a weekly FrontPage Newsletter, a HomePage/Resource Guide listing for all FEEFHS member organizations, surname databases, detailed maps of Central and Eastern Europe, cross-indexes to access related sources, and much more. Tue address is: ***http://feejhs.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), and the Banat FAQ.
8) Referral of questions to the appropriate member organization, professional genealogist, or translator.

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On the cover: Map of Croatia ca. 1900 from The Harmsworth Atlas and Gazetteer (London : Carmelite House, 19--?).

The EuroS)avic font used to print this work is available from Linguist's Software lnc., PO Box 580, Edmonds, WA 98020-0580 Tel (206) 775-1130.

New Features

With vohune 7 the publisher and editor of the *FEEFHS Quarterly* introduce what are hoped will become two long-term features aimed at promoting Central and Eastern European genealogy.

The ftrst is a *Beginner's Guide* series that will outline elementary research procedures for each of the countries and ethnic groups represented in FEEFHS. Individual guides are geographic in orientation and will include, where appropriate, a brief history of the area described, complete with bistorical and modern maps. Guides are to directly address the opportunities and problems involved with the research process and discuss time span of records, record types (ecclesiastical, land, military, etc.), what records no longer exist or are rare, and language and epigrapby cballenges. Specific attention, including illustrative material, will be given towards reading records with vital information. lt is the ambition ofthe editorto includeat least one *Beginner's Guide* in each future issue of the *FEEFHS Quarterly.* This feature begins with an article introducing Croatian genealogy. Other guides already scbeduled for publication are for Belarus, the Czech Republic, Germany, Greece, Finland, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Russia, and Sweden. Tue editor encourages correspondence from both member societies and individuals interested in authoring additional guides targeting areas of interest to *FEEFHS Quarterly* readers. A content outline and style guide is available on request from the editor.

Tue second new feature will spotligbt member societies of FEEFHS. Highligbted in issues 1 and 2 of this volume are the *Immigrant Genealogical Society* and the *Glackstal Colonies Research Association,* both of the Los Angeles area. Articles on member societies will state the goals and objectives of each group, summarize the services they provide, and narrate the historical context of the organizations' s inception and development. Included witb each profile, when possible, will be a republication of an article of general interest from tbe group's newsletter or joumal. Tue aim of tbis, of course, is symbiotic. Tue *FEEFHS Quarterly* hopes to generate increased personal involvement and interest in FEEFHS from member societies, while at tbe same time advancing the agenda of those societies to potential members and otber interested readers. Groups that have an immediate wish tobe profiled sbould contact tbe *FEEFHS Quarterly* editor.

The *FEEFHS Quarterly* currently has a sbortage of material for publication. Members at }arge and other individuals are strongly encouraged to submit manuscripts dealing witb Central or Eastern European genealogy to tbe *Quarterly* editor. The *FEEFHS Quarterly,* as a publication representing a federation of many special interest organizations, is only as a strong as the societies that sustain it. lt is tbe hope of tbe editorial staff tbat eacb member society will take an active stance in supporting the *FEEFHS Quarterly* by submitting material from tbeir memberships for publication.-Thomas *K. Ed/und, Editor*

[Note: lnquires and submissionsfor the Beginner's Guide, the Spotlight feature, topical articles for publication and book reviews should be sent to editor2@feejhs.org . Material now or previously posted on the FEEFHS HomePage will not be consideredfor publication.]

Also in this Issue

In addition to Thom. Edlund's Beginner's Guide to Croatian research and the articles highlighting two of FEEFHS member societies, tbis issue contain several helpful research article. Steve Blodgett, who gave an excellent overview of tbe EWZ films in our last issue, provides information about Czech military records. Jim Pelikan and Duncan Gardiner explore a case study of Galizien and Bobemian research. Kahlile continues his series of articles about new areas for genealogy with a piece on Macedonia. Chuancey Riddle explains strategies for descendancy researchers. And Jerry Frank gives a useful summary of German migrations to Eastern Europe.

In our Web Update section, John Movius, President and Webmaster, gives a rundown of the latest news about *http://feejhs.org.* Anotber regular feature, the report on significant additions to tbe web site, has a new look.

FEEFHS 1999 International Convention is coming soon. See tbe tentative list of lecturers and topics on page 78, followed by and official registration form. If you have not already done so, please free to cut tbat page out and mail it in so that you can join us at tbe *convention.-Joseph B. Everett, Managing Editor*

Errata from FEEFHS Quarterly Volume 6, no. 1-4

page 2 column a (top): editor2@feefhs.org
page 2, column a (top): **chall@burgoyne.com**
page 2, column a (bottom): editor2@feefhs.org

page *5,* column b (bottom): editor2@feefhs.org
page *5,* column b (bottom): feefbs@feetbs.org

page 79, column b: 7th line from bottom: "..indicate grammatical use."
page 79, column b: "Tue lexical form of a noun or adjective **is** called..."

[Note: ffyou find errors in this issue, please notify us at editor2@feejhs.org in the formal shown above so that we can include a List, ifnecessary, in the next issue.]

From President John D. Movius

FEEFHS Salt Lake Chapter

Tbe first meeting of the FEEFHS Salt Lake Chapter was held in the Flil., B-1 classroom on 18 May 1999. lt was scbeduled to coincide witb tbe visit by Henning Schröder of Gummersbach, Germany. We thank Henning for his presentation on "What's New in German Genealogy". While tbe inaugural attendance was not large, it did include a "Who's Who" of professional Germanic genealogists in Utah: Thomas K. Edlund, Charles M. Hall, Horst A. Reschke, Trudy Schenk, A.G., and Marion Wolfert, A.G.

One of the purposes of this group is to gather all FEEFHS members in Utah (and others visiting the FHL) to meet and hear lectures by prominent FEEFHS member society genealogists and other professionals. By not having a fixed montbly meeting date, it will remain flexible and will be able to showcase, on short notice, visiting genealogists from around the western hemisphere and the world. To stay current, bookmark the FEEFHS Salt Lake Chapter home page at *http://jeefhs.org/usa/utlfeefhslfrgslccf.html* on your web browser and check it every so often.

This chapter also will function as a home base support group when FEEFHS retums to Salt Lake City every two or three years for its conventions. FEEFHS conventions have been heldhere in 1994and 1997. We retum to SaltLake City on 22-24 September 2000 for our 6th international convention at the Best Western Salt Lake Plaza.

Founders of the FEEFHS Salt Lake Chapter are your president and Charles Hall. Founding officers include Movius as president. FHL cataloger Shon Edwards as vice president and Flil., cataloger Allan Morgan as secretary-treasurer. The advisory board includes Charles M. Hall, Thomas K. Edlund and Horst A. Reschke.

Tue next chapter meeting after this issue is published will be a joint meeting witb the Silesian-American Genealogy Society (SAGS) on Tuesday 7 September 1999 at 7.00 p.m. in classroom 121 on floor B-1 of tbe Family History Library. Sonja Hoeke-Nishimoto, A.G., a full time FHL reference trilingual specialist witb expertise in Germany, Switzerland, Poland and tbe Netherlands, will speak on "New Ways to Research Your Schlesien Ancestors".

Sonja was bom in Gennany of refugee parents from Wischnitz (also called Kirschen), Kreis Tost-Gleiwitz, Schlesien, Germany; now called Wißsnicze, Gliwice, Katowice, Poland. She will discuss her unique extraction program dealing witb Wisnicze birth and marriage records (1754-1900) - see *http:llfeefhs.orglpllk.atowice/gliwice/wisnicze.* She will also review other sources of Silesian genealogy on and off the World Wide Web.

In attendance as co-sponsor of this lecture will be SAGS president and FEEFHS online SILRL (Silesian Reseseach List) coordinator, Joe Reimann, of Salt Lake City. SAGS was founded by Reimann, Hall, and Movius in 1997 to improve the lol of Schlesien record searchers in North America and elsewhere.

Y2K - Joke or Reality?

If tbe Y2K problem is just a joke to you, you may be entertained by tbe reports on tbe English monastic Y1K crisis (999 A.D.) and the Roman Y0Kcrisis(1 *B.C.)athttp:/lfeefhs.org/y2klbcy2kfun.html.* But if you are concemed about the realities oftbe problem, tben you will be interested in tbe Y2K information that FEEFHS has compiled.

As a new board member of *Blue Chips-the* Utah Computer Society-1 have been active in promoting awareness of the Y2K problem among friends and acquaintances. An article 011 what to expect as a genealogist from Y2K and how to prepare your computer in a rational way for tbe new millennium will appear in tbe next issue of this journal. The Y2K problem will also be the subject of my Immigrant Genealogical Society luncheon address at the FEEHS 1999 international Convention on 25 September 1999.

In tbe meantime, you may want to obtain the free Microsoft CD-ROM witb a software "patch" to innoculate your Windows *95* or Windows 98 Operating System against the Y2K problem. Goto *http://jeefhs.org/y2klbcy2k-ps.html* for more information.

FEEFHS Volunteers - Making A Difference

Its hard lo tbink of FEEFHS as a live and functioning federation witbout giving pause to the incredibly important role tbat volunteers bave played in ourpast, are playing now, and will be playing in tbe future.

Our governing body-tbe FEEFHS Executi ve Council, our founders, our convention organizers, speakers and staff, our web presence, and everything we do is completely based on volunteers doing their tasks for the love of genealogy. In truth we have never bad a paid employee, consultant or any paid staff. Without these "in-kind" donations, our bank balance might be close to non-existent.

As FEEFHS matures into its 8th year, and our web portal enters its 5th year of growth, web volunteers are making a crucial difference to a growing number of genealogy record searchers worldwide.

Some of the most important projects that FEEFHS volunteers are involved in are our surname indexes. Why is FEEFHS working on compiling surname finding aids? One big reason is because the Family History Library cannot do it. Tue FHL is basically limited to cataloging their microfilm collection. lt cannot index the fums. Even with a sharp, motivated, and efficient five-man team cataloging records faster tban they can.be filmed, itis estimated it will take 215 years just to catalog all tbe Russian Orthodox church book

microfihns at this rate!

Make no mistake about it, there are a lot of churches in Russia; and quite a few churches and archives elsewhere in the world, where 241 camera crews are now filming in 60 countries. Thus it should come as no surprise that even the FHL has limits on what it can afford to do. And frankly it cannot afford to index microfilms.

Yet it is surname indexes that appear to be an important key to the effective selection and use of FHL microfilms, especially large and complex collections, such as the Saxony court records.

The Saxony Court Record Project

The Genealogical Society of Utah (GSU) has been fihning court records in Saxony because the church records have been unavailable. Repeated offers by the GSU to film the records have consistently been refused by Saxony church authorities. After over 40 years of such refusals, the GSU decided to microfihn records in the public domain. They began with filming records from the 113 court districts of the kingdom of Saxony at the Dresden state archive. At this time, several thousand microfilm reels have been made, and records from 76 of the 113 Amts (court districts) are available at the Family History Library.

To understand this complex collection sufficiently to be able to effectively use it, one must have access to the 6 reels of Findbücher (finding aids). These Findbücher show you exactly where to search. To make the Findbücher easier to search and more accessible, we want to post their contents on-line. Secondly, we want to create a surname index to the court records themselves and post it on-line, so we can harness those surnames to the power of a web search engine.

Tue FEEFHS Saxony Court Record Project (FSCRP) began last winter to accomplish these goals. When Donna Turbes went online to search for Saxony ancestors last May, and visited the FEEFHS web site, she discovered ten of her ancestors in a FEEFHS Finding Aid to court records from Schönberg. She eventually added three more generations to her knowledge base this way.

In gratitude, she volunteered to index the other five court volumes for Schönberg (posted as FEEFHS Finding Aids last June) and is now hard at work typing the Findbuch Index pages for Adorf Amt, the first of the 113 Amts. Donna was our first FSCRP volunteer and is still at it, typing with gusto in her spare time.

Others include Pat Ryan, typing Annaberg (Amt #3). Lisa Vorwerk is typing Chemnitz (Amt #13). Mary Gray is typing Ölsnitz i. V. (in Voigtland - Amt #69). Hilde Bruno is doing Oschatz (Amt #71) and then will do Dresden (Amt #18).

While this represents only 6 of the 113 Amts, it is an important start. Volunteers continue to knock on our Internet door at a regular rate and slowly but surely we will complete the indexing of all 113 Amts.

Other lndexing Projects

Another project announced by *Die Pommerschen Leute* is the surname indexing of the *landwirtschaftliches Adreßbuch (Addressbuch) der Provinz Pommern.* This 433 page volume, published at Liepzig in 1938, includes a directory of 12,000 Pommern farms and their owners and a 55 page index.

When computerized, the surnames from this volume will become another online FEEFHS Finding Aid. *Die Pommerschen Leute* newsletter, in cooperation with FEEFHS, has announced they are looking for 5 to 10 volunteers (from their 3,000 person subscriber base) to help create this FEEFHS online finding aid.

Jody Fairchild is just starting to index the surnames in the church records of Gunnarp, Sweden. Walter Rudolph, a Silesian record searcher, will shortly receive photocopies of book indexes or a microfilm number to index from FEEFHS that correspond to his interest in Silesian genealogy.

Prior projects, such as *Die Ahnenstammkartei des Deutschen Volkes* and the Romania gazetteer project - both suspended in mid 1998 (due to the webmaster going offline for six months to move home and office) will be reactivated as soon as possible.

In a like manner, your webmaster is prepared to match any member's genealogy interest with a candidate for surname extraction. Good candidates for FEEFHS Surnames Finding Aids exist for virtually every part of Europe and Asia covered by FEEFHS.

Contact your president *atfeejhs@feefhs.org* or send a SASE with your location interests to P.O. Box 510898, Salt Lake City, Utah 84151-00898. Lets join in a mutually satisfying project to search something new and leave an online sumame index as a legacy of that search.

A Beginner's Guide to Croatian Research

© by Thomas K. Edlund; with Kahlile B. Mehr, MLS, AG

Background on Croatia

Croatia is a nation and land of remarkable diversity and depth. Originally organized in 1946 as a Republic of the South Slav Federation and now an independent country, Croatia is comprised of Lhe old Auslrian territory of Dalmatia, most of Istria, and the former Hungarian crown land of Croatia-Slavonia. lt extends in a crescent from the fertile plain between the Danube, Drava, and Sava rivers west to the Gulf of Venice, and then southward along the Adriatic coast to the frontier of Montenegro. lt is bounded on the north by Slovenia and Hungary, and on Lhe east by Serbia. Within this crescent, borders follow those of Bosnia-Hercegovi.na south to the Cma Gora corridor. Prior to the end of World War I the population was 82% peasant. At this time the economy of Croatia-Slavonia was based on agriculture and cattle breeding; the mountain folk of Islria and Dalmatia have been traditionally either wine and olive growers, or fishermen and seafarers. Tue people of both areas are primarily Croatian and Roman Catholic.

The Croats, or *Chrobdti Hrvdti,* migrated to the Danube valley in the 6th century C.E. from a legendary region called Wbite Croatia. This area, believed to be largely in Ukraine, lies north of the Carpathian mountains between the Dnieper, Dniester, Pripet, and Vistula rivers. Theit immigration brought them south along the Dalmatian coast to the Roman stronghold of Salona (conquered in 614) [1].

Fig. 1 - The Croatian coat-of arms, ascribed to Stipan Driislav, ruler of Croatiafrom 969-997.

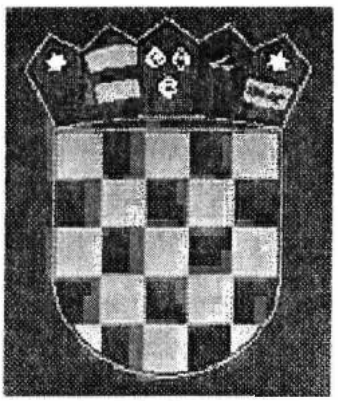
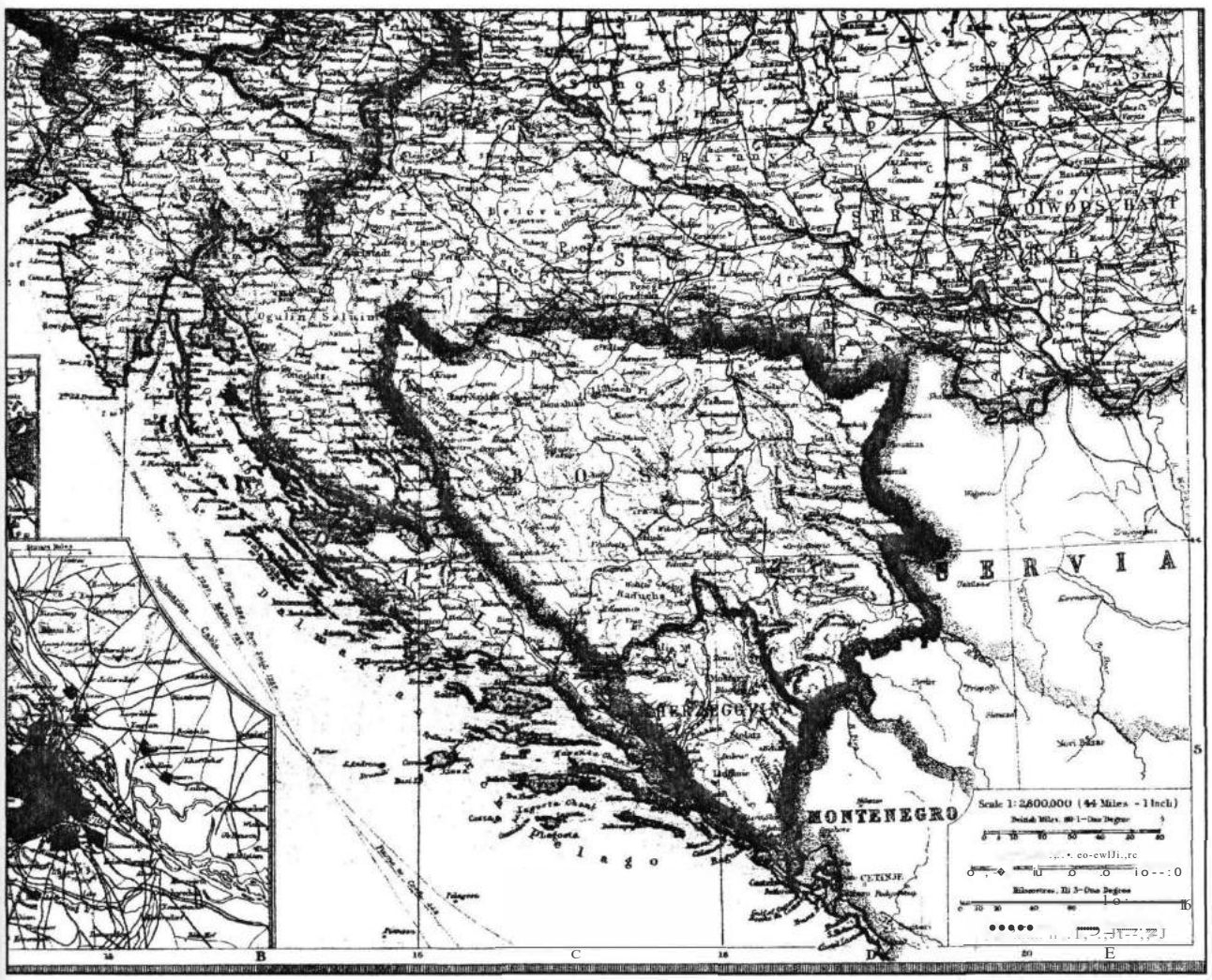


Fig. 2 - The Balkans in the late nineteenth century



Modem scbolarship is investigating the possibility that the Croats are actually descended from a Persian tribe called the *Harahvati* or *Harouvatis,* a people who occupied the area surrounding Mandabar in contemporary Afghanistan. lndeed, Croatian society ofthe seventh century bore striking simularities to tbat of Iran. Ancient Croatian customs and epic poetry have been cited as showing trace elements of lranian sun and fire worship.[2]

Little is known conceming their early religion, as the pre-Christian Croats were illiterate. During tbe 7th century tbey were Christianized. Conversion stemmed from Emperor Heraclius of Byzantium's edict directing Pope John IV to undertake missionary activity among tbe Croats. Tbis resulted in opening the Churcb's archdiocese at Salona and transferring its See to Spalatum. lncluded in the See's jurisdiction were all lands ranging from tbe Adriatic to the Danube and Drina rivers.[3] By thelate 9th century, the Croats bad received the privilege ofusing their national language in churcb services.

Under pressure from the burgeoning Bulgarian, Byzantine and Frankish empires, local Croatian princes and tribal leaders coalesced for defense into larger political and military units. These eventually evolved into the two duchies of Dalmatia and Pannonia. With the Byzantine-Frankish Peace of812, Pannonian Croatia was aligned witll the Frankish empire, wbile Dalmatia became a titular Byzantine vassal state. Around 860, however, Pannonia liberated itself and joined the Dalmatian duchy, wbich also shook offforeign rule. By 880 Branislav was named the first king of a new and independent Croatia.

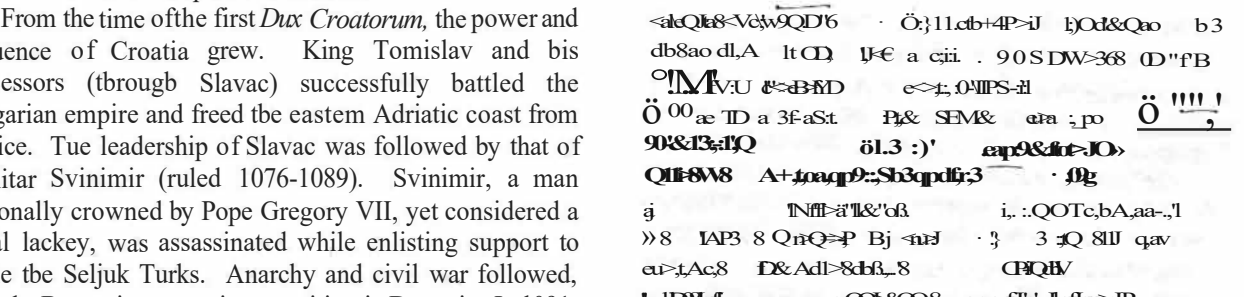
From the time ofthe first *Dux Croatorum,* the power and influence of Croatia grew. King Tomislav and bis successors (tbrougb Slavac) successfully battled the Bulgarian empire and freed tbe eastem Adriatic coast from Venice. Tue leadership of Slavac was followed by that of Dimitar Svinimir (ruled 1076-1089). Svinimir, a man personally crowned by Pope Gregory VII, yet considered a papal lackey, was assassinated while enlisting support to battle tbe Seljuk Turks. Anarchy and civil war followed, with the Byzantines securing a position in Damatia. In 1091, Laszlo I of Hungary, claiming the throne as Zvonimirs's brother-in-law, occupied most of Pannonian Croatia. Croatia became connected to Hungary for the next eight centuries. This relationship often changed; some kings attempted to abolish the partial union and to integrate Croatia with Hungary. On other occasions, Croats selected tbeir kings independently.

Slowly, tllrough the intrigue and incest which defined the Middle Ages, the power and influence of Croatia was whittled away. With tbe extinction of the Arpads (the Hungarian national dynasty who introduced feudalism to Croatia), the Croats crowned Ladislas, a Neapolitan prince, as King in 1403. This ruler, grossly uninterested inhis newly acquired country, promptly sold Dalmatia to Venice, which ruled it for the next four centuries. Tue appearance of the Turks in tlle Balkans during tbe 15th century imposed a period ofhard struggle. Bosnia, which m1der Kotromanic(h) became an independent kingdom, feil in 1463. Tue Croat defeat at Krbavsko Polje in 1493 was followed by the defeat of Louis II of Hm1gary in 1526, and the greater part of Pannonian Croatia and central Hungary fell to the Turks. Tue once wide Croatian kingdom was reduced to *reliquiae reliquiarum.* Zagreb, fonnerly a heartland city, was now a border fortress and the new capital.

This story of decline climaxes with the opening of the Hapsburg period, a time ofoften brutal Gennanizing, whicb was later repeated during Nazi occupation. Briefly, affairs went from bad to worse. Notable bigblights ofobvious low points include the failed coup d'etat of Prince Zrinsksi and the assassination of Arcbduke Francis Ferdinand at Sarajevo.

This then is the historical backdrop to the documents discussed below. Tbe cburch books of Croatia and Slavonia reflect this cultural turmoil in many ways, most notably in linguistic diversity. The vital records of a single parish in northem Dalmatia may be written in Glagolitic, Italian, Latin, Croatian, and Hungarian. Generally, record types that forma topical concem forthis "Beginner'sGuide" are those microfilmed by the Genealogical Society of Utah (GSU) and available at the Family History Library (FHL) or any of its over 3,000 affiliate Family History Centers. Materials such as Napoleonic civil registration of the Illyrian provinces *et al.* are outside the immediate experience ofthe author, and so are not discussed.

Fig. 3 - The Glagolitic script



Size and Scope of FHL Collection

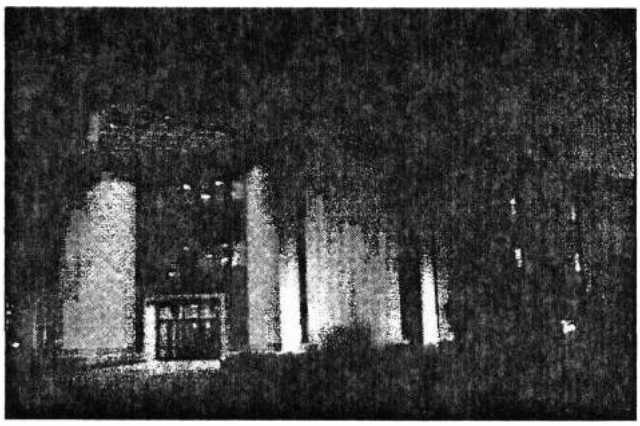
As of 01 May 1999 the FHL Croatian collection consisted of church books from 987 Roman Catholic, 217 Orthodox, and 13 Greek Catholic parishes. Also included are congregational records for 15 Jewish communities. Tue GSU has been filming in Croatia since March 1985. Tue original microfilming agreement, signed on 18 December 1984 by the then Departmental Director Richard G. Scott, was for 750,000 frames. While that exposure count was surpassed some 7 years ago, the Society still operates two cameras in Croatia. Microfilming thus far has been organized into 10 projects summarized as follows:

1) Various church books from the State Archive of Croatia
2) Orthodox church records of the Blaski diocese
3) Documents from Croatian district church archives
4) Church records from the State Historical Archive of Osijek
5) Material from the Historical Archive ofVarasdin
6) Catholic church books from the Historical Archives of Zadar and Split
7) Orthodox church books from the Historical Archives ofZadar and Split
8) Church books from the Historical Archives of Dubrovnik
9) Records of the Rijeka archive
10) Records from the archive at Pazin

At present, over 4,000,000 manuscript pages on 2,692 35 mm. reels of microfllm, each comprised of an average of 750 frames (2 pages of text per frame) are cataloged and available for use. Primary areas of focus are the Austrian Kingdoms of Croatia, Dalmatia, Slavonia, and the Istrian peninsula. General span dates for these films are the latter 1500s to the 1940s.

Tue FHL also has extensive records filmed under contracts with the Austrian *Kriegsarchiv,* many of which deal with Croatian topics. These include, but are not limited to, 13,100 reels of Austrian military records and 511 reels of denominational registration (primarily Roman Catholic, Orthodox, Greek Catholic, and Jewish).

Fig. 4 - The Family History Library in Satt Lake City, Utah



Record Types

Tbc record groups microfilmed in Croatia are diverse, forming a linguistic tapestry as varied and beautiful as the Balkans themselves. In the broadest terms the FHL collection for Croatia and Slavonia begins in the mid-1400s and continues through the end of world War I. Significant termination dates are 1869 for Army and Naval records, and 1920 for church books from the fonner Yugoslavia. Church records, in the main, begin in the later 1600s. The earliest examples are from the 1460s.

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

German: a Germanic language of the West Gennanic group, spoken widely in Central Europe and the national language of Austria and Gennany. Germany was the official Janguage of the Austrian Empire, and as such, the language of record for the Austrian military.

Glagolitic: properly speaking, Glagolitsa is a method of writing introduced into the Balkans during the latter ninth century. Tue Glagolitic Iiterature of Dalmatia, however, took on a character so unique that it can be considered a dialect of Serbo-Croatian. Glagolitsa has the same number of letters as the Cyrillic alphabet and the sound values are identical. In most circumstances one can read the text of a Glagolitic manuscript if (s)he is familiar with Croatian and the epigraphy.

Hungarian: a Uralic language of the Finno-Uralic group spoken throughout Hungary and parts of Croatia, Czech Republic, Romania, Serbia, Slovakia, and Slovenia. Hungarian has been wriuen in a modified Roman alphabet since the 13^{h} century, and is used often in Croatian church books of circa 1830-1890.

Italian: a Romance language spoken primarily in Italy with a sound system virtually identical to Spanish. Italian possesses a grammar similar to other Romance languages, has a simple syntax and is mildly inflected. Italian is common in the 18^{h}- 19^{h} century Roman Catholic parisb registration of Dalmatia.

Latin: an Indo-European language, moderately inflected, belonging to the Italic group. Latin originated among the tribes of the south Tiber River and spread throughout Western Europe with the expansion of Roman influence. Modem Romance languages developed from the Latin spoken in many parts of the Roman Empire.

Serbo-Croatian: a South Slavic language native to Croats and Serbs throughout the former Yugoslavia. Croatian and Serbian are actually the same language, save for a few insignificant vocabulary differences and the use of different alphabets.

Military Documents

Tue Austrian Empire existed as a political force from 1806 to 1918. Knownas the Austro-HungarianEmpireafter 1866, its boundaries at times contained parts or all of present day Austria, Bosnia, Croatia, Czech Republic, Hungary, ltaly, Montenegro, Poland, Romania, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, and Ukraine.

Tue administration of this empire required a vast military structure that played an important role in the lives of the citizenry. Wben, together with Germany, it was part of the Holy Roman Empire, the term of service was life (age c. 65). After 1802 the term ofservice wasreduced toten years. Universal conscription was introduced in 1868 and every male citizen was required to serve for three years. This was adjusted downwards to two years in 1912. Tue Austrian Army did not segregate its forces according to religion. Jew, Protestant, Orthodox, and Catholic served side by side. Excluded from military service were the clergy, nobility, govemment officials, and some workers in critical industries such as mining and agriculture.[4]

Tue overwbelming majority of military records relating toCroatiaand Slavoniamicrofilmed by theFHL are from the Military Archives in Vienna. The *Kriegsarchiv* collection, unfortunately, is no longer intact. Many of the more recent documents were claimed by modern successor nations of the empire, including Hungary and Yugoslavia. *Kriegsarchiv* documents are divided into two large fonds: the records of the Central Command and those of individual units.

Records of the Central Command

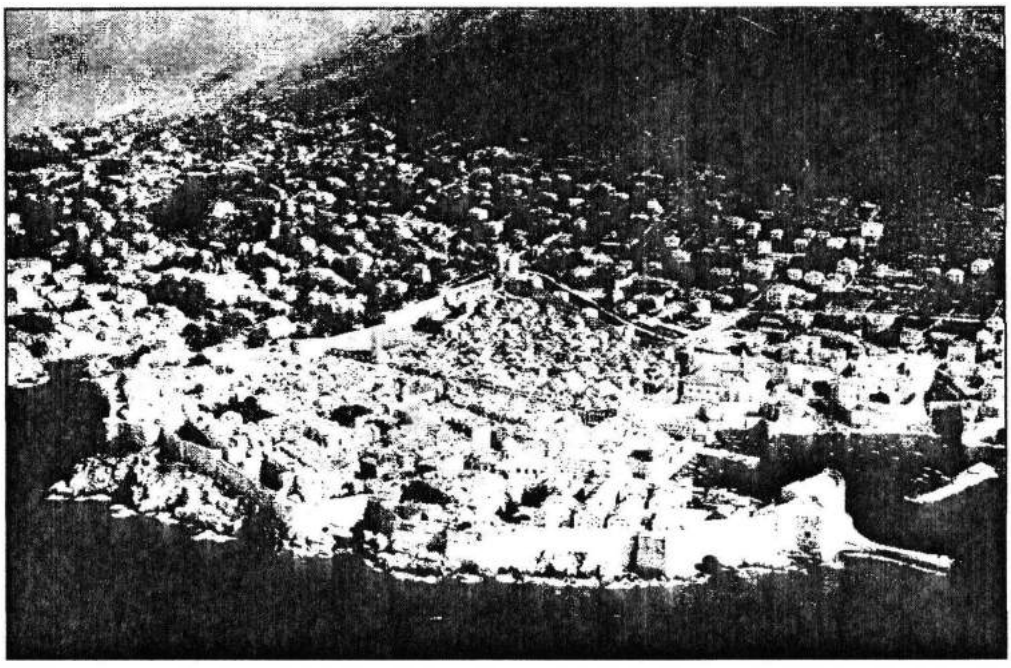
Tbis fond is the only possible source of information on Austrian soldiers and officers prior to 1740. Genealogically relevant series are:

1) Military Commissions. 1466-1866. These contain officers' commissions, instructions, appointrnents. information conceming military service, and biograpby.

2) Nobility Grants. 1636-1753. This is a collection of grants given for distinguisbed service or valor.

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

Fig. 6 - Dubrovnik before the destruction of 1991



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

5) Pension and Assistance Records. These are organized by unit designator, i.e. regiment. This designation can be determined by consulting the *Schmata,* described in item seven, on the following page. Tue pension and assistance records include:

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

This record type provides name and rank, amount of the pension, a list of disbursements (with the total disbursed for each year), the location of payment, and the soldier's unit. Additional information of genealogical value is the location of payment, usually synonymous with the place of retirement.

6) PaymentBooks. 1753-1819. Thesedocurnentsarecompletely indexed and record pensions, wages, and salary data, with supplementary biographical data.

7) Army Rank and Re2iment Schematics. 1583-1918. 1b e Schemata are mainly printed materials that continue commission records. Contents are arranged first by force type (e.g. General Staff, lnfantry, Artillery) and then by unit designator (e.g. 60h lnfantry Regiment). Includcd are a name index and an explanation of abbreviations and symbols. Personnel are listed by force type and rank and also by unit and rank.

Fig. 6 - Schemata lsting personnel by unit and rank

8) Marriai:e Bonds. 1750-1918. To insure the monetary support of family members, officers junior in rank to Lt. General were required to bond themselves in the event of death. These records are important as a supplement to the regularmuster lists, which did not generally include names of family members. Information of value includes the officer's name and name of spouse. On occasion the spouse's place of origin and her parents' names are mentioned. Materialsare completely indexed by force type and soldier's name, filing on the first letter of the surname then by the first vowel. Consonants are ignored, e.g. Albrecht is indexed as A-e.

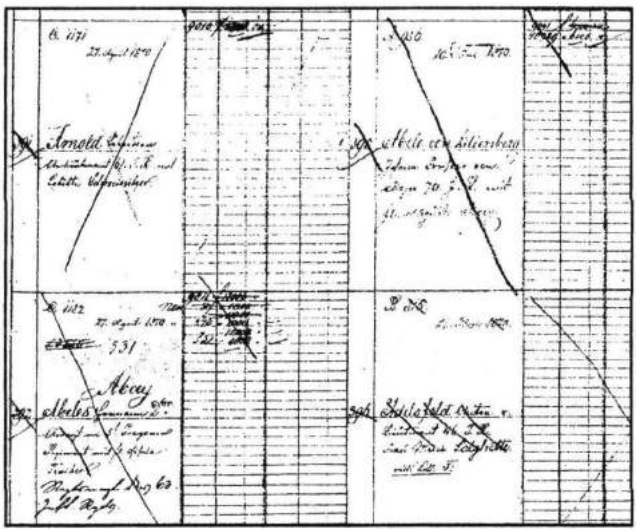


Fig. 7 - Marriage bond ofAnton von Adesfeld, a lieutenanl in the 46th lnfantry Regiment (lower right)

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

10) Military Court Records. Archival documents include the Courts ofVienna (1753-1869), Graz (1784-1849), the *lnvalidenhaus Wien* (1805-1860), and Pettau (1760-1859). All seriescontain valuable probate information. Some are indexed.

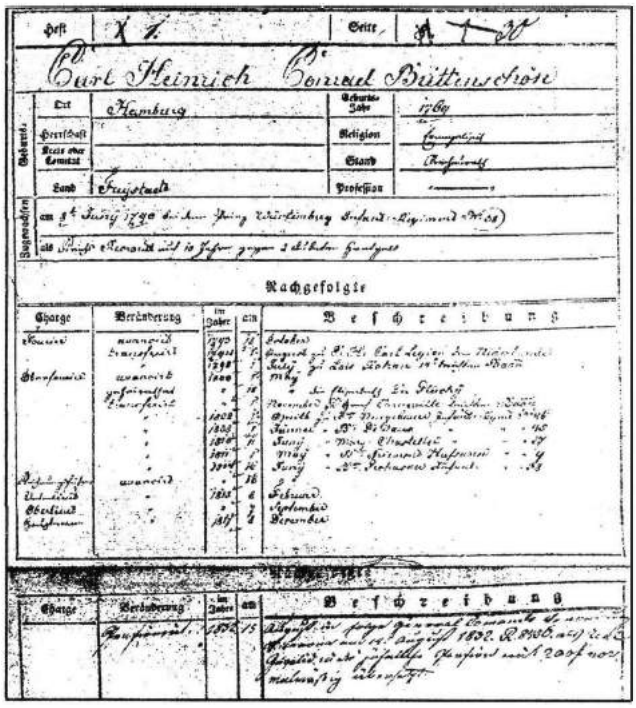
Records of Individual Units

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

1) Foundation Books. TIle Foundation books, or *Grundbuchblatter* (1820-1918) were a local continuation of the muster rolls. Their purpose was to establish a statistical foundation for the military service. They served as a running census of soldiers (and their needs), so the government could plan for horses, feed, rations, etc. After the introduction of universal conscription in 1869, foundation books were kept by the state military registration district Tue records have a sheet for each soldier, which was updated annually. Tue example shown in Fig. 8 demonstrates the valuable infonnation these documents can provide: Carl Heinrich Conrad Buttenschön, from Hamburg, Freistadt Hamburg, was bom in 1769. He entered service on 8 June 1790 with the Prinz Württemberg lnfantry Regiment no. 38. He made the rank of Petty Officer 15 October 1793, was transferred twice, and was then promoted to Chief Petty Officer 1 May 1800. He was married 18 May 1800 to

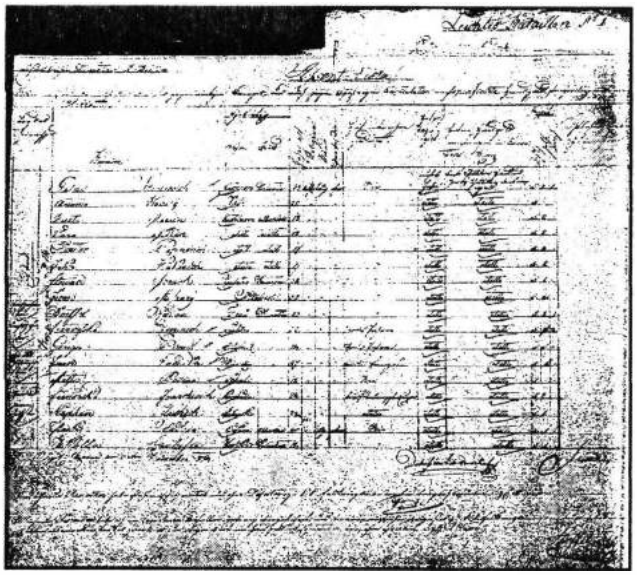
Elisabeth Du [sie] Plachy, made Junior Lieutenant 8 February 1813, Senior Lieutenant 7 September of Ule same year, and Captain 8 December 1817. Carl retired 15 August 1832 after 42 years and 2 months in the Army. He was 63 years old.

Fig. 8 - Foundation Book Recordfor Carl Heinrich Conrad Buttenschön summarizing his 42-year career



2) .MusterRolls, 1740-1820. Theserecordscontainname 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.

Fig. 9 - Muster List: leichtes Bataillon no. 1 of Dalmatia



3) Service Records, 1823-1918. These documents supplement the muster and foundation books with infonnation conceming an officer's actual service record. The collection is quite voluminous and indexed. The records include each officer's true unit designator, name, rank, birth date, marriage information, religion, education, place and date of induction, post-induction schooling, decorations, etc.

4) Records of Ule Navy. 1760-1918. Materials from Ulis series are identical to Ulose from the Army. Many of Ule records have been deaccessioned to the govemment of Croatia. Access is by unit.

5) Ecclesiastical Registers of Individual Units. These records are identical to Uleir civilian counterparts discussed below.

Denominational Vital Records

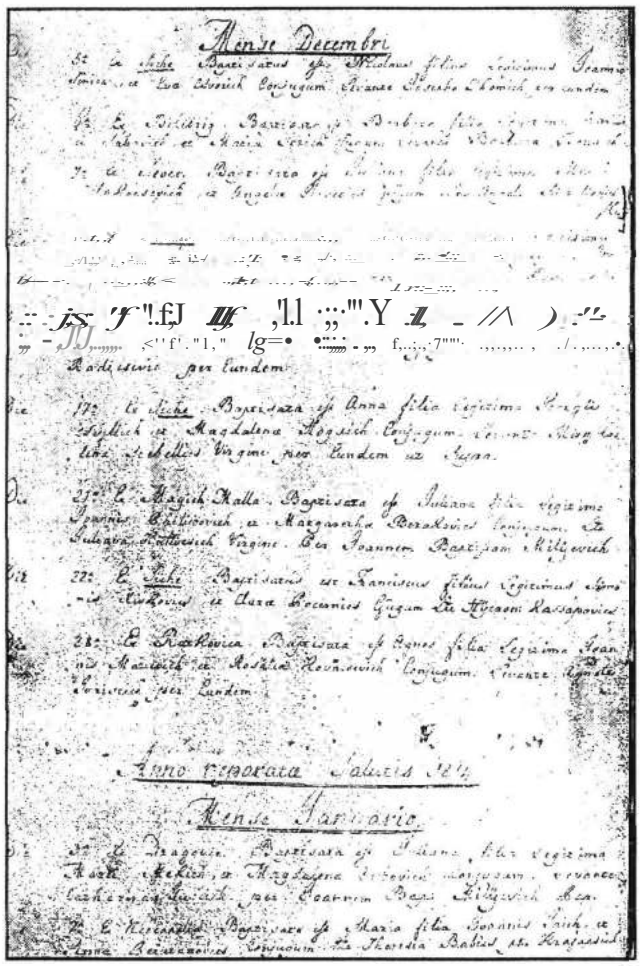
Tue genealogically relevant religious documents of Croatia, listed in descending order of sheer volume, are from Roman Catholic, Orthodox (also referred to as Greek, Serbian, and now Croatian OrUlodox), Jewish, and Greek CaUlolic institutions[5]. These records comprise some of the most rewarding materials microfilmed by Ule Genealogical Society of Utall. Examination reveals Uleir contents to be similar to Ule vital records of other European nations: births (baptisims), marriages, marriage banns, deaUls (burials), and occasionally confinnations, communion records, and *stati animarum.*

Latin CaUlolic (Greek and Roman) Documents

Roman and Greek Cailiolic church books are primarily composed in Latin and/or Serbo-Croatian. The earliest Catholic parish register filmed by the GSU dates to Ule 1460s, is in Glagolitic script and belongs to an as yet unidentified Dalmatian parish. Tue oldest identifiable records represent registration from Ule Adriatic coast (Banj 1587, Hvar 1516, Krk 1565, Rab 1569, Split 1597, Zadar 1569) and the fonner Austrian Küstenland (Bale 1538, Rovinj 1553).

Croatian Catholic birth records are easy to read and are written with a highly redundant vocabulary and a simple syntax. Tue example shown in Fig. 10 (opposite page) is reflective ofbirth records in general. At the top of tlle page, underlined, is listed Ule month of registration , *Mense Decembri,* "In tlle montll [ofJ December." Eight baptisms where perfonned during Ulis period. Tue event of the 21ˢᵗ is typicalofeach: *Die 21. ExMagicMala. Baptistestluliana filia legitimaloannis Philipovich, et Margaretha Berakovics conjugum. lJe Juliana Katticsich virgine. Per Joannem Baptisiam Milyevich,* "On day 21. From Magich Malla. Juliana, a legitimate daughter of Ule lawfully married Joannis Philipovich and Margareilia [nee] Berakovics, was baptized. Godparent was the unmarried Juliana Katticsich. [Tue baptism was perfonned] by Djinnis Baptisia Milyevich."

Fig. 10 - Latin birth register from Nova Kapela, 1814

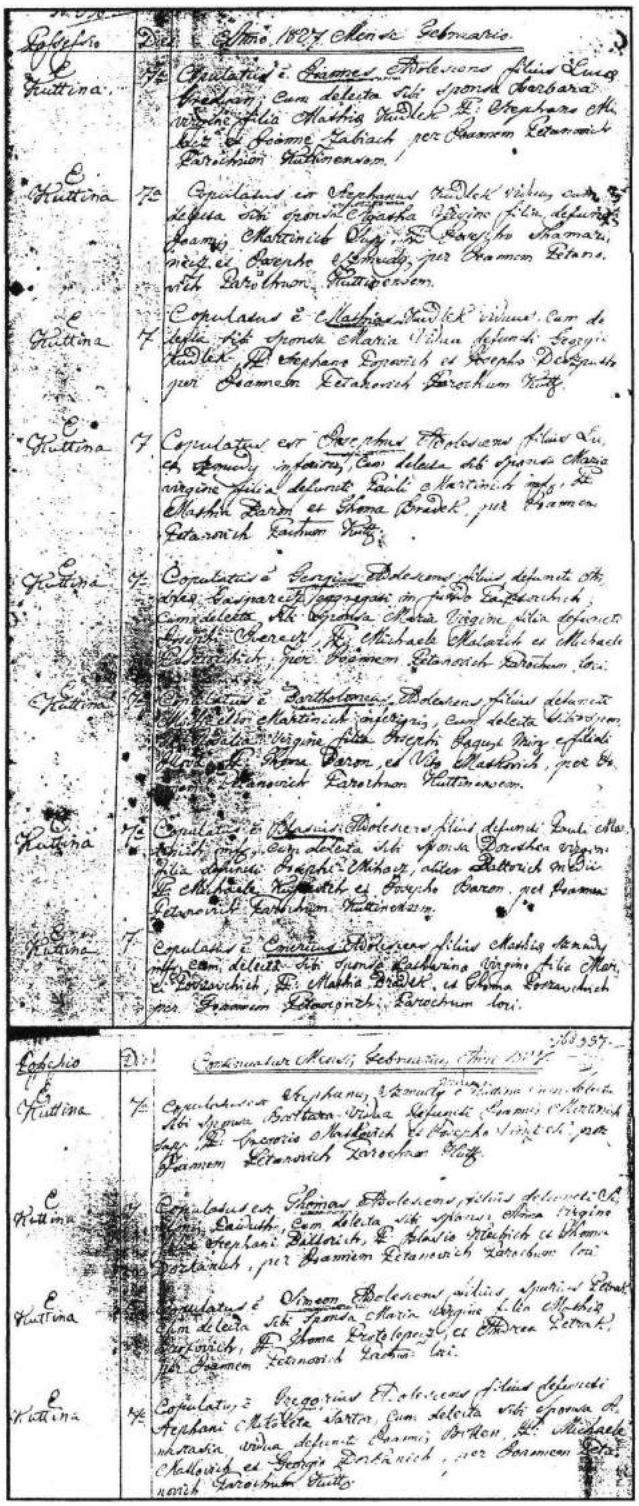


Latin marriage records are common to tbe Catbolic religions. Fig. 11 is an example from tbe parish of Kutina for the 7th of February, 1807, and poignantly demonstrale tbal Croatiall weddings are indeed family affairs.

- Matbias Kudlek marries Maria (widow of Georg) Kudlek
- Barbara (daugbter of Matbias) Kudlek marries Joannes Gredyan
- Stephan Kudlek marries Agatha (dau. of Joanlles) Martinicb
- Barbara (widow of Joanlles, mother of Agatha) Martinich marries Stephan Szmudy
- Blasius (son of Paul) Martinicb marries Dorotbea Mibacz
- Maria (daughter of Paul) Martinich marries Joseph (soll of Lucas) Szmudy
- Emerius (soll of Matbias) Szmudy marries Catbarina Poszavetrich
- Bartbolomeus (son of Michael) Martinich marries Rosalia Jagust

Tue records are müform in style and content A transcription tbe last entry in Fig. 11 reads: *Copulatus e[st] Gregorius adolescens filius defuncti Stephani Mikoleta Sartor, cum delecta sibi sponsa Anastasia vidua defuncti Djinnis Baken. PP Michaele Mallovich et Georgio Dorkanich, per Joannem Detanovich, Parochum Kutt.* In English: "Gregory, the unwed son of tbe deceased Stephan Mikolet Sartor, was married to bis personally chosen bride, Anastasia, tbe widow of tbe deceased Djinnis Boken, by the priest of Kutina, Joannis Detanovich. The wilnesses were Michael Mallovich and Georg Dorkanich."

Fig. 11 - Weddings for an extended family in Kutina, 1807



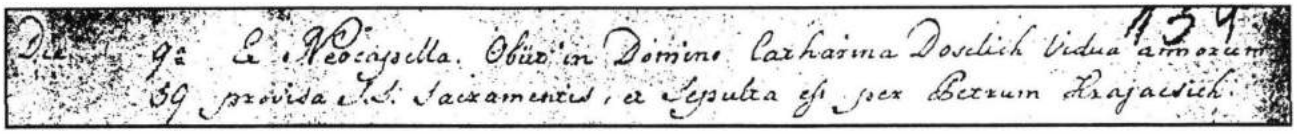
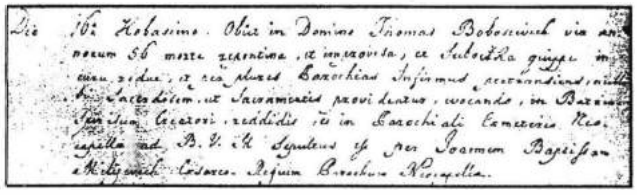


Fig. 12a - latin death record of Catharina Doschlich from Nova Kapela

Deatb recordsare equally simple, listing tbe deceased's place of residence, gender and age. Tue 9 Octoberentry (fig. 12a) reads: *Die 9a. Ex Neocapella. Obiit in Domine Catharina Dosclich vidua annorum 39 provisa* S. S. *Sacramentis, et sepulla est per Petrum Hrajaczich.* In English: "On [October] 9^{h}. From Nova Kapela. Catbarina Doschlich, a widow 37 years old, died in tbe Lord, having received Last Rites she was buried by Petar Hrajaczich."

Entries can sometimes offer more personal detail and display a dramatic or literary quality. Consider, for example, the deatb of 16 November (Fig. 12b): *Die 16. Ex Kobascino. Obit in Domino Thomas Bobis ivich vir annorum 56 morte repentina, et improvisa, ex Suboez,ka quippe in caru {sie] redux, et per plures Parochias injiirmus pertransiens, nulli {u]bi Sacerdotem, ut Sacramentis provideatur, evocando, in Batzina Spirilum Creatori, reddidit, et in Parochiali Cc.emeteris Neocapellc.e ad B.{eatam] V.{irginem] M.{ariam] Sepullus est per Joannem Baptistam Milyevich Cc.esareo. Regium Parochum Neocapellc.e.* "On tbe 16^{h}. From Kobascino. Thomas Bobiscivich died in the Lord at age 56 from a deatb tbat was both sudden and unforseen, so much so tbat he, while ill, was returned witb care from Suboczka, passing tbrough many towns where tbere was no priest, so tbat he might be given Last Rites. In Batzina, crying out, he yielded to tbe Spirit of the Creator and was buried in the parochial cemetery "Blessed Virgin Mary" ofNova Kapela by Djinnis Baptista Milyevich, senior priest oftbe Nova Kapela parish."

Fig. 12b - latin death recordfor Thomas Bobiscivich



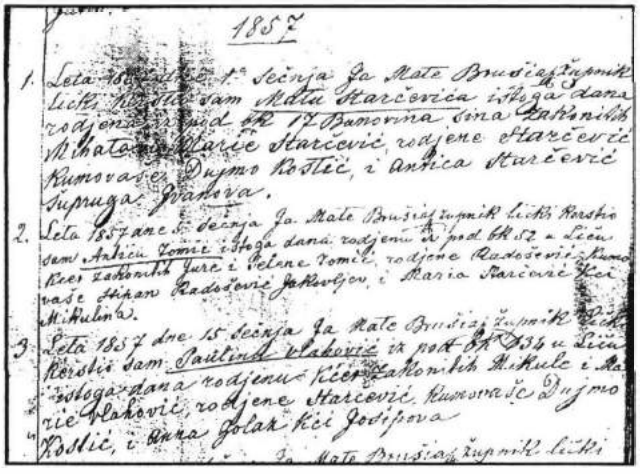
lmportant key words and phrases in tbese Latin records are:

Baptisatus, -a est (feminine past perfect passive construction from *baptizo)* meaning "was baptised"
Copulatus est ... cum meaning "was married ... to"
Die (ablative singular from *dies:* day) meaning "on the day [of]"
Defuncti (genitive singular of *defunctus,* participle from tbe deponant *defungor)* meaning "of the deceased"
Legilimatus, -a meaning "legitimate"
Levante (abbr. *l.1e,* gerund or gerundive from *levo:* to raise). Roman belief hcld new bom children were raised from the grom1d into life by the goddess *Levana,* hence the Latin meaning "midwife." Here, by extension from the act of drawing out an infant from a baptismal font. "god-parent"
Mense (ablative singular of mensis: montb) meaning "in the montb [of]"
Obiit (from *obeo)* meaning "(s)he died"
Patrinus, -a, pi. *patrini* (abbr. *P.* or *PP.)* meaning "patron, protector", and so in a marriage context, "witness"
Viduus, vidua meaning ·'widower, widow"

Croatian Catholic (Greek and Roman) DocUJ11ents

Birtb records in Croatian are similar to their Latin counterparts. Figure 13 is an example from the parish of Lic. Entry 1 reads: *Leta 1857 dne Ja Secnja Ja Mate Brusiach iupnik. licki k.erstio sam Matu Starcevica istoga dana rodjena iz pod b{roja] k.{ute] 17 Banovina sina zakonitih Mihata i Marie Starcevic, rodjene Starcevic. Kumovase Dujmo Kostic,* i *Antica Starcevic supruga Ivanova.* In English: "On 1 January 1857, I Mate Brusiach, tbe priest of Lic, baptised Mate *Starcevic,* bom on tbe same day at hause number (book number?) 17, Ba.novina [of the Banat], a son of tlle Iawfully married Mihat and Maria *Starcevic* nee *Starcevic.* God-parents were Dujmo Kostic and Antica *Starcevic,* spouse oflvan."

Fig. 13 - Croatian birth recordsfrom Lic, 1857



hnportant key words and phrases in these Croatian records are:

Dne (adv.) meaning "on the date"
Kumovase (from *kumovati:* to sponsor, bc a god-parcnt)
Krst (Kerst) meaning "Christening"
Leta (old plural for *godina)* meaning "in tbe year"
Secnja (old spelling of *sijecanj)* meaning "January." The

other eleven montbs of tbe year, in calendrical order, are *veljaca, o tujak, travanj, svibanj, lipanj, kolovoz, rujan, listopad, studeni* and *prosinac*

Rodjen (Roöen) meaning "born"

Supnug, -a meaning "spouse"

Zakonitih (gen. pi. of *zakonit)* meaning "lawful, legitimate"

By 1878 tlle majority of Catholic marriage and death registration was written in Croatian. Figures 14 and 15 illustrate tJlese record types on printed forms. Tbe documents, wben read from left to right, outline the following information.

Marriages:

Broj tekuci, entry number

Godina, mjesec, dan, kad su vjencani, year, montb, and day when married

lme, prezime, stalis nijhov, personal name, surname, and profession (e.g. *poljodjelac,* farmer)

Gdje su se rodili, place of birth

Gdje stanuju, place of residence

Vjerajim, religion

Dobajim, age

Jesu li mladenci ili udovci, single or widowed

lme, prezime, vjera, stalis njihovih roditeljah, personal name, religion, surname, and profession of parents

lme, prezime, vjera, stalis njihovih svejedokah, personal name, religion, surname, and profession of in-laws

lme, prezime, slutba onoga, kojijihje vjencao, personal name, surname, and profession of marrying authority (e.g. *tupnik,* priest)

Jesu li ozvani? Je li Jim se oprostio koji oziv ili *koja zaprieka,* were there bans? Were tJley approved or was tllere an hinderance?

Opazke, observations and comments

Deaths:

Broj tekuci, entry number

Godina, mjesec, dan, kadje umro, year, montb, and day of deatlh

lme, prezime, stalis njegov, personal name, surname, and profession (of the deceased)

lme, prezime, stalis njegovih roditeljah ili tene, name, surname, and profession of parents or wife

Gdje je rodjen, place of birth

Gdje je stanovao, place of residence

Verja mu, religion

Dobamu, age

Od cegaje bolovilo ili umre, cause of death

Je li primio svete sakramente umiruc ih? Was tbe deceased given Last Rites?

Gdje i kadje pokopan? Place and date of tbe burial

Ime, prezime i sluiba onoga, koji ga je pokopao, personal name, surname, and profession of person performing tbe burial

Opazke, observations or comments

Fig. 14 - Croatian marriage recordsfrom Brestovac

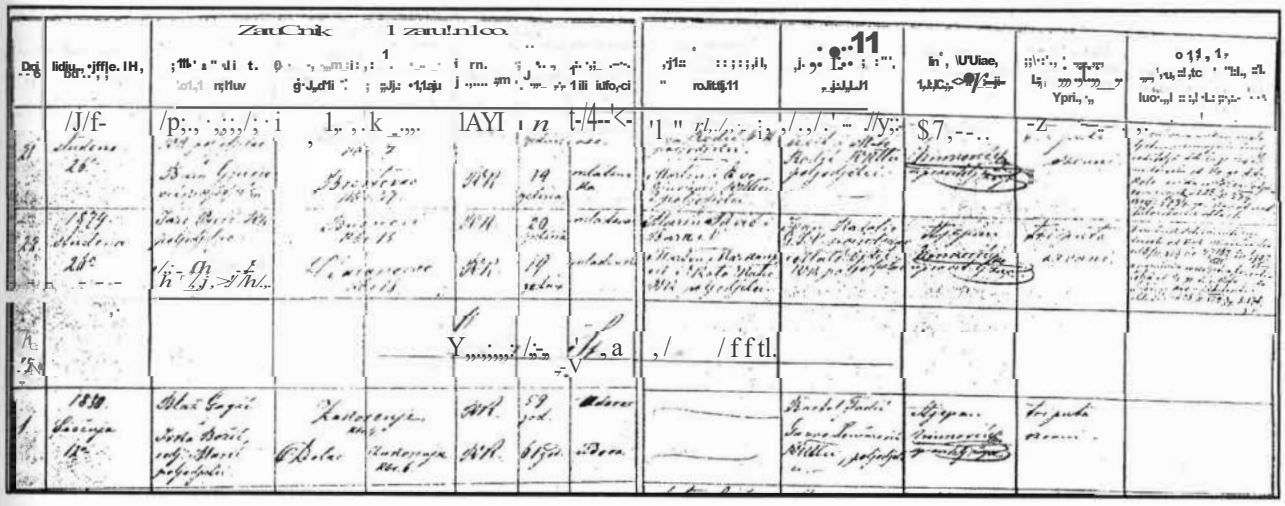
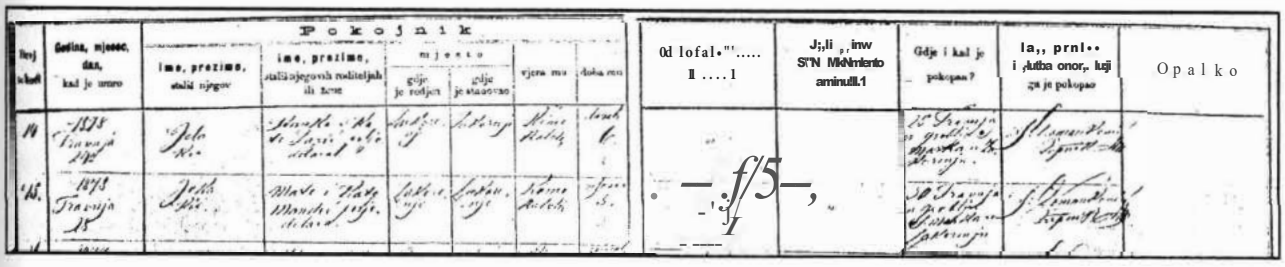


Fig. 15 - Croatian death recordsfrom Brestovac



Many Catbolic records from Croatia are written in Glagolitic script. Glagolitic records are identical in content to otbcr pre-printed Catbolic parish registration. Tue complexity of tbe epigraphy, however, makes a detailed analysis impossible here. Figure 16 supplies a key to tbe Glagolitic alphabet. Tue columns, from left to right, provide tbe lower-case form of tbe Glagolitic letter, tbe upper-case

Fig. 16 - The Glagolitic alphabet6

GLAGOWICA			CIRILICA			fITA SE KAO
OBLA	UGLATA					
+	m	1	A	1	a	a
		2	6	-	b	b
\I'	m	3	B	2	v	v
'o		4	r	3	g	g
Jl,	Ob	5	A	4	d	d
3	3	6	E	5	e	e
	llt	7	'lK	-	t	f
	K	8	s	6	3 '	dz
Q	e„	9	3	7	z	z
'Z'.'f'	'H'	10	l	10	C 'i	i,ji ilij
6	8	20	H	8	i	
M	IW	30	-	-	g öakj	d
)	J	40	K	20	k	k
A	nfJ	50	I\	30	l	1
w	m	60	M	40	m	m
p	p	70	H	50	n	n
3	3	80	0	70	0	0
f'	m	90	n	80	p	p
b	r..	100	p	100	r	r
il	g	200	c	200	s	s
„ oo	lJil	300	T		t	t
●	B	400	OV. tl	400	u, u	u
,&,	e>	500		500	f	f
lo	'Jd	600	X	600	h	h
"	0	700	w	aoo	w	0
	W	800	ijl	-	.&iuc	◆t.öadc
'V	'V	900	u	900	c	c
●	1t	1000	'l	90		
W	W	-	w	-		S
••	dl	-	X	-	'!,	a <>
-l	1	-	b.	-	?	8(')
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a.	IA	-	t	-	e	je Ja
-	-	-	lt.	-	ja	ja
-	-	-	te	-	je	je
ll'	jD	-	K)	-	ju	ju
<C	-	-	A	900	Q	nazalno Q
, c	-	-	H-	-	Q	nazalno Q
3C	-	-	ht.	-	jQ	jQ
tC	-	-	,,,	-	jQ	jQ
,$,	-e-	-	A	9	,I	th
-	-	-	'''	60	I;	ks
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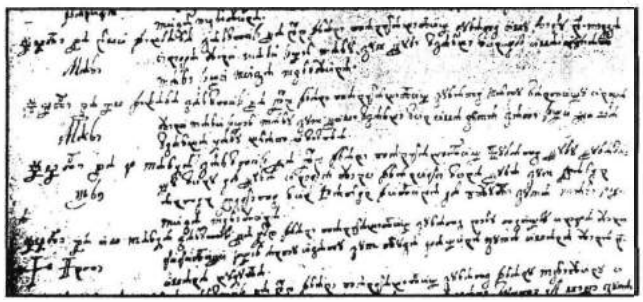
].		-	v	400	i	i

Fig. 17 - Glagolitic parish register



form, tbe corresponding numerical value, tbe Cyrillic equivalent, tbe numerical value of tbe Cyrillic equivalent, tbe Latin transliteration, and tbe pronunciation. This numerical value of tbe characters is important in order to read dates, for tbe Glagolitic script, like Greek and Latin before it, usd letters to also represent numbers. Figure 17 provides an example of a Glagolitic parish register.

Orthodox

Tue Eastem rite records of Croatia are uniformly written in Serbian (i.e. Serbo-Croatian witb a Cyrillic script). Figure 18 (opposite) is an example. Documentcontent is similar to Croatian Catbolic records. Tue beginning researcher, with some practice, will be able read Orthodox parish registartion by equating Serbian words to Croatian counterparts using tbe following transliteration table.

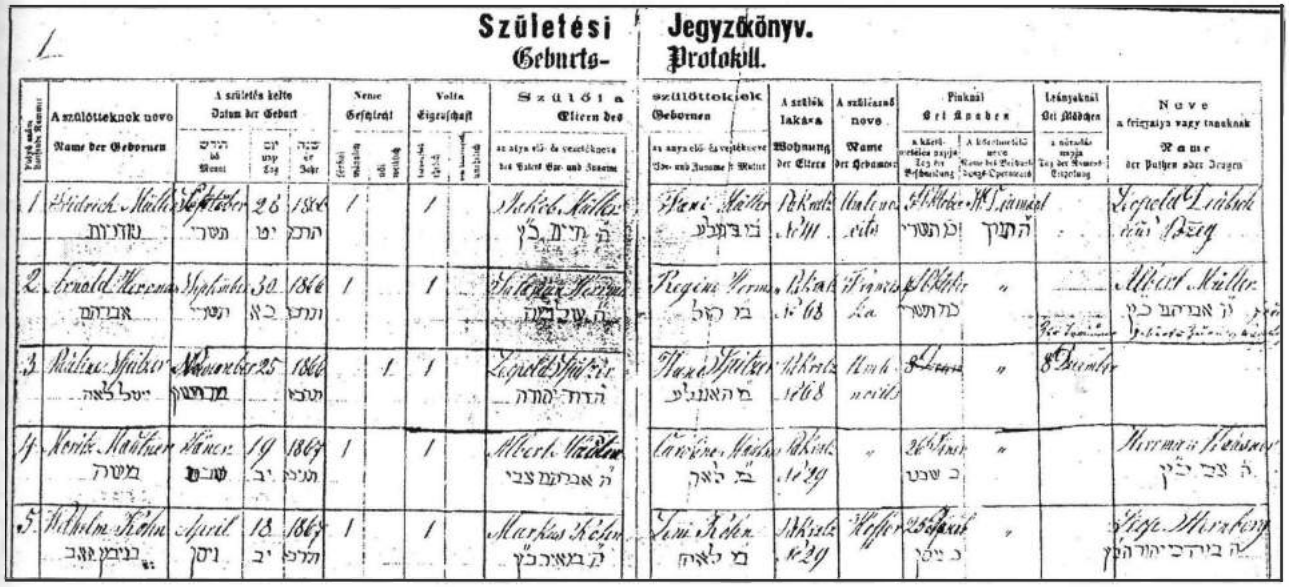
A, a=A, a	J, j=J, j	C, c=S,s
li, 6=8, b	K, K=K, k	T, i=T, t
B, s=V, v	JI, JJ=L, 1	n, fi=C, C
r, r=G, g	Jh, JL=Lj, lj	Y, y=ll, u
,ll„ .11=D, d	M,M=M, m	<>, IJ>=F, f
n, ij=D, d	H, tt=N, n	X, x=H, h
E, e=E, e	lh, 1-1>Nj, nj	U, u=C, c
)K, ,-r-Z, Z	O, o=O, o	lf, q=C, C
3, J=Z, z	n, n=P, p	U, u=Dz,dz
H, n=I, i	P, p=R, r	LU, m=S, s

Jewish

Jewish ecclesiastical records date from the lauer 13ᵈ, to tbe end of the 19th century. Several registers, created imder tbe aegis of tbe Austrian military, continue through tbe conclusion of World War I. Excluding military records, which are exclusively in German, tbe vital documentation of Croatian Jewry is written in Croatian, Gennan, or Hungarian witb marginal translations into Hebrew and Yiddish. Tue one routine addition to tbe standard birtb, marriage and death record type is tbe inclusion of tbe event date by tbe reckoning of tbe Hebrew calender. At present, fifteen Jewish congregations are in tbe Fl-Il.. collection: Cakovec (1782-1895), Darda (1854-1895), Drnje (1800-1910), Karlovac (1853-1880), Koprivnica (1850-1898), Ludbreg (1851-1911), Orahovica (1779-1939), Osijek (1780-1913), Pakrac (1866-1910), Slatina (1858-1912), Slavonska Pozega (1821-1941), Varazdin (1879-1920), Virovitica (1856-1881), Vukovar (1850-1931) and Zagreb (1858-1904).

Fig. 18 - Orthodox death record in Serbo-Croatian with Cyrillic script

Fig. 19 - Jewish birth record printed in Hungarian and German. Handwritten information is in German and Hebrew. Note Hebrew calendar dates of 5625-5627.



Working Aids

Tue challenges of Croatian genealogical research are nurnerous and range from language issues, document identification, through problems associated with historical geography. AL times, all bul the mosl savvy academic must seek assistance from scholarly publications. The following working aids are useful for providing information that may answer the many linguistic and locality questions that both the beginning and advanced researcher must address.

Church Directories

0pci Sematizam Katolicke crkve v Jugoslaviji: Cerkev u Jugoslaviji. 2nd ed. Zagreb: Biskupska Konferencija Jugoslavije, 1974.

Dictionaries and Grammar

Benson, Morton and Biljana Sljivi -Simsi. *Srpskohrvatsko-Engleski Recnik.* Beograd: Prosveta, 1974.

Bogadek, F. A. *Cassell's New English-Croatian and Croatian-English Dictionary.* 3rd ed. **New York:** Macrnillan, 1985.

Lewis, Charlton T. and Charles Short. *A Latin Dictionary: Founded on Andrews' Edition of Freund's Latin Dictionary.* Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1879.

Magner, Thomas F. *lntroduction to the Croatian and Serbian Language.* Rev. ed. University Park: Pennsylvannia State University Press, 1991.

Orszagh, Laszl6. *Magyar-angol kezisz6tar.* Budapest: Akademiai Kiad6, 197 l.

Terrell, Peter. *Pons Collins Deutsch-Englisch, Englisch-Deutsch.* Stuttgart: Klett, 1980.

Gazetteers

A Magyar Szent Korona Orszdgainak Helysegnevtdra. Budapest: Pesti KönyvnyomdaRt., 1913. p. 1341-1712 *(Horvdt-Szlavonorszdgok).*

Dalmatien, vol. 14 of *Gemeindelexikon der im Reichsrathe vertretenen Königreiche und Lander.* Viena: Verlag der k.k. Hof- und Staatsdruckerei, 1908.

Imenik Naseljenih Mesta u Socialistickoj Federativnoj Republici Jugoslaviji. Beograd: Novinsko-izdavacka ustanova Sluzbeni list SFRJ, 1985.

Raffelsperger, Franz. *Allgemeines geographisch-statistisches Lexikon aller österreichischen Staaten.* Vienna: Verlag der **K.K.A.P** Typographischen Kunstanstalt, 1845-1853.

United States. Board on Geographie Names. *Yugoslavia: Official Standard Names Approved by the U.S. Board on Geographie Names.* Washington, D.C.: U.S. Office ofGeography, 1961.

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Eterovich, Francis H. and Christopher Spalatin. *Croatia: Land, People, Culture.* Toronto: University ofToronto Press, 1969-1970.

Guldescu, Stanko. *History ofMedieval Croatia.* Tue Hague: Mouton, 1964.

Mans

Generalkarte von Mitteleuropa. Vienna: Bundesamt für Eich- und Vermessungswesen, 1889-1967.

Jugoslavija Auto Atlas. Zagreb: Jugoslavenski Leksikografski Zavod, 1973.

United States. Army Map Service. *Yugoslavia 1:50,000.* Washington, D.C.: U.S. Army Corp ofEngineers, 1958-1969. (Army Map Service; M709).

Conclusion

Tue genealogical records of Croatia pose significant research opportunities for both success and frustration. Tue intent of this *Beginner's Guide* was to familiarize the genealogist, mainly by illustrated example, with the record types common to the nation of Croatia. A discussion of the research process itself, for several reasons, has been avoided. Paramount among these considerations is the upcoming publication by *FEEFHS* of a *Beginner's Guide* to genealogy. This paper will discuss in detail basic research principles common to Eastand Central European genealogy. To further assist the reader with Croatian research, I have provide two supplementary documents: Appendix A, a list of all Roman and Greek Catholic parishes in Croatia, and Appendix B, a summary of all Croatian localities microfilmed by the FHL through 1 May 1999. The users of this latter document can obtain microfilm numbers by consulting the Family History Library Catalog at *http://www.familysearch.org.*

Notes

[1] N. Nodilo, "Pad Salona," *Glasnik Malice Dalmatinske* (Kolovoz, 1903): 1-7.

[2] Stanko Guldescu, *History ofMedieval Croatia* (The Hague: Mouton & Co., 1964), 34.

[3] Constantine VII Porphyrogenitus, *De administrando imperio,* ed. Gyula Moravcsik and R.J.H. Jenkins (Washington, D.C.: Dumbarton Oaks Center for Byzantine Studies, 1967, 1985 printing): eh. 31.

[4] Steven W. Blodgett, "Great-Grandfather was in the Imperial Cavalry: Using Austrian Military Records as an Aid to Writing Family History," in *Continental European Family and Local History,* vol. 7 of *World Conference on Records: Preserving our Heritage* (Salt Lake City: Corporation of the President of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, 1980), series no. 504, p. 1-2.

[5] The term Greek Catholic has two meanings in Yugoslavian research. First, it can refer to an Orthodox believer who is not a member of the state religion; second, to an Uniat, i.e. one who practices the Eastern rite but recognizes the ruling authority of the Bishop of Rome. The researcher can readily make the distinction between Eastern rite Catholic and Orthodox parishes by consulting: Franz Raffelsperger, *Al/gemeines geographisch-statistisches Lexikon aller österreichischen Staaten,* 9 vols. (Vienna: Verlag der **K.K.A.P** Typographischen Kunstanstalt, 1845-1853). An example of this from vol. 4, p. 683: **"Medare,** Slavonien ... *Do,f* von 63 Häus. u. 328 Einw., mit einer griech. nicht unirten Pfarre," translates as **"Medare,** Slavonia ... a *village* of 63 houses and 328 residents, with a Greek [rite], non Uniat, parish."

[6] Source: Enciklopedia Jugoslavije, 8 vols. (Zagreb: Lesikografski Zavod, 1955-1971), 3:463.

Appendix A: Croatian Microfilming List

Tue following is a !ist of all of the localities in Croatia with church records or other vital records of (births, marriages, and deaths) that have been microfilmed by the Genealogical Society of Utah. Tue name of each locality appears in bold, followed by the denomination in italics, and dates in parentheses. Localities with multiple denominations are listed more than once. Tue capital B, M, or D, or any combination thereof, indicates that births, marriages, or deaths, or a combinations of these, is missing. Tue absence of these letters indicates **that** there are birth, marriage and death records available within the span years, but not necessarily that all three are available for all of the years. Most records were microfilmed in Croatia. Where records have been microfilmed elsewbere, the country where the filming **took** place is given.

Albanasi (Zadar), *Cath.* (1734-1890)
Aleksinica, *Cath.* (1823-1870) **M**
Aljmas, *Cath.* (1754-1877)
Andrija§evci / Rokovci, *Cath.* (1822-1856)
Antin, *Cath.* (1782-1856)
Babina Greda, *Cath.* (1725-1887)
Babina Rijeka, *Orth.* (1831-1834)
Babino Polje, *Cath.* (1825-1920)
Balina, *Civil* (1812-1813)
Badanj (Ornis), *Cath.* (1769-1860) BM
Bagalovici, *Cath.* (1858-1920) B
Bajagic, *Cath.* (1786-1893)
Bakar, *Cath.* (1691-1891)
Bale, *Cach.* (1538-1882)
Baljci (Ornis), G. *Cath.* (1796-1918)
Banici, *Cath.* (1825-1859)
Banj, *Cath.* (1587-1894)
Banjevci, *Cath.* (1721-1856)
Banjo), *Cath.* (1832-1907)
Bapska, *Cath.* (1790-1883)
Barban. *Cath.* (1716-1891)
Barbat na Rabu, *Cath.* (1832-1907)
Bartolovec. *Cath.* (1684-1912)
Ba ka, *Cath.* (1616-1901)
Baska Voda, *Cath.* (1735-1800) MD
Bast, *Cath.* (1735-1800) **MD**
Batina (Beli Manastir), *Cath.* (1779-1855)
Batina (Deli Manastir), *Cath.* (1827-1867)--Hungary
Bebrina, *Cath.* (1789-1920)
Bedekovcina, *Cath.* (1858-1902) MD
Bedenica, *Cath.* (1830-1915)
Bedenik, *Orth.* (1900-1920) BM
Bednja, *Cath.* (1693-1909)
Beta, *Cath.* (1679-1857)
Belec, *Cath.* (1840-1901)
Belej, *Cath.* (1743-1901)
Beli (Cres-Losinj), *Cath.* (1749-1891)
Beli Manastir, *Cath.* (1852-1886)
Beli Manastir, *Cath.* (1852-1867)--Hungary
Beli Manastir, *Orth.* (1823-1895)
Beli Manastir, *Orth.* (1827-1867)--Hungary
Belica, *Cath.* (1794-1845)
Belisce, *Civil* (1895-1918)--Slovenia
Benkovac, *Cath.* (1825-1847) **M**
Benkovac, *Orth.* (1825-1879)
Berak, *Cath.* (1827-1878) **MD**
Betina, *Cath.* (1827-1858)
Bibinje, *Cath.* (1863-1900) **BM**
Bijela, *Orth.* (1828-1849)
Bijelo Brdo, *Orth.* (1763-1874)
Bilaj, *Cath.* (1780-1860)
Bilje, *Cath.* (1814-1902)
Bilje, *Cath.* (1827-1867)--Hungary
Bilje, *Rejormed* (1827-1868)--Hungary
Biocic, *Orth.* (1817-1858)
Biograd na Moru, *Cath.* (1722-1866)
Bisag / Veliki Bisagje, *Cath.* (1779-1910)
Biskupec, *Cath.* (1701-1857)
Biskupija, *Orth.* (1810-1924)
Bitelic, *Cath.* (1825-1862)
Bizovac, *Cath.* (1848-1879) BM
Bjelopolje, *Orth.* (1857-1858)
Bjelovar, *Cath.* (1767-1920)
Bjelovar, *Milit.* (1914-1939)--Austria
Bjelovar, *Orth.* (1770-1922)
Blato (Oubronvik), *Cath.* (1824-1920)
Bobota, *Orth.* (1827-1846)
Bobovisca / Bobovisce, *Cath.* (1825-1865) MD
Bodegraji, *Orth.* (1845-1920) **M**
Bogdanovci, *Cath.* (1822-1856)
Bojna. *Orth.* (1833, 1857)
Bokanjac, *Cath.* (1692-1887)
Bol. *Cath.* (1825-1860)
Bole, *Orth.* (1766-1894)
Boljun, *Cath.* (1640-1667) BD
Dolman, *Orth.* (1867-1910)
Bolman, *Orth.* (1827-1867)--Hungary
Bolomace, *Orth.* (1828-1899)
Borojevici, *Orth.* **(1834)**
Borova Subopoljska, *Orth.* (1816-1920) B
Borovci, *Cath.* (1725-1920) **M**
Borovo, *Orth.* (1861-1882) D
Bosnjaci, *Cath.* (1790-1879)
Bozava, *Cath.* (1738-1931)
Bracevci, *Orth.* (1861-1895) **M**
Branjin Vrb, *Cath.* (1773-1889)
Branjin Vrb, *Cath.* (1827-1867)--Hungary
Branjina, *Cath.* (1841-1875) BD
Branjina, G. *Cath.* (1827-1867)
Branjina, *Orth.* (1777-1860)
Bratiskovci, *Orth.* (175-1859)
Brbinj, *Cath.* (1650-1884)
Brckovljani, *Cath.* (1798-1918)
Brdovec, *Cath.* (1672-1920)
Brekinjska, *Reformed* (1868-1900)
Brest (Perjasica), *Cath.* (1832-1858) MD
Brestovac Pozeski, *Cath.* (1789-1907)
Brestovac Poleski, *Orth.* (1828-1849)
Brezovica, *Cath.* (1708-1920)
Brezovo Polje, *Orth.* (1857)
Brgat, *Cath.* (1860-1920)
Brgud, *Orth.* (1870-1891) MD
Brgulje, *Cath.* (1825-1866)
Bribir (Crikvenica), *Cath.* (1678-1900)
Bribir (Sibenik), *Cath.* (1831-1858) D
Brinje, *Cath.* (1888-1900)
Brisevo, *Cath.* (1825-1873)
Brist, *Cath.* (1693-1733) MD
Brist, *Civil* (1812-1813)
Bristivica, *Cath.* (1825-1842) D
Brlog, *Cath.* (1782-1901) **M**
Brod Moravice, *Cath.* (1815-1858) BD
Brod na Kupi, *Cath.* (1730-1905) **MD**
Brodanci, *Cath.* (1859-1899) **MD**
Brsadin, *Milit.* (1915-1918) BM--Austria
Brsadin, *Orth.* (1827-1846)
Brsec, *Cath.* (1770-1906)
Brusje, *Cath.* (1825-1859)
Bucica, *Cath.* (1879-1886) B
Bulje (Pakrac), *Orth.* (1828-1849)
Bucje Brodsko / Bulje, *Cath.* (1720-1918)
Budrovci, *Cath.* (1857-1900) B
Buk, *Cath.* (1793-1906)
Bukevje (Velika Gorica), *Cath.* (1858-1912)
Bunic, *Orth.* (1857-1858)
Duzet, *Cath.* (1815-1903)
Buzim, *Cath.* (1831-1868) D
Cabar, *Cath.* (1815-1902)
Cadavica, *Cath.* (1778-1920)
Cakovci, *Orth.* (1827-1846)
Cakovec, *Cath.* (1748-1857)
Cakovec, *Cath.* (1870-1895)--Slovenia
Cakovec, *Civil* (1895-1918)
Cakovec, *Jewish* (1782-1885)
Cakovec, *Jewish* (1870-1895)--Slovenia
Canak, *Cath.* (1834-1920)
Caprag (Sisak), *Milit.* (1878-1879) **M**--Austria
Cara, *Cath.* (1824-1920) **M**
Carevdar, *Cath.* (1858-1928) B
Cavtat, *Cath.* (1825-1920)
Cazma, *Cath.* (1833-1919)
Cocavac, *Orth.* (1828-1915)
Ceminac, *Cath.* (1789-1892)
Ceminac, *Cath.* (1827-1867)--Hungary
Cepin, *Orth.* (1787-1881)
Ceric, *Cath.* (1822-1856) MD
Cerje. *Cath.* (1840-1898) D
Cerje Samoborsko, *Cath.* (1895)
Cerna, *Cath.* (1725-1864)
Cernik (Nova Gradiska), *Cath.* (1714-1921)
Cernik Primorski, *Cath.* (1791-1900)
Cerovac / Barilovilki Cerovac, *Cath.* (1775-1857)
Cesarica, *Cath.* (1795-1858)

Cetin Grad, ***Orth.*** (1827)
Cetvrtkovac, ***Orth.*** (1886-1920)
Ciglena, ***Cath.*** (1807-1857)
Cilipi, ***Cath.*** (1745-1920)
Cirkv. na, ***Cath.*** (1754-1906)
<:ista Mala, ***Cath.*** (1796-1857)
Cista Velika, ***Cath.*** (1796-1857)
Citluk, ***Cath.*** (1884-1920) B
Cres, ***Cath.*** (1571-1902)
Cres, ***Civil*** (1812) **BM**
Crikvenica, ***Cath.*** (1798-1908)
Crkveni Bok, ***Orth.*** (1833-1834) BM
Crnac, ***Cath.*** (1824-1894) B
Crni Lug, ***Cath.*** (1858-1905)
Crno (Zadar), ***Cath.*** (1825-1857)
Cucerje, ***Cath.*** (1737-1911)
Cukovec, ***Orth.*** (1883-1897) MD
Cunski, ***Cath.*** (1748-1859)
Cvetlin, ***Cath.*** (1847-1909)
Cnstec / Sv. Petar Cvrstec, ***Cath.*** (1833-1920)
Dahar (Otocac), ***Cath.*** (1750-1890)
Dahar (Otocac), ***Orth.*** (1897-1903) MD
Dalj, ***Cath.*** (1766-1880)
Dalj, ***Orth.*** (1763-1877)
Darda, ***Cath.*** (1715-1906)
Darda, ***Cath.*** (1827-1867)--Hungary
Darda, ***Civil*** (1895-1906)
Darda, ***Jewish*** (1854-1895)--Hungary
Darda, ***Orth.*** (1777-1920)
Darda, ***Orth.*** (1827-1867)--Hungary
Daruvar, ***Cath.*** (1791-1921)
Daruvar, ***Orth.*** (1792-1924)
Davor, ***Cath.*** (1789-1878)
Davor, ***Orth.*** (1777-1882) **M**
Debelo Brdo, ***Orth.*** (1857-1858)
Dekanovec, ***Cath.*** (1789-1869)
Dekanovec, ***Civil*** (1895-1917)--Slovenia
Delnice, ***Cath.*** (1858-1890)
Desinic, ***Cath.*** (1709-1878)
Desne, ***Cath.*** (1825-1926)
Diklo. ***Cath.*** (1825-1874)
Dinjiska, ***Cath.*** (1790-1886)
Disnik, G. ***Cath.*** (1898-1943) B
Divjake, ***Cath.*** (1858-1912)
Divoselo, ***Orth.*** (1829-1857)
Dobranje / Dobranje Imotski, ***Cath.*** (1825-1841) M
Dobrinj, ***Cath.*** (1560-1900)
Dobropoljana, ***Cath.*** (1825-1888)
Dobropoljci, ***Orth.*** (1873-1890) MD
Dol (Hvar) / Dol na Hvaru, ***Cath.*** (1825-1857)
Doli / Doli-Zaton, ***Cath.*** (1825-1859)
Doljani (Daruvar), ***Orth.*** (1828-1849)
Domasinec, ***Civil*** (1913-1917)--Slovenia
Donja Bistra / Bistra, ***Cath.*** (1659-1920)
Donja Brela / Brela Donja, ***Cath.*** (1825-1889) D
Donja Drenova, ***Cath.*** (1864-1920)
Donja Dubrava, ***Cath.*** (1790-1930)
Donja Dubrava, ***Cath.*** (1875-1895)--Slovenia
Donja Dubrava, ***Civil*** (1895-1918)--Slovenia
Donja Glogovnica / Glogovnica, ***Cath.*** (1817-1899)
Donja Kupcina, ***Cath.*** (1733-1890)
Donja Moticina, ***Cath.*** (1789-1800) D
Donja Stubica / Donja Stubicki, ***Cath.*** (1731-1920)
Donja Suvaja, ***Orth.*** (1831) **M**
Donja Tijarica / Tijarica, ***Cath.*** (1739-1897)
Donja Visnjica / Visnjica, ***Cath.*** (1705-1900)
Donja Voca, ***Cath.*** (1681-1857)
Donja Zelina, ***Cath.*** (1858-1920)
Donje Ceranje, ***Orth.*** (1817-1895)
Donje Cjepidlake, ***Orth.*** (1828-1849)
Donje Dicmo / Dicmo , ***Cath.*** (1825-1870)
Donje Jame, ***Cath.*** (1731-1857)
Donje Jesenje / Jesenje, ***Cath.*** (1786-1927)
Donje Komarevo / Komarevo, ***Cath.*** (1789-1920)
Donje Pazariste, ***Cath.*** (1780-1846) D
Donje Selo (Split), ***Cath.*** (1825-1885)
Donji Andrijevci / Andrijevci, ***Cath.*** (1790-1915)
Donji Bitelic / Bitelic, ***Cath.*** (1825-1885)
Donji Dolac (Ornis), ***Cath.*** (1758-1869)
Donji Grahovljani, ***Orth.*** (1828-1849)
Donji Humac, ***Cath.*** (1825-1855) B
Donji Javoranj, ***Orth.*** (1833-1834)
Donji Karin/ Karin, ***Orth.*** (1826-1860)
Donji Kosinj, ***Cath.*** (1736-1835)
Donji Kosinj, ***Orth.*** (1829)
Donji Kraljevec (Cakovec), ***Civil*** (1895-1918)
Donji Kraljevec (Zlatar Bistrica), ***Civil*** (1895-1918)
Donji Lapac, ***01th.*** (1832) BM
Donji Mekinjar, ***Orth.*** (1857-1858)
Donji Meljani, ***Orth.*** (1776-1895)
Donji Miholjac, ***Cath.*** (1722-1889)
Donji Mosti, ***Cath.*** (1805-1877)
Donji Muc, ***Cath.*** (1902-1943) BD
Donji Prolozac / Prolozac, ***Cath.*** (1783-1862)
Donji Vidovec, ***Cath.*** (1671-1945)
Donji Vidovec, ***Cath.*** (1875-1895)--Slovenia
Donji Vidusevac / Vidusevac, ***Cath.*** (1770-1905)
Donji Zagon / Zagon, ***Cath.*** (1815-1876) MD
Donji Zemunik / Zemunik, ***Cath.*** (1824-1898)
Donji Zirovac, ***Orth.*** (1857)
Dopsin, ***Orth.*** (1787-1885)
Dracevac, ***Cath.*** (1815-1839)
Dracevac Ninski, ***Cath.*** (1825-1858)
Dracevac Zadarski, ***Cath.*** (1857-1879) MD
Dracevica (Brac), ***Cath.*** (1856-1857) BD
Draga (Rijeka), ***Cath.*** (1785-1874)
Draga Bascanska / Bascanska Draga, ***Cath.*** (1812-1886)
Dragisic, ***Cath.*** (1751-1782) MD
Dragotina, ***Orth.*** (1856)
Dragove, ***Cath.*** (1825-1924)
Dragovic, ***Orth.*** (1837-1842)
Dragozetici, ***Cath.*** (1815-1902)
Draguc, ***Cath.*** (1711-1832)
Dramalj, ***Cath.*** (1815-1858)
Draskovec, ***Cath.*** (1790-1858)
Draskovec, ***Civil*** (1895-1918)--Slovenia
Drasnice, ***Cath.*** (1736-1857) D
Draz, ***Cath.*** (1789-1879) M
Dral, ***Cath.*** (1827-1867)--Hungary
Drenje, ***Cath.*** (1856-1879) MD
Drenovci, ***Cath.*** (1718-1920)
Dreznik-Grad, ***Orth.*** (1796-1818) BM
Drivenik, ***Cath.*** (1815-1857) B
Drnis, ***Cath.*** (1705-1858)
Drnje, ***Cath.*** (1751-1878)
Drnje, ***Jewish*** (1800-1910)
Drvenik (Makarska), ***Cath.*** (1751-1878)
Drvenik (Makarska), ***Civil*** (1812-1813)
Dubasnica (Krk), ***Cath.*** (1585-1901) D
Dubica / Hrvatska Dubica, ***Cath.*** (1738-1857)
Dubica / Hrvatska Dubica, ***Orth.*** (1777-1892) M
Dubosevica, ***Cath.*** (1846-1919) B
Dubosevica, ***Cath.*** (1846-1895)--Hungary
Dubovcac, ***Cath.*** (1878-1920) BM
Dubove, ***Cath.*** (1832-1930)
Dubranec, ***Cath.*** (1895-1900) MD
Dubrava (Vrbovec) / Dubrava kod Gradeca, ***Cath.*** (1767-1923)
Dubravice (Sibenik), ***Cath.*** (1836-1858) D
Dubravka, ***Cath.*** (1825-1910)
Dubrovcan, ***Cath.*** (1816-1857) **M**
Dubrovnik, ***Milit.*** (1815-1886)--Austria
Dubrovnik, ***Orth.*** (1791-1920)
Dubrovnik, Bolnica, ***Cath.*** (1637-1948)
Dubrovnik, Grad, ***Cath.*** (1642-1929)
Dubrovnik, Gruz, ***Cath.*** (1683-1895)
Dubrovnik, Nabodiste, ***Cath.*** (1808-1867) M
Dubrovnik, Petracac, ***Cath.*** (1825-1869) BD
Dubrovnik, Pile. ***Cath.*** (1639-1920)
Duce (Ornis), ***Cath.*** (1825-1877)
Dugo Selo, ***Cath.*** (1762-1907)
Dusina / Dusina-Veliki Prolog, ***Cath.*** (1754-1878) B
Dvor na Uni, ***Orth.*** (1808-1860) MD
Dakovo, ***Cath.*** (1856-1911)
Dakovo, ***Milit.*** (1848-1850) BM--Austria
Delekovec, ***Cath.*** (1789-1878) MD
Devarske, ***Orth.*** (1816-1860) B
Durd, ***Cath.*** (1858-1898)
Durdevac, ***Cath.*** (1741-1920) MD
Durdic (Kriievci), ***Cath.*** (1836-1921)
Durici, ***Cath.*** (1822-1856) D
Erdut, ***Cath.*** (1766-1865)
Erdut, ***Orth.*** (1762-1861)
Ervenik, ***Orth.*** (1700-1924)

fdaoa, *Cath.* (1810-1859) **M**
ferdioandovac, *Cath.* (1782-1920)
friaoci, *Cath.* (1777-1878)
fllipaoa, *Cath.* (1815-1878) D
fllipja_kov, *Cath.* (1659-1885)
fuataoa, *Cath.* (1737-1896)
Mulin, *Cath.* (1771-1846)
flllioe, *Cath.* (1725-1916)
Gabo§, *Orth.* (1755-1860) MD
Ga&te. *Onh.* (1872-1882) BM
Gaj(Pakraca), *Cath.* (1772-1919)
Gala, *Cath.* (1830-1876) M
Gallf.aoa, *Cath.* (1815-1898)
Galovac (Zernunik), *Cath.* (1768-1901) MD
Ga€io, *Cath.* (1725-1920)
Gardun / Vojnic-Gardun, *Cath.* (1815-1858) BD
Garelnica, *Cath.* (1748-1936)
Gcllnj, *Cath.* (1744-1862)
Glavioa Donja, *Cath.* (1731-1859)
Glavioa Donja, *Orth.* (1825-1864) D
Glavioa Gornja, *Cath.* (1731-1859)
Glloa, *Cath.* (1800-1878)
GHoa, *Onh.* (1833, 1857)
Glogovoica, *Cath.* (1826-1857) D
Gola, *Cath.* (1827-1905)
Gomirje, *Onh.* (1800-1874)
Gora, *Cath.* (1858-1904) B
Gorica (Pag) / Gorica na Pagu, *Cath.* (1759-1892) M
Gorica (Zadar) / Gorica-Rastane, *Cath.* t1825-1908J
Gorica Svetojaoska / Sv. Jana. *Cath.* (1679-1920)
Gori&n, *Cath.* (1789-1907)
Goriam, *Civil* (1895-1918)--Slovenia
Goroja Glogovnica / Glogovnica, *Cath.* (1817-1899)
GomjaJeleoska, *Cath.* (1790-1857)
Gomja Motilina, *Cath.* **(1789-1800) D**
Gomja Nugla, *Cath.* (1651-1871)
Goroja Ploca, *Orth.* (1830-1857)
Gomja Rijeka, *Cath.* (1815-1919)
Gomja Stubica / Gornja Stubicki, *Cath.* (1683-1925)
Goroja Tijarica / Tijarica, *Cath.* (1739-1897)
Goroja Visnjica / Visnjica, *Cath.* (1848-1900)
Goroje Biljaoe / Biljane, *Orth.* (1826-1885)
Goroje Ceraoje / Ceranje, *Orth.* (1817-1895)
Goroje Cjepidlake, *Orth.* (1828-1849)
GorojeJame, *Cath.* (1731-1857)
Gomje Jeseoje, *Cath.* (1786-1927)
Goroje Komarevo / Komarevo, *Cath.* (1789-1920)
Goroje Pazariste, *Cath.* (1848-1858) **M**
Gomje Selo, *Cath.* (1825-1907)
Goroje Vrapce / Vrapce, *Cath.* (1799-1920)
Goroje Vrbovioe, *Orth.* (1856)
Goroji Bitelic / Bitelic, *Cath.* (1825-1885)
Gornji Bogicevci, *Cath.* (1789-1912)
Gornji Draganec / Draganec, *Cath.* (1742-1910)
Gornji Dubovec / Dubovec, *Cath.* (1672-1857)
Gornji Grahovljaoi, *Orth.* (1828-1849)
Gornji Hrascan, *Civil* (1896-1918)--Slovenia
Gornji Humac, *Cath.* (1847-1857) BD
Gornji Karin/ Karin, *Orth.* (1826-1860)
Gornji Koeginec / Kneginec, *Cath.* (1789-1857)
Goroji Kosinj. *Cath.* (1791-1866) **M**
Gornji Lipovac, *Cath.* (1830-1878)
Gornji Mihaljevec, *Cath.* (1790-1923)
Gornji Mihaljevec, *Civil* (1895-1917)--Slovenia
Gornji Miholjac, *Orth.* (1772-1857)
Gornji Miklous / Miklous, *Cath.* (1878-1921) M
Gornji Stenjevac / Steojevec, *Cath.* (1732-1919)
Gornji Velemeric , *Cath.* (1782-1857) MD
Gornji Vidusevac / Vidusevac, *Cath.* (1770-1905)
Gornji Zemuoik / Zemunik, *Cath.* (1824-1898)
Gospic, *Cath.* (1789-1859)
Gospic, *Milil.* (1809-1810) BM--Austria
Gospic, *Orth.* (1830-1857)
Govedari, *Cath.* (1897-1920)
Grab¡ *Cath.* t1835-1857) BD
Grabar, G. *Cath.* (1858-1938)
Grabovac, *Cath.* (1821- 1895)
Gra€c (Gracac), *Orth.* (1833, 1856)
Gradac (Drois), *Cath.* (1710-1740)
Gradac (Ornis), *Civil* (1812-1813)
Gradac (Makarska), *Cath.* (1825-1830) **M D**
Gradec, *Cath.* (1840-1878)
Gradioa (Porec), *Cath.* (1845-1889) MD
Gradina (Virovitica), *Cath.* (1762-1929)
Gradiste, *Cath.* (1790-1879)
Gradiste Bektesko, *Orth.* (1828-1913)
Granesioa, *Cath.* (1667-1926)
Gredani, *Orth.* (1880-1924)
Grimalda, *Cath.* (1849-1895) MD
Griiaoe, *Cath.* (1692-1894)
Grobnik (Rijeka), *Cath.* (1707-1902)
Grohote, *Cath.* (1658-1873)
Grubisno Polje, *Cath.* (1858-1930)
Gruda, *Cath.* (1817-1924)
Gruz, *Cath.* (1683-1862)
Gundinci, *Cath.* (1857-1877)
Gusce, *Cath.* (1849-1920)
Hajtic, *Orth.* (1857)
Harkaoovci, *Cath.* (1829-1883) **M**
Hercegovac, *Cath.* (1789-1858)
Hlebioe, *Cath.* (1832-1921)
Hodosan, *Civil* (1895-1917)--Slovenia
Hrascioa, *Cath.* (1678-1878)
Hrastovica, *Cath.* (1790-1920)
Hreljin (Rijeka), *Cath.* (1673-1892)
Hrnetic / Karlovac-Hrnetic, *Cath.* (1680-1910)
Hrvace, *Cath.* (1826-1888)
Hrvatski Blagaj, *Orth.* (1827)
Hrvatski Cuotic / Cuntic, *Cath.* (1779-1857) MD
Hum (Buzet), *Cath.* (1673-1904)
Hum Breznicki / Breznicki Hum, *Cath.* (1849-1906) BM
Hvar, *Cath.* (1516-1870)
Igraoe, *Cath.* (1825-1877) B
Da€, *Cath.* (1770-1885)
Dija / Sv. Dija, *Cath.* (1746-1878)
Ilovik (Cres-Losioj), *Cath.* (1828-1857)
Imbriovec, *Cath.* (1799-1912)
Imotski, *Cath.* (1731-1859)
Islam Grcka, *Orth.* (1872-1895)
Islam Latioski, *Cath.* (1747-1901)
Ist, *Cath.* (1825-1887)
Ivan (Porec) / Sv. Ivan od Sterne, *Cath.* (1600-1897)
Ivanec, *Cath.* (1669-1910)
Ivaoic Grad, *Cath.* (1800-1878)
Ivankovo, *Cath.* (1725-1920)
Ivanska, *Cath.* (1798-1857)
Ivosevci, *Orth.* (1838-1849) **M D**
Jablaoac, *Cath.* (1860-1906)
Jadranovo, *Cath.* (1819-1910)
Jagodoa, *Cath.* (1851-1857) BD
Jagodnja, *Luth.* (1827-1867)--Hungary
Jagodoja, *Orth.* (1827-1867)--Hungary
Jagodojak, *Orth.* (1793-1860)
Jakov / SvetiJakov, *Cath.* (1857-1901) B
Jaksic, *Cath.* (1828-1899)
Jakusevec, *Cath.* (1857-1920)
Jalzabet, *Cath.* (1728-1893)
Jamnica Pisarovioska / Pisarovinska Jamnica, *Cath.* (1858-1912)
Janjioa, *Cath.* (1733-1920)
Jarmina, *Cath.* (1834-1856) BM
Jasenice, *Cath.* (1827-1857)
Jasenovac, *Cath.* (1760-1878)
Jaseoovac, *Orth.* (1833)
Jastrebarsko, *Cath.* (1831-1920)
Jelenje, *Cath.* (1815-1906)
Jeseoice, *Cath.* (1736-1869)
Jesenje, *Cath.* (1786-1857)
Jezerane, *Cath.* (1888-1899) D
Jezero, *Cath.* (1718-1722) MD
Jezevo, *Cath.* (1790-1799) **M**
Josao, *Orth.* (1831) M
Juraj u Troju / Sv. Juraj u Troju, *Cath.* (1698-1907)
Juraj u Troju / Sv. Juraj u Trnju, *Cath.* (1875-1895)--Sloveoia
Juraj u Trnju / Sv. Juraj u Trnju, *Civil* (1895-1919)--Slovenia
Jurjevo, *Cath.* (1858-1896) **M**
Jurkovac, *Orth.* (1833)
Kali, *Cath.* (1623-1890)
Kalinovac, *Cath.* (1881-1920) B
Kalje, *Cath.* (1795-1920)
Kalnik, *Cath.* (1837-1926)

Kamanje, ***Cath.*** (1789-1857)
Kamen, ***Cath.*** (1825-1885)
Kamenac. ***Reformed*** (1827-1880)--Hungary
Kamenica (lvanec), ***Cath.*** (1672-1909)
Kame. sko (Karlovac) / Karlovac-Kamensko, ***Cath.*** (1734-1909)
Kamensko (Slavonska Poz$_{e\ g}$a), ***Orth.*** (1828-1849)
Kampor, ***Cath.*** (1843-1896)
Kanfanar, ***Cath.*** (1763-1898)
Kaniska lva, ***Cath.*** (1814-1878)
Kaniza (Slavonski Brod), ***Cath.*** (1790-1920)
Kapela, ***Cath.*** (1830-1918) MD
Kapelna, ***Orth.*** (1866-1898)
Kaprije, ***Civil*** (1812)
Kaptol, ***Cath.*** (1724-1916)
Karanac, ***Cath.*** (1833-1889) D
Karanac, ***Reformed*** (1756-1867)--Hungary
Karlobag, ***Cath.*** (1691-1861)
Karlovac (Karlovac), ***Jewish*** (1853-1880)
Karlovac (Karlovac), ***Milit.*** (1784-1923)--Austria
Karlovac (Karlovac), ***Orth.*** (1793-1890)
Karlovac (Karlovac), Dubovac, ***Cath.*** (1831-1919)
Karlovac (Karlovac), Sv. Trojstvo, ***Cath.*** (1660-1909)
Karojba, ***Cath.*** (1815-1903) BD
Kasina, ***Cath.*** (1767-1898)
Kast, Sv. Andrije, G. ***Cath.*** (1834-1858) M
Kast, Sv. Antuna, G. ***Cath.*** (1819-1834)
Kastav, ***Cath.*** (1672-1912) D
Kaste), ***Cath.*** (1835-1900)--Italy,
Kaste! Luksic, ***Cath.*** (1824-1861)
Kaste! Novi, ***Cath.*** (1825-1864)
Kastel Stafilic, ***Cath.*** (1632-1861)
Kaste) Stari, ***Cath.*** (1825-1874)
Kaste) Sucurac, ***Cath.*** (1825-1857)
Kaste) l:$_{e\ g}$arski 11:$_{e\ g}$ar, ***Cath.*** (1825-1900)
Kastelir, ***Cath.*** (1663-1888)
Kastelir, ***Cath.*** (1753-1907)
Katuni / Katuni-Kresevo, ***Cath.*** (1691-1893)
Kijevo, ***Cath.*** (1825-1908) **M**
Kik, ***Orth.*** (1829-1857)
Kistanje, ***Cath.*** (1693-1733) MD
Kistanje, ***Orth.*** (1825-1857)
Kladare, ***Cath.*** (1728-1912)
Klakar, ***Cath.*** (1790-1856)
Klana, ***Cath.*** (1821-1899) MD
Klanjec, ***Cath.*** (1790-1894)
Klara / Sveta Klara, ***Cath.*** (1858-1920)
Klasnic, ***Orth.*** (1831, 1833)
Klasnjica, ***Orth.*** (1857)
Klenovnik, ***Cath.*** (1790-1949)
Klis, ***Cath.*** (1669-1825)
Klisevo, ***Cath.*** (1825-1920)
Kljake, ***Cath.*** (1710-1872)
Klokol', ***Orth.*** (1830)
Klokol'evac, ***Cath.*** (1790-1802)
Klokol'evik, ***Orth.*** (1875-1922)
Klostar (Durdevac) / Klostar Podravski, ***Cath.*** (1741-1920)
Klostar lvanic, ***Cath.*** (1659-1878)
Klostar Ivanic, ***Milit.*** (1805-1810) BM--Austria
Kn$_{e\ g}$inec, ***Cath.*** (1848-1906) **M**
Knezevi Vinogradi, ***Cath.*** (1851-1889)
Knezevi Vinogradi, ***Cath.*** (1851-1867)--Hungary
Knezevi Vinogradi, ***Orth.*** (1794-1895)
Knezevi Vinogradi, ***Orth.*** (1827-1867)--Hungary
Knezevi Vinogradi, ***Reformed*** (1748-1893)
Knezevi Vinogradi, ***Reformed*** (1827-1867)--Hungary
Knin, ***Cath.*** (1689-1894)
Knin, ***Milit.*** (1839-1886)--Austria
Knin, ***Orth.*** (1871-1924)
Kninsko Polje, ***Orth.*** (1825-1902)
Kolan, ***Cath.*** (1852-1885) MD
Kolaric, ***Orth.*** (1832)
Kolol'ep, ***Cath.*** (1838-1920)
Komic, ***Orth.*** (1830-1831)
Komiza, ***Cath.*** (1684-1878)
Komletinci, ***Cath.*** (1790-1856)
Kompolje, ***Cath.*** (1835-1896)
Konjscina, ***Cath.*** (1677-1923)
Konjsko, ***Cath.*** (1750-1868)
Kopal'evo, ***Reformed*** (1827-1898)--Hungary
Koprivnica (Koprivnica), ***Cath.*** (1816-1896)
Koprivnica (Koprivnica), ***Jewish*** (1850-1898)
Koprivnica (Koprivnica), ***Milit.*** (1848-1850, 1918) BM--Austria
Koprivnica Ivanec, ***Cath.*** (1878-1895)
Koprivnil'ki Br$_{e\ g}$i, ***Cath.*** (1790-1877)
Korl'ula, ***Cath.*** (1817-1920)
Kornic, ***Cath.*** (1765-1901)
Korog, ***Reformed*** (1797-1871)
Kostajnica, ***Cath.*** (1692-1848)
Kostajnica, ***Orth.*** (1826-1877) **M**
Kostet, ***Cath.*** (1674-1900)
Kostrena, Sv. Barbara (Dakar), ***Cath.*** (1789-1857) MD
Kostrena, Sv. Lucia (Bakar), ***Cath.*** (1790-1857)
Kotari, ***Cath.*** (1844-1920)
Kotisina / Makar-Kotisina, ***Cath.*** (1728-1857)
Kotlina (Deli Manastir), ***Reformed*** (1789-1881)--Hungary
Kotoriba, ***Cath.*** (1789-1917)
Kotoriba, ***Civil*** (1895-1918)--Slovenia
Kozarac (teminac), ***Cath.*** (1833-1889) D
Kozarevac, ***Cath.*** (1819-1905)
Kozino, ***Cath.*** (1666-1893)
Kozljak, ***Cath.*** (1798-1879) B
Kozulovo Polje, ***Cath.*** (1698-1859)
Kraj, ***Cath.*** (1825-1870)
Kraljev Vrb, ***Cath.*** (1790-1921)
Kraljevec na Sutli, ***Cath.*** (1793-1907)
Kraljevica, ***Cath.*** (1790-1858)--,
Kraljevica, ***Milit.*** (1805-1806) BM
Krapanj, ***Cath.*** (1630-1858)
Krapina, ***Cath.*** (1716-1918)
Krapinske Toplice, ***Cath.*** (1677-1902)
Krapje, ***Cath.*** (1832-1878)
Krapje, ***Milit.*** (1788-1791) BM
Krasic. ***Cath.*** (1848-1920)
Krasno Polje, ***Cath.*** (1790-1916)
Kratel'ko, ***Cath.*** (1878-1948)
Kravarsko, ***Cath.*** (1854-1903)
Krbavica, ***Orth.*** (1857-1858)
Krbune, ***Cath.*** (1803-1870)
Kril'ke, G. ***Cath.*** (1833-1942)
Kringa, ***Cath.*** (1840-1886) MD
Krispolje, ***Cath.*** (1888-1899) D
Krivi Put, ***Cath.*** (1847-1934)
Kriz (Kriz), ***Cath.*** (1721-1878)
Krizevci, ***Cath.*** (1689-1922)
Krizevci, G. ***Cath.*** (1803-1922)
Krizovljan Radovel'ki, ***Cath.*** (1743-1900) M
Krk, ***Cath.*** (1565-1917)
Knnpote-Vodice / Krmpote, ***Cath.*** (1879-1896) MD
Krnica, ***Cath.*** (1833-1895)
Krian, ***Cath.*** (1713-1904) D
Krstinja, ***Orth.*** (1832)
Krupa, ***Orth.*** (1825-1911)
Krusevica, ***Cath.*** (1725-1887)
Krusevo, ***Cath.*** (1705-1707) MD
Kucanci, ***Orth.*** (1778-1917)
Kucine, ***Cath.*** (1715-1832)
Kukljica, ***Cath.*** (I825-1891)
Kukuljanovo, ***Cath.*** (1815-1897)
Kukunjevac, ***Orth.*** (1793-1858)
Kola Atlagic, ***Orth.*** (1850-1877) MD
Kuna, ***Cath.*** (1869-1900) MD
Kunic, ***Cath.*** (1827-1874) M
Kupinec, ***Cath.*** (1790-1918)
Kupirovo, ***Orth.*** (1831) M
Kusonje, ***Orth.*** (1828-1849)
Kutina, ***Cath.*** (1706-1857)
Kutjevo, ***Cath.*** (1692-1900)
Kuzelj, ***Cath.*** (1790-1858)
Kuzminec, ***Cath.*** (1703-1906)
Labia (Labin), ***Cath.*** (1536-1910)
Labinci, ***Cath.*** (1612-1904) D
Ladislav (Garesnica), ***Cath.*** (1805-1857)
Lanisce (Buzet), ***Cath.*** (1826-1888)
Lasinja, ***Cath.*** (1789-1914)
Laslovo, ***Reformed*** (1801-1917, 1937)
Lastovo, ***Cath.*** (1825-1923)
Ledenice, ***Cath.*** (1734-1902)
Legrad, ***Cath.*** (1849, 1895-1906)
L$_{e\ g}$rad, ***Civil*** (1895-1919)--Slovenia
Lepavina, ***Orth.*** (1832-1900) D
Lepoglava, ***Cath.*** (1790-1908) **BM**
Lepoglava, ***Milit.*** (1788-1791)--Austria
Lesce, ***Cath.*** (1835-1906) **M**
Lesce na Dobri, ***Cath.*** (1858-1920) D
Leskovac-Barilovicki / Barilovicki-Leskovac, ***Cath.*** (1782-1857)
Letinac, ***Cath.*** (1888-1899)

. *Cath.* (1798-1921)
Ll&iNovi, *Cath.* (1834-1858) **M**
Li&i Osik, *Cath.* (1742-1857)
Ll&i **Ribnik / Ribnik,** *Cath.* (1717-1857)
Lillm **Petrovo Selo,** *Orth.* (1857-1858)
Linardici, *Cath.* (1741-1901)
Lipa(Duga Resa). *Cath.* (1769-1858)
Lip. *Cath.* (1889-1899) D
Lipnik, *Cath.* (1659-1857)
Lipovami-Graberje, *Orth.* (1774-1895)
Lipovljani, *Cath.* (1722-1903)
Llsac, *Cath.* (1825-1857)
Lilnjan, *Cath.* (1815-1902)
Ljubal (Zadar), *Cath.* (1825-1857) B
Ljubescica, *Cath.* (1789-1912)
Ljubina, *Orth.* (1830-1831)
Lobor, *Cath.* (1688-1912)
Lokve, *Cath.* (1815-1902) MD
Lokvifü / Lokv ici, *Cath.* (1825-1857)
Loncliica, *Orth.* (1828-1852)
Lonja, *Cath.* (1858-1920)
Lopar, *Cath.* (1742-1902)
Lopatinec, *Cath.* (1825-1852) MD
Lopatinec, *Cath.* (1870-1895)--Slovenia
Lopatinec, *Civil* (1895-1918)--Slovenia
Lopud, *Cath.* (1630-1920)
Lovas, *Cath.* (1749-1863)
Lovran, *Cath.* (1714-1911)
Lovrec, *Cath.* (1743-1891)
Lovrec! / Sv. Lovrec Diminici, *Cath.* (1792-1858)
Loliä / Lozisce, *Cath.* (1796-1883)
Lnbenice, *Cath.* (1700-1901)
.*Cath.* (1722-1887)
Lm, *Cath.* (1827-1867)--Hungary
Lndbreg, *Jewish* (1851-1911)
Lndbreg, *Milit.* (1848-1850) BM--Austria
Lndbreg Presv. Trojstvo, *Cath.* (1729-1902)
Lndbreg Sv. Juraj U Trnju, *Cath.* (1676-1857)
Lndina, *Cath.* (1721-18S 7)
Log **(Bell Manastir),** *Reformed* (1827-1867)-Hungary
Lnka (Zapresic), *Cath.* (1857-1921)
Lukal, *Cath.* (1764-1921)
Lukoran, *Cath.* (1607-1613, 1825-1896)
Lukovo / Lukovo (Otofko), *Cath.* (1776-1897)
Lnmbarda, *Cath.* (1817-1929)
Lnpoglav, *Cath.* (1790-1921)
Lnpoglav (Pazin), *Cath.* (1656-1822) MD
Lul&ni, *Orth.* (1857)
Maäl, *Cath.* (1842-1921)
Macinec, *Cath.* (1789-1927)
Makovac, *Cath.* (1858-1910) D
Macfarevo, *Cath.* (1659-1910)
Mano, *Cath.* (1766-1857)
Majll, *Cath.* (1749-1857) MD
Makar / Makar-Kotisina, *Cath.* (1728-1857)
Makarska, *Cath.* (1662-1883)
Mala **Gorica,** *Cath.* (1687-1915)
Mala Subotica, *Cath.* (1858-1902) BM
Mala Subotica, *Civil* (1895-1918)--Slovenia
Mali Brgud, *Cath.* (1785-1901) B
Mali Dol / Dol-Krizisce, *Cath.* (1851-1903)
Mali Gradac, *Orth.* (1857)
Mali li / li Mali, *Cath.* (1840-1869) MD
Mali Losinj, *Cath.* (1680-1901) D
Mali Otok / Otok, *Cath.* (1749-1907)
Mali Raven, *Cath.* (1858-1921)
Mali Tabor, *Cath.* (1653-1916)
Mandaljena, *Cath.* (1874-1920)
Maranovici, *Cath.* (1684-1924)
Marfana, *Cath.* (1865-1910) M
Margecan, *Cath.* (1858-1910)
Marija Bistrica, *Cath.* (1707-1920)
Marija Gorica, *Cath.* (1790-1920)
Marija na Muri / Sv. Marija na Muri, *Cath.* (1885-1921) **M**
Marija na Muri, *Civil* (1895-1917)--Slovenia
Marina (Trogir), *Cath.* (1583-1907)
Marinci (Vinkovci), *Orth.* (1827-1847)
Marjanci / Marijanci, *Cath.* (1767-1878)
Markovac (Knin), *Orth.* (1856-1885) D
Markusevec, *Cath.* (1669-1922)
Marku§ica, *Orth.* (1762-1860)
Martijanec, *Cath.* (1700-1907)
Martin na Muri/ Sv. Martin na Muri, *Cath.* (1832-1897) M
Martin na Muri, *Civil* (1895-1918)--Slovenia
Martin pod Okicem / Sv. Martin pod Okicem, *Cath.* (1670-1920)
Martinscica, *Cath.* (1815-1900)
Martinska Ves, *Cath.* (1795-1857)
Martinski /Sv.Martin, *Cath.* (1634-1878)
Marusevec, *Cath.* (1697-1922)
Maslinica, *Cath.* (1816-1858)
Masvina, *Orth.* (1831)
Materada, *Cath.* (1640-1728)
Medak, *Orth.* (1829-1857)
Medari, *Orth.* (1880-1920)
Medinci, *Orth.* (1891-1896) **M**
Medovdolac, *Cath.* (1753-1863)
Medulin, *Cath.* (1648-1899) D
Medvida, *Cath.* (1874-1900) **MD**
Meduric, *Cath.* (1755-1857)
Metkovic, *Cath.* (1779-1920)
Miholec, *Cath.* (1820-1920)
Miholjanec, *Cath.* (1722-1916)
Mihovljan, *Cath.* (1733-1914)
Mikleu§/ Miklou§, *Cath.* (1789-1878)
Miklusevci, *Orth.* (1827-1849)
Miljevci, *Cath.* (1656-1884)
Milna, *Cath.* (1825-1872)
Mirca, *Cath.* (1824-1861) MD
Mirkovci, *Orth.* (1861-1895)
Mirlovic Zagora, *Cath.* (1698-1859)
Mlini, *Cath.* (1824-1920)
Mogoric, *Orth.* (1856-1857)
Mokosica, *Cath.* (1825-1920)
Mokro Polje, *Orth.* (1846-1918)
Molat, *Cath.* (1754-1900)
Molve, *Cath.* (1833-1913) BD
Moravfe, *Cath.* (1674-1892)
Moscenice, *Cath.* (1734-1888)
Mravince, *Cath.* (1715-1832)
Mreznica / Duga Reza, *Cath.* (1677-1857)
Mrkopalj, *Cath.* (1764-1907)
Mrljane / Mrljana, *Cath.* (1825-1884)
Mrzla Vodica, *Cath.* (1815-1902) MD
Mr.do Polje, G *Cath.* (1858-1920)
Mundanije, *Cath.* (1832-1901)
Mursko Sredisce, *Cath.* (1895-1905) D
Murter, *Cath.* (1643-1853)
Murvica (Braf) / Dra eva Luka (Murvica), *Cath.* (1856-1857) BD
Murvica (Zadar), *Cath.* (1824-1881) BD
Mutilic, *Orth.* (1830-1831)
Nart Savski / Savski Nart, *Cath.* (1806-1900)
Nasice, *Cath.* (1703-1877)
Natkrizovljan, *Cath.* (1858-1901)
Nebljusi, *Orth.* (1857-1858)
Nedelisce, *Cath.* (1669-1942)
Nedelisce, *Civil* (1895-1917)--Slovenia
Nedescina, *Cath.* (1714-1902)
Nedjelja / Sveta Nedjelja, *Cath.* (1680-1864)
Negoslavci, *Orth.* (1827-1849)
Neoric, *Cath.* (1825-1851) MD
Nerezisca / Nerezisce, *Cath.* (1825-1870)
Neudorf (Vinkovci), *Luth.* (1831-1944)--Gennany
Nevidane, *Cath.* (1825-1884)
Nevinac, *Cath.* (1828-1908) BM
Nijemci, *Reformed* (1919-1954)--Germany
Nin, *Cath.* (1755-1856)
Noriic-Selo, *Cath.* (1878-1920)
Nova Bukovica, *Cath.* (1813-1920)
Nova Gradiska, *Cath.* (1756-1918)
Nova Gradiska, *Milit.* (1866) BM--Austria
Nova Gradiska, *Orth.* (1778-1920)
Nova Kapela, *Cath.* (1743-1920)
Nova Rafa, *Cath.* (1830-1928) MD
Nova Topolje, *Orth.* (1807-1920)
Nova Vas (Porec), *Cath.* (1795-1893) M
Novak / Bapska, *Cath.* (1790-1883)
Novaki Motovunski / Motovunski Novaki. *Cath.* (1680-1815)
Novalja, *Cath.* (1596-1861)
Novi Jankovci / Stari Jankovci, *Cath.* (1794-1856)
Novi Pavljani, *Cath.* (1858-1924)
Novi Vinodolski, *Cath.* (1630-1900)
Novigrad (Zadar), *Cath.* (1662-1900)
Novigrad na Dobri, *Cath.* (1841-1857)
Novigrad Podravski, *Cath.* (1858-1908)
Novo Selo na Dravi, *Cath.* (1707-1920)
Novoseljani, *Orth.* (1779-1920)
Novska, *Cath.* (1780-1899)
Nustar, *Cath.* (1827-1846)
Nustar, *Milit.* (1848-1850) BM--Austria
Obljaj (Glina), *Orth.* (1833, 1857)
Oborovo, *Cath.* (1806-1918)
Obradovci, *Orth.* (1809-1914)

Ohrei, *Cath.* (1847)
Obrovac, *Cath.* (1705-1707) MD
Obrovac, *Orth.* (1835-1868)
Odra, *Cath.* (1858-1920)
Odvorci, *Cath.* (1779-1856)
Okic (Sarnobor) / Okicka Sv. Marija, *Cath.* (1858-1920)
Okui!ani, *Orth.* (1778-1922) MD
Olib, *Cath.* (1565-1888)
Ornis, *Cath.* (1588-1894)
Ornisalj, *Cath.* (1691-1901)
Opatija (Opatija), *Cath.* (1791-1906)
Opatija (Opatija), *Milit.* (1820-1823) BM--Austria
Opatovac (Vukovar), *Orth.* (1827-1849)
Oprisavci, *Cath.* (1791-1856)
Oprtalj, *Cath.* (1815-1856) BM
Opuzen, *Cath.* (1816-1920)
Orah, *Cath.* (1762-1800) MD
Orahovica, *Cath.* (1724-1921)
Orahovica, *Jewish* (1779-1939)
Orasac, *Cath.* (1699-1920)
Orebic, *Cath.* (1834-1920) MD
Orehovec (Kri.zevci) / Sv. Petar Orehovec, *Cath.* (1816-1920)
Orehovica (l:akovec), *Civil* (1905-1918)--Slovenia
Orehovica (Zabok), *Cath.* (1800-1906)
Oriovac, *Cath.* (1724-1920)
Orlec, *Cath.* (1816-1898) D
Orubica, *Cath.* (1709-1902)
Osekovo, *Cath.* (1747-1857)
Osijek (Osijek), *Jewish* (1780-1913)
Osijek (Osijek), *Milit.* (1805-1918)--Austria
Osijek (Osijek), *Orth.* (1762-1896)
Osijek (Osijek) l, ***Cath.*** (1721-1900)
Osijek (Osijek) II, ***Cath.*** (1693-1900)
Osijek (Osijek) III, ***Cath.*** (1714-1886)
Oslje, *Cath.* (1858-1920)
Osoje, *Cath.* (1825-1870)
Osojnik (Dubrovnik), *Cath.* (1825-1920)
Osor, *Cath.* (1609-1901) M
Osredci, *Orth.* (1831)
Ostrc, *Cath.* (1858-1921)
Ostrovo, *Orth.* (1827-1846)
Ostrvica, *Orth.* (1830-1857)
Otisic, *Orth.* (1816-1878)
Otocac, *Cath.* (1664-1893) M
Otocac, *Milit.* (1809-1810, 1918) BM--Austria
Otok (Sinj), *Cath.* (1826-1920)
Oton, *Orth.* (1826-1908) M
Otric / Otric-Struge, *Cath.* (1825-1920) D
Otrovanec, *Cath.* (1728-1912)
Pacetin, *Orth.* (1826-1875)
Padene, *Orth.* (1847-1922) MD
Pag, *Cath.* (1577-1911)
Paka, *Orth.* (1828-1899)
Pakostane, *Cath.* (1825-1868)
Pakrac, *Cath.* (1781-1899)
Pakrac, *Jewish* (1866-1910)
Pakrac, *Orth.* (1828-1919)
Palanjek, *Cath.* (1790-1803)
Palvsinac, *Orth.* (1850-1920)
Partizanska Dreznica, *Orth.* (1831, 1856)
Pasicine, *Cath.* (1693-1733) MD
Pasrnan, *Cath.* (1582-1886)
Pazin, *Cath.* (1582-1882)
Pazin, *Milit.* (1861-1862) BM--Austria
Perna, *Orth.* (1933)
Perusic, *Cath.* (1712-1862)
Perusic Benkovacki, *Cath.* (1868-1895) M
Pescenica, *Cath.* (1879-1919)
Petar u Sumi / Sv. Petar u Sumi, *Cath.* (1838-1893) MD
Peteranec, *Cath.* (1789-1878)
Petlovac, *Cath.* (1859-1895) M
Petlovac, *Cath.* (1859-1867)--Hungary
Petrai!ac (Dubrovnik), *Cath.* (1825-1869)
Petrcane, *Cath.* (1614-1930)
Petrijanec, *Cath.* (1680-1878)
Petrijevci, *Cath.* (1858-1888) M
Petrinja, *Cath.* (1839-1919)
Petrinja, *Milit.* (1788-1855)--Austria
Petrinja, *Orth.* (1835-1922)
Petrovci, *Cath.* (1822-1856)
Petrovci, *G. Cath.* (1837-1857)
Petrovci, *Orth.* (1827-1846)
Petrovina, *Cath.* (1680-1918)
Petrovsko, *Cath.* (1878-1923)
Petrovsko, *Orth.* (1849)
Piskorevci, *Cath.* (1857-1900) B
Pitornai!a, *Cath.* (1728-1949)
Plavno, *Orth.* (1845-1859) BM
Plernenitas, *Cath.* (1790-1858)
Plesivica (Jastrebarsko), *Cath.* (1879-1920)
Pleternica, *Cath.* (1777-1912)
Pline/ Plina, *Cath.* (1693-1733) MD
Plocice, *Cath.* (1831-1920)
Plornin, *Cath.* (1844-1894) MD
Pocitelj, *Orth.* (1829-1857)
Podaca, *Cath.* (1681-1858)
Podaca, *Civil* (1812-1813)
Podbablje, *Cath.* (1743-1857)
Podcrkavlje, *Cath.* (1756-1900)
Podgora (Makarska), *Cath.* (1621-1873699)
Podgorac, *Cath.* (1783-1878)
Podgrade (Ornis), *Cath.* (1825-1857)
Podlapaca, *Orth.* (1857-1858)
Podravska Moslavina, *Cath.* (1789-1878)
Podravska Slatina, *Luth.* (1900-1938) BM
Podravske Sesvete, *Cath.* (1858-1922)
Podravski Podgajci, *Cath.* (1767-1918)
Podstene, *Cath.* (1858-1913) D
Podturen, *Cath.* (1770-1930)
Podturen, *Cath.* (1875-1895)--Slovenia
Podturen, *Civil* (1895-1917)--Slovenia
Podvinje, *Cath.* (1785-1856)
Pokupsko, *Cath.* (1849-1918)
Polaca (Benkovac), *Cath.* (1709-1920)
Policnik, *Cath.* (1825-1857)
Poljana, *Cath.* (1739-1893)
Poljana (Varazdin), *Cath.* (1811-1857)
Poljana Sutlanska / Sutlanska Poljana, *Cath.* (1858-1878)
Polje l:epic / l:epic, *Cath.* (1861-1898)
Poljica (Irnotski), *Cath.* (1817-1863)
Poljica (Krk), *Cath.* (1815-1902)
Porner, *Cath.* (1816-1910)
Ponikve, *Orth.* (1797-1835)
Ponikve (Dubrovnik), *Cath.* (1825-1926)
Popovac (Beli Manastir), *Cath.* (1789-1874)
Popovac (Beli Manastir), *Cath.* (1827-1867)--Hungary
Popovac (Bell Manastir), *Orth.* (1807-1861)
Popovac (Beli Manastir), *Orth.* (1827-1866)--HungaryM
Popovici (Benkovac) / Popovic, *Cath.* (1826-1876)
Porec (Porec), *Cath.* (1657-1887)
Posavski Bregi. *Cath.* (1790-1898) D
Posavski Podgajci, *Cath.* (1790-1931)
Posedarje, *Cath.* (1721-1812) MD
Postira / Postire, *Cath.* (1821-1857)
Potravlje, *Cath.* (1826-1895)
Povlja, *Cath.* (1825-1857)
Pozeske Sesvete, *Cath.* (1721-1908)
Praputnjak, *Cath.* (1790-1903)
Predoscica, *Cath.* (1850-1906) BM
Pregrada, *Cath.* (1671-1911)
Preko, *Cath.* (1765-1894)
Prekri.zje Plesivicko, *Cath.* (1826-1920)
Prelog, *Cath.* (1674-1918)
Prelog, *Cath.* (1875-1895)--Slovenia
Prelog, *Civil* (1895-1918)--Slovenia
Preloscica, *Cath.* (1790-1920)
Prernantura, *Cath.* (1791-1892) D
Prernuda, *Cath.* (1825-1874)
Preseka, *Cath.* (1817-1878)
Presika (Labin), *Cath.* (1815-1847)
Prgomelje, *G. Cath.* (1897-1943) D
Pribic, *Cath.* (1760-1920)
Pribudic, *Orth.* (1830) BD
Pridraga, *Cath.* (1825-1888)
Pridvorje, *Cath.* (1825-1920)
Primosten, *Cath.* (1622-1897)
Prislin, *Cath.* (1800-1878)
Prisoje, *Cath.* (1825-1870)
Pristeg, *Cath.* (1825-1888)
Privlaka, *Cath.* (1826-1920)
Prizna, *Cath.* (1818-1859)
Prkos, *Cath.* (1718-1734) MD
Prkovci, *Cath.* (1790-1857) M
Prokike, *Cath.* (1888-1899)
Prornina, *Cath.* (1694-1901) D
Prozor, *Cath.* (1704-1894) D
Prozorje, *Cath.* (1734-1858)
Prugovo, *Cath.* (1825-1857)
Prvic, *Cath.* (1812-1859)
Pucisca, *Cath.* (1835-1858)
Pula, *Cath.* (1613-1901)
Pula, *Milit.* (1799-1886)--Austria
Punat, *Cath.* (1594-1900)
Punitovci, *Cath.* (1857-1884) M
Pupnat, *Cath.* (1835-1920)

Pidca, *Cath.* (1783-1920)
Putnikovic / Crna Gora, *Cath.* (1825-1909)
Rah, *Cath.* (1569-1901)
Rafinovci, *Cath.* (1769-1920)
Rafisce, *Cath.* (1817-1920)
Radikovci, *Cath.* (1769-1924)
Radoboj, *Cath.* (1735-1945)
Radosinovci / Radosinovac, *Cath.* (1825-1855)
Radovin / Radovina, *Cath.* (1824-1857)
Raduc, *Orth.* (1829-1857)
Raducic, *Orth.* (1837-1889) MD
Radunic/ Zlopolje, *Cath.* (1871-1925) BM
Rajevo Selo, *Cath.* (1820-1920)
Rajic / Gornji Raic, *Cath.* (1740-1857) D
Rakalj, *Cath.* (1829-1877) MD
Rakotole/Rakotule, *Cath.* (1713-1825) BM
Rakovec (Vrbovec) / Vrbovecki Rakovec, *Cath.* (1757-1878)
Ramljane, *Cath.* (1776-1883)
Raicane Gornje / Rascane, *Cath.* (1825-1856) MD
Rasinja, *Cath.* (1790-1913)
Rastaue, *Cath.* (1825-1908)
Raitevic, *Cath.* (1825-1887)
Ratltovac, *Orth.* (1880-1926)
Rausovac, *Orth.* (1797-1852)
R•va, *Cath.* (1825-1850) MD
Ravna Gora, *Cath.* (1759-1911)
Raf.anac, *Cath.* (1825-1861)
Recica, *Cath.* (1832-1857) MD
Reinete, *Milit.* (1809-1810) BM
Remete/ Remetski, *Cath.* (1812-1918)
Remetinec, *Cath.* (1789-1900)
Resnik, *Cath.* (1787-1911)
Retfala (Osijek), *Reformed* (1803-1852)--Hungary
Retfala (Osijek) / Osijek VI, *Cath.* (1769-1900)
Retltovci, *Cath.* (1790-1857) M
Ricice(lmotski), *Cath.* (1849-1856) MD
Rijeka, *Cath.* (1590-1920)
Rljeka, *Civil* (1813)
Rljeka, *Milit.* (1815-1879)--Austria
Rljeka, *Orth.* (1781-1907)
Roc, *Cath.* (1651-1871)
Rodaljice, *Cath.* (1859-1875) MD
Rogolji, *Orth.* (1881-1923)
Rogoznica, *Cath.* (1632-1877)
Rokovci, *Cath.* (1822-1856)
Rovinj, *Cath.* (1553-1913)
Rovinjsko Selo, *Cath.* (1818-1874)
Rovisce, *Cath.* (1789-1920)
Rovisce, *Orth.* (1825-1920)
Rolat, *Cath.* (1874-1920)
Rozga, *Cath.* (1683-1922)
Rude, *Cath.* (1789-1920)
Rujevac, *Orth.* (1833-1834)
Rukavac (Opatija), *Cath.* (1863-1883) BM
Runovic, *Cath.* (1825-1862)
Rupe, *Cath.* (1773-1915)
Rusevo, *Cath.* (1762-1908)
Sali, *Cath.* (1613-1857)
Samac Slavonski, *Cath.* (1725-1887)
Samarica, *Cath.* (1721-1877)
Samobor, *Cath.* (1775-1919)
Sandorovec, *Cath.* (1707-1920)
Sandrovac (Bjelovar), *Cath.* (1754-1920)
Sarengrad, *Cath.* (1794-1937)
Sarengrad, *Orth.* (1768-1860) M
Sarvas, *Cath.* (1769-1877)
Sarvas, *Cath.* (1879-1947)--Germany
Sarvas, *Orth.* (1765-1807)
Savar, *Cath.* (1838-1942) MD
Savodrija, *Cath.* (1729-1900)--Italy
Scitarjevo, *Cath.* (1878-1912)
Sela, *Cath.* (1703-1857)
Selca (Brac), *Cath.* (1825-1860)
Selce, *Cath.* (1778-1886)
Selina (Zadar) / Seline, *Cath.* (1793-1875)
Seliste (Velimirovac), *Reformed* (1886-1954)--Gennany
Selnica (Cakovec), *Cath.* (1750-1920)
Selnica (Cakovec), *Cath.* (1872-1895)--Slovenia
Semeljci, *Cath.* (1857-1900)
Seoj (Senj), *Cath.* (1734-1920)
Senj (Senj), *Milit.* (1805-1806) BM--Austria
Senj (Senj), Sv. Joraj, *Cath.* (1695-1868)
Senjska Draga, *Cath.* (1858-1902) D
Sestine, *Cath.* (1770-1904)
Sestrunj, *Cath.* (1700-1945)
Sesvete / Zagrebacke-Sesvete, *Cath.* (1678-1878)
Severin, *Orth.* (1882-1920) M
Sibenik, *Milit.* (1839-1886)--Austria
Sibenik (Varioos), *Cath.* (1581-1917)
Sibenik-Dolac, *Cath.* (1685-1858)
Sibenik-Grad, *Cath.* (1837-1856)
Sibenik-Varos, *Cath.* (1669-1859)
Sibinj, *Cath.* (1730-1856)
Sicane, *Cath.* (1825-1870)
Sidski Banovci, *Luth.* (1832-1944)--Germany
Sigetec, *Cath.* (1828-1857) MD
Sikirevci, *Cath.* (1790-1920)
Silbs, *Cath.* (1613-1886)
Sinsc, *Cath.* (1834-1913)
Sinj, *Cath.* (1699-1899)
Sipansks Loka / Loka Sipansks, *Cath.* (1825-1920)
Sirok Kola, *Cath.* (1831-1858)
Siroka Kola, *Orth.* (1833, 1856)
Sisak, *Cath.* (1669-1900)
Sisak, *Milil.* (1878-1879) M--Austria
Sisan, *Cath.* (1843-1911) D
Sisinec, *Cath.* (1847-1920)
Siskovci, *Cath.* (1835-1855)
Sisljsvic, *Cath.* (1770-1849) MD
Sitno Gornje, *Cath.* (1825-1867) BD
Sitno / Sitno Donje. *Cath.* (1725-1839)
Skabrnje, *Cath.* (1825-1916)
Skskavsc, *Cath.* (1826-1886)
Skare, *Orth.* (1829)
Skenderovci, *Cath.* (1722-1909)
Skitaca / Sv. Locija Skitaca, *Cath.* (1690-1909)
Skopje, *Cath.* (1890-1920) **M**
Skradin, *Cath.* (1701-1882)
Skrsdin, *Orth.* (1779-1855)
Skrip, *Cath.* (1825-1858) BD
Slabinja, *Orth.* (1793,1872,1904) MD
Sladojevci, *Cath.* (1763-1920)
Slakovci, *Cath.* (1822-1856)
Slano, *Cath.* (1825-1857)
Slatioa Moslavacka, *Cath.* (1790-1857)
Slstina / Slatine, *Cath.* (1702-1857)
Slatina / Slatine, *Jewish* (1858-1912)
Slstina / Slatine, *Orth.* (1886-1892) MD
Slavetic, *Cath.* (1878-1908)
Slavooska Pozega, *Cath.* (1819-1906)
Slavonska Pozegs, *Jewish* (1821-1941)
Slavonsks Pozega, *Orth.* (1828-1907)
Slsvonski Brod, *Milit.* (1748-1918)--Austria
Slavonski Brod, *Orth.* (1895-1920)
Slavonski Kobas, *Cath.* (1718-1920)
Slavonski Kobss, *Orth.* (1886-1920)
Slivnica, *Cath.* (1761-1898)
Slivno Ravoo, *Cath.* (1825-1863) M
Slivno / Slivno Imotsko, *Cath.* (1816-1920)
Sljivosevci. *Cath.* (1764-1902)
Slobodnica, *Cath.* (1790-1856)
Slobostina, *Orth.* (1828-1893)
Smilcic, *Cath.* (1861-1895) M
Smiljao, *Cath.* (1834-1859)
Smiljan, *Orth.* (1856-1857)
Smokovic, *Orth.* (1826-1919)
Smokovljani, *Cath.* (1825-1920) D
Smokvica, *Cath.* (1858-1900) MD
Smoljanovci. *Orth.* (1828-1849)
Sobotica, *Cath.* (1725-1858)
Sokolovac, *Orth.* (1845-1902) D
Sokrific, *Cath.* (1789-1829) **M**
Solin, *Cath.* (1653-1857)
Soline (Zadar), *Cath.* (1794-1931) MD
Soljani, *Cath.* (1821-1927) B
Sopje, *Cath.* (1751-1903)
Sosice, *G. Cath.* (1855-1920)
Sotin, *Cath.* (1758-1885)
Sotin, *Orth.* (1828-1844)
Sovinjak, *Cath.* (1707-1911)
Spisic **Bokovica,** *Cath.* (1820-1879)
Split, *Civil-Hospital* (1878-1894) MD
Split, *Milit.* (1814-1886)--Austria
Split-Bol Plokite, *Cath.* (1824-1892)
Split-Stari Grad, *Cath.* (1597-1931)
Split-Veli Varos, *Cath.* (1828-1912)
Splitska, *Cath.* (1834-1856) MD
Srb, *Orth.* (1831) B
Srednje Selo (Split), *Cath.* (1825-1894)
Srijemske Laze, *Orth.* (1820-1895)
Srinjine, *Cath.* (1825-1857) BD
Srpska Kapels, *Orth.* (1838-1889)
Srpske Moravice, *Orth.* (1830, 1860)
Stajnica, *Cath.* (1888-1899)
Stankovci (Benkovac), *Cath.* (1720-1861)
Stars Baska, *Cath.* (1786-1901)
Stars Gradiska, *Cath.* (1878-1899) MD

Stara Gradiska, *Milit.* (1816-1878)--Austria
Stara Gradiska, *Orth.* (1743-1898)
Stara Ploscica, *Cath.* (1789-1857)
Stari Farkasic, *Cath.* (1787-1920)
Stari Grad (Hvar), *Cath.* (1824-1859)
Stari Jankovci, *Cath.* (1752-1856)
Stari Mikanovci, *Cath.* (1827-1920)
Stari Pazin, *Cath.* (1826-1884) MD
Starigrad (Senj), *Cath.* (1769-1887)
Starigrad (Zadar), *Cath.* (1687-1857)
Staro Ci e/ Vukovina, *Cath.* (1878-1921) M
Staro Petrovo Selo, *Cath.* (1766-1919)
Staro Selo, *Orth.* (1834) MD
Stefanje, *Cath.* (1858-1877) MD
Sterna, *Cath.* (1667-1836)
Stitar, *Cath.* (1821-1879)
Sth•an, *Cath.* (1819-1902) B
Sti'vica, *Cath.* (1789-1912)
Stobr, *Cath.* (1807-1850) MD
Ston/MaliSton, *Cath.* (1825-1918)
Strahoninec, *Civil* (1907-1917) B--Slovenia
Strava. *Cath.* (1858-1920)
Strazeman, *Cath.* (1728-1877)
Strigova, *Cath.* (1685-1911)
Strigova, *Cath.* (1872-1895)--Slovenia
Strigova, *Civil* (1895-1917)--Slovenia
Strijeznica, *Orth.* (1880-1896) **MD**
Stnnica, *Orth.* (1825-1880) D
Struge, *Cath.* (1693-1733) MD
Studenci (lmotski), *Cath.* (1825-1860) B
Stupnik. *Cath.* (1675-1920)
Stupova. *Orth.* (1828-1849)
Sucuraj, *Cath.* (1825-1863)
Sudurad, *Cath.* (1834-1920)
Suhodol Zelinski, *Carh.* (1847-1849)
Suhopolje, *Cath.* (1802-1920)
Suhovare, *Cath.* (1826-1873)
Sukosan, *Cath.* (1608-1920)
Sumber, *Cath.* (1673-1869)
Sumece, *Cath.* (1790-1920)
Sumetlica Cerkniska, *Orth.* (1778-1920)
Sunja, *Cath.* (1744-1920)
Supetar, *Cath.* (1825-1857)
Supetarska Draga, *Cath.* (1847-1899)
Susak. *Cath.* (1815-1901) M
Sutivan, *Cath.* (1694-1860)
Sutomiscica. *Cath.* (1739-1893)
Suza, *Reformed* (1827-1867)--Hungary
Sv. lvanac / Sv. lvanac na Rasom, *Cath.* (1848-1912) M
Sv. Nedjelja, *Cath.* (1851-1857) BD
Svetice, *Cath.* (1789-1858)
Svetvinenat, *Cath.* (1568-1917)
Svibovec, *Cath.* (1790-1897)
Svica, *Cath.* (1746-1903)
Svilaj, *Cath.* (1728-1917)
Svinica, *Orth.* (1829, 1833) B
Svinisce, *Cath.* (1620-1872)
Svinjar, *Cath.* (1878-1908)
Svinjar, *Orth.* (1855-1922)
Svinjarevci, *Cath.* (1822-1857)
Tar, *Cath.* (1815-1912)
Tenja (Osijek), *Cath.* (1764-1874)
Tenja (Osijek), *Orth.* (1774-1880)
Tijesno, *Cath.* (1826-1857)
Tinj, *Cath.* (1825-1881)
Tinjan, *Cath.* (1703-1896)
Titova Korenica, *Orth.* (1856-1858)
Tkon, *Cath.* (1612-1895)
Tomasica, *Cath.* (1720-1877)
Topolje (Deli Manastir), *Cath.* (1827-1895)--Hungary
Topolje (Posavski Bregi), *Cath.* (1784-1867) D
Topolo, *Cath.* (1836-1920)
Topusko, *Cath.* (1761-1913)
Toranj, *Orth.* (1828-1849)
Tordinci, *Cath.* (1782-1856)
Tovarnik, *Cath.* (1770-1885)
Tovarnik, *Orth.* (1828-1846)
Tremusnjak, *Orth.* (1830. 1834) B
Trestanovci, *Orth.* (1828-1899)
Tribalj, *Cath.* (1804-1905)
Tribanj-Kru ica / Tribanj, *Cath.* (1825-1872)
Trilj, *Cath.* (1826-1878) MD
Trnbusi, *Cath.* (1827-1857) BD
Trnjani, *Cath.* (1725-1920)
Trogir, *Cath.* (1874-1899) BM
Trojeglava, *Orth.* (1828-1848)
Trpanj, *Cath.* (1844-1920)
Trpinja, *Orth.* (1761-1878)
Trsat (Rijeka) / Rijeka-Trsat, *Cath.* (1648-1899)
Trsteno (Duhrovnik), *Cath.* (1829-1920) D
Tu epi, *Cath.* (1667-1895)
Tugare, *Cath.* (1711-1905)
Tuhelj, *Cath.* (1670-1910)
Tuk (Vrbovsko), *Orth.* (1894-1935) M
Turanj, *Cath.* (1694-1894)
Turjaci, *Cath.* (1814-1895)
Turke / Turki, *Cath.* (1815-1900)
Turnasica, *Cath.* (1744-1920)
Tusilovic, *Orth.* (1828, 1832)
Udbina, *Cath.* (1853-1920) D
Ugljan, *Cath.* (1601-1898)
Uljanik, *Orth.* (1829-1848)
Umag, *Cath.* (1835-1900)--Italy,
Ustrine, *Cath.* (1745-1901)
Utinja, *Orth.* (1826)
Vabriga, *Cath.* (1815-1847)
Valpovo, *Cath.* (1721-1889) M
Valtura, *Cath.* (1734-1859)
Valun, *Cath.* (1815-1900)
Varazdin, *Jewish* (1879-1920)
Varazdin, *Milit.* (1809-1858) BM--Austria
Varazdin, *Orth.* (1892-1920)
Varazdin, Sv. Nikola, *Cath.* (1707-1920)
Varazdin, Sv. Vid, *Cath.* (1739-1904)
Varazdinske Toplice, *Cath.* (1680-1878)
Vardarac, *Refonned* (1756-1867)--Hungary
Vela Luka / Velaluka, *Cath.* (1849-1920) BD
Vele Mune, *Cath.* (1770-1909)
Veli Brgud, *Cath.* (1785-1901) B
Veli Dol, *Cath.* (1851-1903)
Veli li / li Veli, *Cath.* (1825-1874)
Veli Losinj, *Cath.* (1774-1918)
Veli Rat, *Cath.* (1813-1943) MD
Velika, *Cath.* (1717-1900)
Velika Cista / Cista, *Cath.* (1836-1862) BM
Velika Cresnjevica, *Carh.* (1728-1912)
Velika Erpenja, *Carh.* (1790-1893)
Velika Gorica, *Cath.* (1675-1918)
Velika Gradusa, *Orth.* (1834) D
Velika Kopanica, *Cath.* (1725-1878)
Velika Lovr ina, *Cath.* (1841-1877)
Velika Mufoa, *Orth.* (1858-1889) MD
Velika Pisanica, *Orth.* (1882-1918)
Velika Popina, *Orth.* (1830-1831)
Velika Trnovitica. *Cath.* (1723-1879)
Veliki Bastaji, *Orth.* (1828-1849)
Veliki Bukovec (Ludbreg), *Cath.* (1751-1893)
Veliki Drvenik / Drvenik Trogirski. *Cath.* (1825-1907)
Veliki Grdevac, *Cath.* (1878-1926)
Veliki Otok / Otok, *Cath.* (1749-1907)
Veliki Pasijan, *Orth.* (1784-1861)
Veliki Poganac, *Orth.* (1847-1915)
Veliki Ston, *Cath.* (1825-1920)
Veliko Brdo (Makarska), *Cath.* (1743-1854) D
Veliko Trgovisce, *Cath.* (1681-1903)
Veliko Trojstvo / Trojstvo, *Cath.* (1688-1920)
Velim, *Cath.* (1698-1859)
Velimirovac, *Luth.* (1886-1954)--Germany
Veliskovci, *Cath.* (1860-1889) BM
Veljaci, *Cath.* (1786-1847) MD
Veprinac, *Cath.* (1715-1893)
Vera, *Orth.* (1787-1861)
Vetovo, *Cath.* (1789-1904)
Vetovo, *Orth.* (1828-1899)
Vid (Metkovic), *Cath.* (1820-1920)
Vid Miholjice / Sveti Vid, *Cath.* (1781-1901) M
Vidonje, *Cath.* (1825-1920)
Vidovec, *Cath.* (1777-1917)
Vidovec, *Civil* (1895-1917)
Viganj, *Cath.* (1825-1839)
Viljevo, *Cath.* (1789-1877)
Vinagora, *Cath.* (1790-1878)
Vinica, *Cath.* (1681-1903)
Vinjerac, *Cath.* (1826-1889)
Vinkovci, *Cath.* (1718-1919)
Vinkovci, *Luth.* (1832-1944)--Gennany
Vinkovci, *Orth.* (1861-1922)
Virgorac, *Cath.* (1795-1867) M
Virje, *Cath.* (1724-1911)
Virovitica, *Cath.* (1686-1917)
Virovitica, *Jewish* (1856-1881) D
Virovitica, *Milit.* (1805-1806, 1848-1850) BM--Austria
Vis, *Cath.* (1817-1889)
Vis, *Milit.* (1870-1873)--Austria
Viskovo / Sv. Matej, *Cath.* (1863-1883) BM
Visnjica, *Cath.* (1878-1897) MD

Visoka, *Cath.* (1839-1859)
VS>ko, *Cath.* (1678-1910)
Visuc, ***Orth.*** (1831) M
Vitaljina, *Cath.* (1825-1927) D
Vivodina, *Cath.* (1727-1857)
Vifinada, *Cath.* (1663-1888)
Vlasici (Pag), *Cath.* (1691-1865)
Vocin, ***Cath.*** (1753-1920)
Vodice (Sibeoik), *Cath.* (1825-1861)
Vodnjan, *Milit.* (1860-1894) MD
Vodottt, *Cath.* (1888-1899)
Vodinci, *Cath.* (1790-1856)
Vojakovac, *Orth.* (1834-1924) **M**
Vojnic, *Orth.* (1826-1831)
Vojnic Sinjski / Vojoic-Garduo, *Cath.* (1831-1880) **M**
Voloder, *Cath.* (1776-1857)
Volosko (Opatija), *Cath.* (1791-1927)
Vrana (Cres-Losinj), *CaIh.* (1860-1901) B
Vranjic, *Cath.* (1653-1857)
Vrastisubec, *Cath.* (1872-1895)--Slovenia
Vratisinec, *Cath.* (1789-1919)
Vratisinec, *Civil* (1895-1918)--Slovenia
Vratnik. *Cath.* (1834-1886) M
Vrbanj, *Cath.* (1599-1860)
Vrbanja, *Cath.* (1790-1913)
Vrbica, *Cath.* (1724-1879) MD
Vrbje, *Cath.* (1789-1920)
Vrbnik (Knin), *Orth.* (1813-1912)
Vrbnik (Krk). *Cath.* (1815-1901)
Vrbovec, *Cath.* (1802-1878)
Vrbovljani. *Orth.* (I 849-1920)
Vrebac. *Orth.* (1831, 1833)
Vrgada, *Cath.* (1651-1893)
Vrgorac, *Cath.* (1795-1867) **M**
Vrh (Krk), *Cath.* (1840-1901)
Vrhovac / Vrhovec, *Cath.* (1672-1857)
Vrlika, *Cath.* (1688-1850) M
Vrlika, *Orth.* (1825-1879)
Vrpolje (Knin), *Cath.* (1802-1880) **M**
Vrpolje (Sibenik), *Cath.* (1734-1913)
Vrpolje (Vrpolje), *Cath.* (1783-1877)
Vrsi, *Cath.* (1826-1857)
Vrtlinska, *Cath.* (1789-1916)
Vugrovec / Vugrovet<ki, *Cath.* (1678-1895)
Vukmanic, *Cath.* (1778-1900)
Vukosevac, *Orth.* (1834)
Vukovar, *Cath.* (1713-1948)
Vukovar, *Jewish* (1850-1931)
Vukovar, *Milil.* (1848-1878, 1914-1916) BM--Austria
Vukovar, *Orth.* (1768-1948)
Vukovar / Novi Vukovar, *Cath.* (1822-1856)
Zablatje, *Cath.* (1749-1907)
Zabno (Krizevci) /Sv.Ivan Zabno, *Cath.* (1802-1921)
Zabok, *Cath.* (1824-1914)
Zafretje, *Cath.* (1679-1893)
Zadar, *Civil* (1812-1815, 1915-1917)
Zadar, *Civil-Hospital* (1877-1898) M
Zadar, *Milit.* (1814-1886)--Austria
Zadar, *Orth.* (1637-1884)
Zadar, Sv. Sime, *Cath.* (1832-1896)
Zadar, Sv. Stosija, *Cath.* (1569-1920)
Zagorska Sela, *Cath.* (1739-1878)
Zagreb, G *Cath.* (1798-1857)
Zagreb. *Jewish* (1858-1904) M
Zagreb, *Luth.* (1897-1903) MD
Zagreb, *Milit.* (1796-1925)--Austria
Zagreb, *Orth.* (1881-1918)
Zagreb, Sv. Ivan, *Cath.* (1650-1920)
Zagreb, Sv. Marija. *Cath.* (1803-1914)
Zagreb, Sv. Marko, *CaIh.* (1653-1918)
Zagreb, Sv. Petar, *Cath.* (1677-1920)
Zagrovic. *Orth.* (1825-1912) MD
Zagvozd, *Cath.* (1825-1851) **M**
Zajezda, *Cath.* (1760-1909)
Zakanje, *Cath.* {1790-1857)
Zakuaac, *Cath.* (1825-1850)
Zankovic, *Cath.* (1692-1884)
Zaostrog, *Cath.* (1832-1862) BM
Zaostrog, *Civil* (1812-1813)
Zapadna Plina, *Cath.* (1825-1857) D
Zapolje, *Cath.* (1755-1767)
Zapuntel, *Cath.* (1699-1889)
Zarnovo, *Cath.* (1818-1920)
Zasiok, *Cath.* (1825-1894) D
Zastrafisce, *Cath.* (1825-1858)
Zaton (Dubrovnik), *Cath.* (1817-1920)
Zaton (Sibenik), *Cath.* (1812-1861)
Zavrije Netreticka / Zavrije, *Cath.* (1821-1857)
Zdala, *Cath.* (1895-1936)
Zdenci, *Cath.* (1790-1824)
Zdrelac, *Cath.* (1825-1894)
Zelina /Sv.Ivan Zelina, *Cath.* (1864-1920)
Zefevica, *Cath.* (1863-1880) BM
Zivogosce, *Cath.* (1735-1888)
Zlarin, *Cath.* (1812-1858)
Zlatar, *CaIh.* (1858-1913)
Zmajevac, *Cath.* (1809-1839) MD
Zmajevac, *Cath.* (1827-1867)--Hungary
Zmajevac, *Refonned* (1827-1867)--Hungary
Zman, *Cath.* (1607-1857)
Zmino, *Cath.* (1679-1710)
Zrinski Topolovac, *Cath.* (1815-1906)
Zrmanja, *Orth.* (1830-1831)
Zrnovnica, *Cath.* (1832-1857)
Zumberak, *Cath.* (1858-1912)
Zupa / Zupa Biokovska, *Cath.* {1856-1865) MD
Zupanja, *Cath.* (1717-1920)
Zuri, *Civil* (1812)
Zverinac (Knin) / Kosovo, *Orth.* (1826-1901) D
Zverinac (Zadar), *Cath.* (1857-1928) MD
Zvonece, *Cath.* (1863-1921) BM

Appendix B: Croatian Catholic Parish List

This list includes most, if not all, of the pre-World War I Catholic parishes in Croatia. Following the locality of each parisb is the year that it was founded, in italics. Tue name of the diocese that the parisb belongs to follows, with the name of the deanery after that. If the parish also belonged to an arcbdeanery, the name of the archdeanery is given in parentheses.

Aleksinica *1696* - Rijecko-Senjska, Gospicki
Aljmas *1332* - Dakovacka, Osjecki (Katedralni-Dakovo)
Andrijasevci *1822* - Rijec7co-Senjska, Vinkovacki
Andrijevci *1790* - Dakovack.a, Velika Kopanica (Katedralni-Dakovo)
Ammo *1825* - Splitska, Imotski
Babina Greda *1785* - Dakovacka, Velika Kopanica {Katedralni-Oakovo)
Babino Polje *1100* - Dubrovacka, Stonski
Bacina *1746* - Splitska, Makarski
Batva *1653* - Porec7co-Pulska, Motovunski
Baderna *1700* - Porecko-Pul!;ka, Precki
Badljevina *1334* - Zagrebacka, Pakracki (Guscanski)
Bajagic-Obrovac *1780* - Splitska, Cetinski
Bakar *1000* - Rijecko-Senjska, Bakarski
Bale *1000* - Porecko-Pulska, Rovinjsko-Kanfanarski
Balto *1350* - Dubrovacka, Korculanski
Banici *1771* - Dubrovacka, Stonski
Banj *1600* - Zadarska, Pasmanski
Banjevci *1700* - Sibenska, Skradinski
Banjol *1832* - Krcka, Provikarijat
Bapska *1334* - Dakovacka, Tovamicki (Podravsko-Baranjski)
Barban *0800* - Porecko-Pulska, Vodnjanski
Barbat na Pagu *1852* - Zadarska, Paski
Barbat na Rabu *1891* - Krcka, Provikarijat
Barilovicki Cerovac *1789* - Zagrebacka, Mreznicki (Goricki)
Barilovicki Leskovac *1782* - Zagrebacka, Mreznicki {Goricki)
Bartolovec *1334* - Zagrebacka, Donjovarazdinski (Varazdinski)
Bascanska Draga *1827* - Krcka, Vrbnicki
Baska *1248* - Krcka, Vrbnicki
Bast-Baska Voda *1735* - Splitska, Makarski

Batina *1780* - Dakovacka, Branjin Vrh (Podravsko-Baranjski)
Bebrina *1789* - Zagrebacka, Novokapelacki (Svetacki)
Bedekovl!ina *1726* - Zagrebacka, Krapinski (Zagorski)
Bedenica *1667* - Zagrebacka, Zelinski (Kalnicki)
Bednia *1334* - Zagrebac"'ka, Bednjanski (Zagorski)
Belec *1242* - Zagrebacka, Belecki (Zagorski)
Belej *1743* - Krcka, Osorski
Beli *1018* - Krcka. Creski
Beli Manastir *1852* - Dakova&a, Branjin Vrh (Podravsko-Baranjski)
Belica *1501* - Zagrebacka, Donjmedimurski (Beksinski)
Benkovac *1743* - Zadarska. Benkovacki
Berak *1807* - Dakovacka, Otocki (Podravsko-Baranjski)
Beram *1000* - Pazinska, Pazinski
Retina *1680* - Sibenska, Tjesnjanski
Bibinje *1713* - Zadarska, Zadarski
Bilaj *1807* - Rijecko-Senjska, Gospicki
Bilice *1500* - Sibenska, Sibenski
Bilje *1758* - Dakovacka, Dardacki (Podravsko-Baranjski)
Biograd na Moru *1000* - Zadarska, Biogradski
Biorine *1824* - Splitska, Imotski
Bisko *1822* - Splitska, Kliski
Biskupec *1501* - Zagrebacka, Donjovarazdinski (Varazdinski)
Bistra *1209* - Zagrebacka, Stubicki (Zagreb-Katedralni)
Bitelic *1770* - Splitska, Cetinski
Bizovac *1789* - Dakovacka, Valpovacki (Podravsko-Baranjski)
Bjelovar *1772* - Zagrebacka, Bjelovarski (Kalnicki)
Blaca *1588* - Hvarska, Bracki
Blato na Cetini *1805* - Splitska, Omiski
Blizna *1687* - Sibenska, Sibenski
Bobovisce *1620* - Hvarska, Bracki
Bogomolje *1565* - Hvarska , Hvarski
Bokanjac *1349* - Zadarska, Zadarski
Bol *1000* - Hvarska, Bracki
Boljun *1800* - Pazinska, Krsanski
Boricevac *1807* - Rijecko-Senjska, Gospicki
Borovci *1720* - Splitska, Neretvanski
Bosiljevo *1334* - Zagrebacka, Karlovacki (Goricki)
Bosnjaci *1792* - Dakovacka, Zupanjski (Podravsko-Baranjski)
Bozava *0900* - Zadarska, Bofuvski
Branjin Vrb *1789* - Dakovacka, Branjin Vrh (Podravsko-Baranjski)
Branjina *1874* - Dakovacka, Branjin Vrh (Podravsko-Baranjski)
Brbinj *1100* - Zadarska, Bozavski
Brckovljani *1334* - Zagrebacka, Vugrovecki (Zagreb-Katedralni)
Brdo *1700* - Pazinska, Krsanski
Brdovec *1334* - Zagrebacka, Susedgradski (Zagreb-Katedralni)
Brela Donja *1800* - Splitska, Makarski
Brest *1904* - Pazinska, Buzetski
Brest *1802* - Rijecko-Senjska, Ogulinski
Breznicki Hum *1789* - Zagrebacka, Zelinski (Kalnicki)
Brezovica *1334* - Zagrebacka, Okicki (Turopoljski)
Brgulje *1903* - Zadarska, Silbanski
Bribir *1288* - Rijecko-Senjska, Crikvenicki
Brinje *1000* - Rijecko-Senjska, Otocki
Brisevo *1613* - Zadarska, Zemunicki
Brist *1780* - Splitska, Makarski
Bristivica *1802* - Sibenska, Sibenski
Brkal! *1909* - Porecko-Pulska, Motovunski
Brlog *1706* - Rijecko-Senjska, Otocki
Brod Moravice *1400* - Rijecko-Senjska, Delnicki
Brod na Kupi *1609* - Rijecko-Senjska, Delnicki
Brodanci *1660* - Dakovacka, Valpovacki (Podravsko-Baranjski)
BrsK *1000* - Rijecko-Senjska, Opatijski
Britanovo *1720* - Sibenska, Unesicki
Brtonigla *1500* - Pazinska, Umaski
Brusane *1854* - Rijecko-Senjska, Gospicki
Brusje *1732* - Hvarska, Hvarski
Bul!ica *1789* - Zagrebacka, Pokupski (Turopoljski)
Bucje *1335* - Zagrebacka, Novokapelacki (SvetackiJ
Buje *1000* - Pazinska, Umaski
Buk *1334* - Zagrebacka, Pozeski (Guscanski)
Bukevje *1789* - Zagrebacka, Odranski (Turopoljski)
Bunic *1807* - Rijecko-Senjska, Gospicki
Buzet *1200* - Pazinska, Buzetski
Bulim *1807* - Rijecko-Senjska, Gospicki
Cabar *1663* - Rijecko-Senjska, Delnicki
Cadavica *1626* - Zagrebacka, Nasicki (Vascanski)
Caglic *1322* - Zagrebacka, Pakracki (Guscanski)
Cakovci *1333* - Dakovacka, Otocki (Podravsko-Baranjski)
Cakovec *1334* - Zagrebacka, Gomjomedimurski (Beksinski)
Canak *1719* - Rijecko-Senjska, Otocki
Caporice *1734* - Splitska, Cetinski
Cara *1000* - Dubrovacka, Korculanski
Carevdar *1700* - Zagrebacka, Cirkvenski (Kalnicki)
Cavtat *1000* - Dubrovacka, Konavoski
Cazma *1334* - Zagrebacka, Cazmanski (Cazmanski)
Ceminac *1789* - Dakovacka. Dardacki (Podravsko-Baranjski)
Cepic *1872* - Pazinska, Krsanski
Cepin *1898* - Dakovacka, Valpovacki (Podravsko-Baranjski)
Cerevic *1333* - Dakovacka, Petrovaradinski (Donjeg Srijemski)
Cerje *1501* - Zagrebacka, Vugrovecki (Zagreb-Katedralni)
Cerna *1332* - Dakovacka, Zupanjski (Podravsko-Baranjski)
Cernik *1830* - Rijecko-Senjska, Bakarski
Cernik *1623* - Zagrebacka, Novogradiski (SvetackiJ
Cerovlje *1000* - Pazinska, Picanski
Cerovnik *1756* - Rijecko-Senjska, Ogulinski
Cesarica *1807* - Rijecko-Senjska, Senjski
Cetingrad *1807* - Rijecko-Senjska, Slunjski
Ciglena *1788* - Zagrebacka, Bjelovarski (Kalnicki)
Cilipi *1746* - Dubrovacka, Konavoski
Cirkvena *1306* - Zagrebacka, Cirkvenski (Kalnicki)
Cista *1825* - Splitska, Imotski
Cista Mala *1751* - Sibenska, Skradinski
Cista Velika *1796* - Sibenska, Skradinski
Cres *1324* - Krcka, Creski
Crikvenica *1412* - Rijecko-Senjska, Crikvenicki
Crnac *1807* - Zagrebacka, Nasicki (Vascanski)
Crni Lug *1817* - Rijecko-Senjska, Delnicki
Crno *1500* - Zadarska, Zadarski
Cul!erje *1334* - Zagrebacka, Remetski (Zagreb-Katedralni)
Cunski *1800* - **Krcka, Mali** Losinjski
Cuntic *1702* - Zagrebacka, Glinski (Gorski)
Cvetlin *1792* - Zagrebacka, Boonjanski (Zagorski)
Cvitovic *1334* - Rijec"'ko-Senjska, Slunjski
Cvrljevo *1730* - Sibenska, Unesicki
Dabar *1807* - Rijec1rn-Senjska, Otocki
Dalj *1332* - Dakovacka, Osjecki (Katedralni-Dakovo)
Daniklo-Kraljice *1858* - Sibenska, Sibenski
Darda *1717* - Dakovacka, Dardacki (Podravsko-Baranjski)
Darvuar *1334* - Zagrebacka, Pakracki (Guscanski)
Davor *1789* - Zagrebacka, Novogradiski (Svetacki)
Dekanovec *1790* - Zagrebacka, Donjmedimurski (Beksinski)
Delnice J *700* - Rijecko-Senjska, Delnicki
Desinic *1334* - Zagrebacka, Taborski (Vrbovecki)

Desne *1849* - Splitska, Neretvansk.i
Def.anovac *1334* - Zagrebacka, Pakracki (Guscanski)
Dicmo Donje *1760* - Splitska, Kliski
Dicmo Gornje (Krusvar) *1752* - Splitska, Kliski
Dildo *1646* - Zadarska, Zadarski
Dinjiska *1400* - Zadarska, Paski
Divjake *1807* - Rijecko-Senjska, Delnicki
Divusa *1805* - Zagrebacka, Kostajnicki (Dubicki)
Dobranje Imotsko *1825* - Splitska, Imotski
Dobrinj *1100* - Krcka, Omisaljski
Dobrnje Neretvankso *1769* - Splitska, Neretvanski
Dobropoljana *1717* - Zadarska, Pasmansk.i
Dol *J100* - Hvarska, Bracki
Dol na ffvam *J585* - Hvarska • Hvarski
Dol-Krifisce *1789* - Rijecko-Senjska, Crikvenicki
Dolac Donji *1759* - Splitska, Poljicki
Dolenja Vas *1790* - Pazinska, Krsanski
Doli-Zaton *1000* - Dubrovacka, Stonski
Donja Drenova *1837* - Rijecko-Senjska, Rijecki
Donja Dubrava *1790* - Zagrebacka, Donjmedimurski (Beksinski)
Donja Kup ina *1574* - Zagrebacka, Pokupski (Turopoljski)
Donja StubKki *l 334* - Zagrebacka, Stubicki (Zagreb-Katedralni)
Donja Voca *1334* - Zagrebac'1ca, Gornjovarazdinsk.i (Varazdinski)
Donja Vrucica *1548* - Dubrovacka, Peljeski
Donja Zelina *1334* - Zagrebacka, Vugrovecki (Zagreb-Katedralni)
Donje Pazariste *1341* - Rijecko-Senjska, Gospicki
Donje Selo *1703* - Splitska, Solinski
Dooji Humac *1000* - Hvarska, Bracki
Donji Kosinj *1650* - Rijecko-Senjska, Gospicki
Donji Miholjac *1057* - Dakovacka, Donjo-Miholjacki (Podravsko-Baranjski)
Donji Mosti *1789* - Zagrebacka, Virovski (Komarnicki)
Donji Vidovec *1478* - Zagrebacka, Donjmedimurski (Beksinski)
Dra eva Luka (Murvica) *1600* - Hvarska, Bracki
Dra evac Ninski *1701* - Zadarska, Ninski
Dra evac Zadarski *1525* - Zadarska, Zadarski
Drai!evica *1843* - Hvarska, Bracki
Draga *1789* - Rijecko Senjska, Rijecki
Draganec *1334* - Zagrebacka, Cazmansk.i (Cazmanski)
Draganii!i *1334* - Zagrebacka, Jastrebarski (Goricki)
Dragove l *200* - Zadarska, Bozavski
Dragozetici *1632* - Krcka, Creski
Draguc *l 500* - Pazinska, Buzetsk.i
Dramalj (Sv. Jelena) *1709* - Rijec"ko-Senjska, Crikvenicki
Draskovec *1673* - Zagrebacka, Donjmedimurski (Beksinski)
Drasnice *1736* - Splitska, Makarski
Draz *1749* - Dakovacka, Branjin Vrh (Podravsko-Baranjski)
Drenje *1786* - Dakovacka, Dakovacki (Katedralni-Dakovo)
Drenovci *1719* - Dakovacka, Vrbanjski (Podravsko-Baranjski)
Dreznik-Grad *1799* - Rijecko-Senjska, Slunjski
Drivenik *1288* - Rijecko-Senjska, Crikvenicki
Ornis *1686* - Sibenska, Drniski
Dmje *1334* - Zagrebacka, Virovski (Komarnicki)
Drvenik Makarski *1726* - Splitska, Makarski
Drvenik Trogirski *1500* - Splitska, Trogirski
Dubasnica *1514* - Krcka, Omisaljsk.i
Dubosevica *1846* - Dakovacka, Branjin Vrh (Podravsko-Baranjski)
Dubovec *1334* - Zagrebacka, Krizevacki (Kalnicki)
Dubranec *1334* - Zagrebacka, Odranski (Turopoljski)
Dubrava *1721* - Splitska, Poljicki
Dubrava kod Gradeca *1269* - Zagrebacka, Krizevacki (Kalnicki)
Dubravice *1500* - Sibenska, Skradinski
Dubravka *1731* - Dubrovacka, Konavoski
Dubrovfak *1789* - Zagrebacka, Ivanicki (Cazmanski)
Dubrovnik-Grad *0700* - Dubrovacka, Dubrovack.i
Dubrovnik-Pile *1850* - Dubrovacka, Dubrovacki
Dubrovnki-Lapad *1100* - Dubrovacka, Dubrovacki
Duce *1723* - Splitska, Poljicki
Duga Resa *1334* - Zagrebacka, Mreznicki (Goricki)
Dugo Selo *1334* - Zagrebac"ka, Vugrovecki (Zagreb-Katedralni)
Dugopolje *1700* - Splitska, Kliski
Dusina-Veliki Prolog *1650* - Splitska, Biokovski
Dakovo *1300* - Dakovacka, Dakovac"ki (Katedralni-Dakovo)
Delekovec *1334* - Zagrebacka, Koprivnick.i (Komarnicki)
Durdevac *1334* - Zagrebacka, Durdevacki (Komarnicki)
Durdic *1667* - Zagrebacka, Cirkvensk.i (Kalnicki)
Erdevik *1865* - Dakovacka, Kukujevacki (Donjeg Srijemski)
Ervenik *1402* - Zadarska, Benkovacki
Fazana *1500* - Porecko-Pulska, Pulski
Ferdinandovac *1334* - Zagtebacka, Durdevacki (Komarnicki)
Feritaoci *1777* - Zagrebacka, Nasicki (Vascanski)
Filip-Jakov *1670* - Zadarska, Biogradski
Filipana *1618* - Porecko-Pulska, Vodnjanski
Funtana *1738* - Porecko-Pulska, Precki
Fuskulin *1756* - Porecko-Pulska, Precki
Fuzine *1725* - Rijecko-Senjska, Delnicki
Gaj *1770* - Zagrebacka, Pakrack.i (Guscanski)
Gala-Gljev *1830* - Splitska, Cetinski
Galizana *1560* - Porecko-Pulska, Pulski
Galovac *1900* - Zadarska, Zemunicki
GarMn *1474* - Dakovacka, Brodski (Katedralni-Dakovo)
Garesnica *1334* - Zagrebacka, Garesnick.i (Cazmanski)
Gata *1400* - Splitska, Poljicki
Gdinj *1600* - Hvarska, Hvarski
Generalski Stol *1790* - Rijecko-Senjska, Ogulinski
Gerovo *1504* - Rijecko-Senjska, Delnicki
Gibarac *1332* - Dakovacka, Kukujevac"ki (Donjeg Srijemski)
Glina *1800* - Zagrebacka, Glinski (Gorski)
GJogovnica *1334* - Zagrebacka, Kriievack.i (Kalnicki)
Gola *1827* - Zagrebacka, Virovski (Komarnicki)
Gologorica *1324* - Pazinska, Picanski
Golubinci *1771* - Dakovacka, Zemunski (Donjeg Srijemski)
Gora *1705* - Zagrebacka, Glinski (Gorski)
Gorica na Pagu *1759* - Zadarska, Paski
Gorica-Rastane *1188* - Zadarska, Zemunicki
Gori ao *1789* - Zagrebacka, Donjmedimurski (Beksinski)
Gorjaoi *1332* - Dakovacka, Dakovack.i (Katedralni-Dakovo)
Gornja Jelenska *1789* - Zagrebac"ka, Moslavacki (Cazmanski)
Gornja Rijeka *1334* - Zagrebacka, Zelinski (Kalnicki)
Gornja Stubi ki *1209* - Zagrebacka, Stubicki (Zagreb-Katedralni)
Gornje Selo *1641* - Splitska, Solinski
Gornji Bogitevci *1334* - Zagrebacka, Novogradiski (Svetacki)
Gornji Humac *1200* - Hvarska , Bracki
Gornji Kosinj *1692* - Rijecko-Senjska, Gospicki
Gornji Lipovac *1789* - Zagrebacka, Novokapelacki (Svetacki)
Gornji Mihaljevec *1334* - Zagrebacka, Gomjomedimursk.i (Beksinski)
Gornji Raic *1700* - Zagrebacka, Novogradiski (Svetacki)
Gospic *1789* - Rijecko-Senjska, Gospick.i

Goverdari *1897* - Dubrovacka, Stonski
Grab *1750* - Splitska, Cetinski
Grabovac *1806* - Splitska, Imotski
Gracac *1715* - Rijecko-Senjska, Gospi6ki
Gracillce *0700* - Pazinska, Pi6anski
Gradac *1700* - Sibenska, Drniski
Gradac *1700* - Splitska, Makarski
Gradec *1501* - Zagrebacka, Kriievacki (Kalnicki)
Gradina *1720* - Porecko-Pulska, Precki
Gradina *1762* - Zagrebacka, Virovitiski (Vas6anski)
Gradiste *1790* - Dakovacka, Zupanjski (Podravsko-Baranjski)
Granesina *1217* - Zagrebacka, Remetski (Zagreb-Katedralni)
Grdosel *1200* - Pazinska, Pazinski
Grebastica *1300* - Sibenska, Sibenski
Grimalda *1849* - Pazinska, Buzetski
Grizane *1288* - Rijecko-Senjska, Crikvenicki
Grobnil{ *1128* - Rijecko-Senjska, Bakarski
Grohote *1483* - Splitska, Solinski
Groinjan *1310* - Pazinska, Umaski
Grubisno Polje *1334* - Zagrebacka. Garesnicki (Cazmanski)
Gruda *1600* - Dubrovacka, Konavoski
Gundinci *1790* - Dakovacka, Velika Kopanica (Katedralni-Dakovo)
Gusce *1789* - Zagrebacka, Jasenovacki (Dubicki)
Gvozdansko *1334* - Zagrebacka, Kostajnicki (Dubicki)
Harkanovci *1332* - Dakovacka, Valpovacki (Podravsko-Baranjski)
Hercegovac *1334* - Zagrebacka, Garesnicki (Cazmanski)
Hlebine *1334* - Zagrebacka, Virovski (Komarnicki)
Hrascina *1334* - Zagrebacka, Zelinski (Kainicki)
Hrastovica *1334* - Zagrebacka, Glinski (Gorski)
Hreljici *1725* - Porecko-Pulska, Vodnjanski
Hreljin *1300* - Rijecko-Senjska, Bakarski
Hrib *1808* - Rijecko-Senjska, Delnicki
Hrtkovci *1786* - Dakovacka, Srijemska Mitroviski (Donjeg Srijemski)
Hrv. Dubica *1334* - Zagrebacka, Kostajnicki (Dubicki)
Hrvace *1757* - Splitska, Cetinski
Hrvatski Blagaj *1807* - Rijecko-Senjska, Slunjski
Hum *1730* - Pazinska, Buzetski
Hvar *1000* - Hvarska , Hvarski
lgrane *1752* - Splitska, Makarski
Ilaca *1612* - Dakovacka, Tovarnicki (Podravsko-Baranjski)
Ilok *1332* - Dakovacka, Kukujevacki (Donjeg Srijemski)
Ilovm *1776* - Krcka, Mali Losinjski
lmbriovec *1334* - Zagrebacka, Koprivnicki (Komarnicki)
Imotski *1717* - Splitska, Imotski
lndija *1835* - Dakovacka, Zemunski (Donjeg Srijemski)
Irig *1332* - Dakovacka, Srijemska Mitroviski (Donjeg Srijemski)
Islam Latinski *1762* - Zadarska, Razanacki
Ist *1750* - Zadarska, Silbanski
lstra (Roc) *1500* - Pazinska, Buzetski
lvanec *1649* - Zagrebacka, Gornjovarazdinski (Varazdinski)
Ivanic-grad *1795* - Zagrebacka, Ivanicki (Cazmanski)
lvankovo *1334* - Dakovacka, Vinkovacki (Podravsko-Baranjski)
lvanska *1334* - Zagrebacka, Cazmanski (Cazmanski)
l i **Mali** *1765* - Zadarska, Salski
l i **Veli** *1405* - Zadarska, Salski
Jablanac *1000* - Rijecko-Senjska, Senjski
Jadranovo (Sv. Jakov) *1807* - Rijec'1w-Senjska, Crikvenicki
Jadrtovac *1825* - Sibenska, Sibenski
Jaksic *1789* - Zagrebacka, Pozeski (Guscanski)
Jakusevec *1334* - Zagrebacka, Odranski (Turopoljski)
Jaliabet *1334* - Zagrebacka, Donjovarazdinski (Varazdinski)
Janjina *1222* - Dubrovacka, Peljeski
Jarmina *1332* - Dakovacka, Vinkovacki (Podravsko-Baranjski)
Jasenice *0700* - Zadarska, Novigradski
Jasenovac *1710* - Zagrebacka, Jasenovacki (Dubicki)
Jastrebarsko *1257* - Zagrebacka, Jastrebarski (Goricki)
Jelenje *1790* - Rijecko-Senjska, Bakarski
Jelsa *1608* - Hvarska, Hvarski
Jesenice *1000* - Splitska, Poljicki
Jesenje *1775* - Zagrebacka, Bednjanski (Zagorski)
Jezera *1602* - Sibenska, Tjesnjanski
Jezerane *1790* - Rijecko-Senjska, Otocki
Josipdol *1785* - Rijecko-Senjska, Ogulinski
Kacerga *1700* - Pazinska, Pazinski
Kali *1700* - Zadarska, Ugljanski
Kalinovac *1881* - Zagrebacka, Durdevacki (Komarnicki)
Kalje *1789* - Zagrebacka, Jastrebarski (Goricki)
Kalnik *1334* - Zagrebacka, Kriievacki (Kalnicki)
Kaluderovac *1807* - Rijecko-Senjska, Gospicki
Kamanje *1789* - Zagrebacka, Lipnicki (Goricki)
Kamenica *1334* - Zagrebacka, Bednjanski (Zagorski)
Kampor *1832* - Krcka. Provikarijat
Kanfanar *1714* - Porecko-Pulska, Rovinjsko-Kanfanarski
Kaniska lva *1334* - Zagrebacka, Garesnicki (Cazmanski)
Kaniia *1789* - Dakovacka, Sibinjski (Katedralni-Dakovo)
Kapela *1501* - Zagrebacka, Bjelovarski (Kalnicki)
Kaprije *1861* - Sibenska, Vodicki
Kaptol *1334* - Zagrebacka, Pozeski (Gus6anski)
Karlobag *1680* - Rijecko-Senjska, Senjski
Karlovac-Dubovac *1334* - Zagrebacka, Karlovacki (Goricki)
Karlovac-Hrnetic *1334* - Zagrebacka, Karlovacki (Goricki)
Karlovac-Kamensko *1673* - Zagrebacka, Karlovacki (Goricki)
Karlovac-Sv. Trojstvo *1657* - Zagrebacka, Karlovacki (Goricki)
Karojba *1580* - Porecko-Pulska, Motovunski
Kasina *1334* - Zagrebacka, Vugrovecki (Zagreb-Katedralni)
Kastav *1473* - Rijecko-Senjska, Opatijski
Kastel *1000* - Pazinska, Umaski
Kastel Gomilica *0900* - Splitska, Solinski
Kastel Kambelovac 0900 - Splitska. Solinski
Kaste! Luksic *1000* - Splitska, Trogirski
Kastel Novi *1189* - Splitska, Trogirski
Kastel Stafilic *1475* - Splitska, Trogirski
Kastel Stari *1000* - Splitska, Trogirski
Kaste! Sucurac *0900* - Splitska, Solinski
Kastelir *1858* - Porecko-Pulska, Motovunski
Katuni-Kresevo *1400* - Splitska, Omiski
Kavarsko *1334* - Zagrebacka, Odranski (Turopoljski)
Kavran *1800* - Porecko-Pulska, Vodnjanski
Kijevo *1726* - Sibenska, Kninski
Kistanje *1895* - Zadarska, Benkovacki
Klakar *1828* - Dakovacka, Brodski (Katedralni-Dakovo)
Klana *1830* - Rijecko-Senjska, Opatijski
Klanac *1487* - Rijecko-Senjska, Gospicki
Klanjec *1789* - Zagrebacka, Tuheljski (Vrbovecki)
Klenovnm *1789* - Zagrebacka, Bednjanski (Zagorski)
Klis *1387* - Splitska, Kliski
Klisevo *1720* - Dubrovacka, Dubrovacki
Kljake *1832* - Sibenska, Drniski
Klostar lvanic *1334* - Zagrebacka, lvanicki (Cazmanski)
Klostar Podravski *1300* - Zagrebacka, Durdevacki (Komarnicki)
Kneginec *1789* - Zagrebacka, Donjovarazdinski (Varazdinski)
Knezevi Vinogradi *1851* - Dakovacka, Dardacki (Podravsko-

Baranjski)
Knin *1688* - Sibenska, Kninski
Kolan *1003* - Zadarska, Paski
Kolol!ep *1300* - Dubrovacka, Dubrovacki
Komarevo *1789* - Zagrebacka, Sisacki (Gorski)
Komin *1740* - Splitska, Nerelvanski
Komi.ia *1568* - Hvarska , Viski
Komletinci *1780* - Dakovacka, Otocki (Podravsko-Baranjski)
Kompolje *1807* - Rijecko-Senjska, Otocki
Konjevrate *1861* - Sibenska, Dmiski
Konjscina *1442* - Zagrebacka, Belecki (Zagorski)
Konjsko *1750* - Splitska, Kliski
Koprivnica *1657* - Zagrebacka, Koprivnicki (Komarnicki)
Koprivnifäi Bregi *1790* - Zagrebacka, Koprivnicki (Komarnicki)
Koprivni<!ki Ivanec *1334* - Zagrebacka, Koprivnicki (Komamicki)
Korfola *1000* - Dubrovacka, Korculanski
Korenica *1718* - Rijecko-Senjska, Slunjski
Korlat *1826* - Zadarska, Benkovacki
Komic *1840* - Krcka, Krcki
Koska *1332* - Dakovacka, Valpovacki (Podravsko-BaranjskiJ
Kostajnica *1334* - Zagrebacka, Kostajnicki (Dubicki)
Kostanje *1686* - Splitska, Poljicki
Kostanjica *1102* - Pazinska, Oprtaljski
Koste! *1334* - Zagrebacka, Taborski (Vrbovecki)
Kostrena-Sv. Barbara *1830* - Rijecko-Senjska, Rijecki
Kostrena-Sv. Lucija *1789* - Rijecko-Senjska, Rijecki
Kotari *1650* - Zagrebacka, Okicki (Turopoljski)
Kotlenice *1825* - Splitska, Kliski
Kotoriba *1789* - Zagrebacka, Donjmedirnurski (Beksinski)
Kozarevac *1819* - Zagrebacka, Durdevacki (Komarnicki)
Kozica *1763* - Splitska, Biokovski
Kozino *1387* - Zadarska, Zadarski
Kofljak *1700* - Pazinska, Krsanski
Kprivno *1856* - Splitska, Kliski
Kraljev Vrh *1789* - Zagrebacka, Stubicki (Zagreb-Katedralni)
Kraljevec *1789* - Zagrebacka, Tuheljski (Vrbovecki)
Kraljevica *1790* - Rijecko-Senjska, Crikvenicki
Krapanj *1523* - Sibenska, Sibenski
Krapina *1209* - Zagrebacka, Krapinski (Zagorski)
Krapinske Toplice *1334* - Zagrebacka, Krapinski (Zagorski)
Krapje *1789* - Zagrebacka, Jasenovacki (Dubicki)
Krasic *1334* - Zagrebacka, Jastrebarski (Goricki)
Krasno *1790* - Rijecko-Senjska, Otocki
Kratocko *1790* - Zagrebacka, Jasenovacki (Dubicki)
Krbune *1700* - Pazinska, Picanski
Kringa *1656* - Pazinska, Pazinski
Krispolje *1820* - Rijecko-Senjska, Otocki
Krivi Put *1794* - Rijecko-Senjska, Senjski
Kriz *1334* - Zagrebacka, Moslavacki (Cazmanski)
Krizevci *1334* - Zagrebacka, Krizevacki (Kalnicki)
Krizovljan *1334* - Zagrebacka, Gornjovarazdinski (Varazdinski)
Krk *1000* - Krcka, Krcki
Knnpote *1837* - Rijecko-Senjska, Senjski
Krnica *1431* - Porecko-Pulska, Vodnjanski
Krian *1700* - Pazinska, Krsanski
Kriete *1600* - Pazinska, Umaski
Krsikla J*680* - Pazinska, Pazinski
Krstatice *1835* - Splitska, Imotski
Krusevo *1222* - Zadarska, Novigradski
Krusvar (Dicmo Gornje) *1752* - Splitska, Kliski
Kul!ice *1637* - Splitska, Omiski
Kukjevci *1770* - Dakovacka, Kukujevacki (Donjeg Srijemski)
Kukljica *1405* - Zadarska, Ugljanski
Kukuljanovo *1807* - Rijecko-Senjska, Bakarski
Kuna *1600* - Dubrovacka, Peljeski
Kupinec *1574* - Zagrebacka, Okicki (Turopoljski)
Kuterevo *1724* - Rijecko-Senjska, Otocki
Kutina *1334* - Zagrebacka, Moslavacki (Cazmanski)
Kutjevo *1333* - Zagrebacka, Pozeski (Guscanski)
Kuzelj *1790* - Rijecko-Senjska, Delnicki
Kuzminec *1334* - Zagrebacka, Koprivnicki (Komarnicki)
Labin *1000* - Porecko-Pulska, Labinski
Labinci *1586* - Porec""ko-Pulska, Motovunski
Ladislav *1334* - Zagrebacka, Garesnicki (CazmanskiJ
Ladvenjak *1334* - Zagrebacka. Mreznicki (Goricki)
Ladevac *1777* - Rijecko-Senjska, Slunjski
Lanisce *1609* - Pazinska, Buzetski
Lasinja *1789* - Zagrebacka, Pokupski (Turopoljski)
Lastovo *1400* - Dubrovacka, Korculanski
Lecevica *1739* - Sibenska, Unesicki
Ledenice *1200* - Rijecko-Senjska, Crikvenicki
Legrad *1641* - Zagrebacka, Koprivnicki (Komamicki)
Lepoglava *1789* - Zagrehacka, Bednjanski (Zagorski)
Lesce na Dobri *1400* - Rijecko-Senjska, Ogulinski
Letinac *1907* - Rijecko-Senjska, Otocki
Levanjska Varos *1332* - Dakovacka, Dakovacki (Katedralni-Dakovo)
Lik! *1807* - Rijecko-Senjska, Delnicki
Li<!ki Novi */690* - Rijecko-Senjska, Gospicki
Lil!ki Osik *l 711* - Rijecko-Senjska, Gospicki
Lil!ko Lesce *1779* - Rijecko-Senjska, Otocki
Linardici *1840* - Krcka, Krcki
Lindar *1463* - Pazinska, Picanski
Lipa *1792* - Rijecko-Senjska, Ogulinski
Lipice *1871* - Rijecko-Senjska, Otocki
Lipnik *1334* - Zagrebacka, Lipnicki (GorickiJ
Lipovac *1400* - Dakovacka, Kukujevacki (Donjeg Srijemski)
Lipovljani *1334* - Zagrebacka, Novogradiski (Svetacki)
Lisac *1000* - Dubrovacka, Stonski
Lisane-Ostrovica *1723* - Sibenska, Skradinski
Liznjan *1680* - Porecko-Pulska, Pulski
Ljubal! *1851* - Zadarska, Razanacki
Ljubescica *1501* - Zagrebacka, Donjovarazdinski (Varazdinski)
Lobor *1334* - Zagrebacka, Belecki (Zagorski)
Loborika *1729* - Porecko-Pulska, Pulski
Lokve *1806* - Rijecko-Senjska, Delnicki
LokviNci *1789* - Splitska, Imotski
Lonja *1811* - Zagrebacka, Jasenovacki (Dubicki)
Lopar *1715* - Krcka, Provikarijat
Lopud *1476* - Dubrovacka, Dubrovacki
Lovas *1612* - Dakovacka, Tovarnicki (Podravsko-Baranjski)
Lovinac *1000* - Rijecko-Senjska, Gospicki
Lovran *1200* - Rijecko-Senjska, Opatijski
Lovrec *1735* - Splitska, Imotski
Lovrocica *1000* - Pazinska, Umaski
Lovrocka Varos *1334* - Zagrebacka, Krizevacki (KalnickiJ
Lozisce *1831* - Hvarska , Bracki
Lubenice *1500* - Krcka, Creski
Lu<! *1721* - Dakovacka, Dardacki (Podravsko-Baranjski)
Ludbreg *1334* - Zagrebacka, Koprivnicki (Komarnicki)
Ludbreski Sv. Durd *1334* - Zagrebacka, Koprivnicki (Komarnicki)
Ludina *1334* - Zagrebacka, Moslavacki (Cazmanski)
Luka *1780* - Zagrebacka, Krapinski (Zagorski)

Luka *1742* - **Zadarska, Salski**
Luka Sipanska *1347* - **Dubrovacka, Dubrovacx.i**
Lukac *1416* - **Zagrebacka, Virovitiski (Vascanski)**
Lukoran *1500* - **Zadarska, Ugljansk.i**
Lukovdol *1604* - **Rijecko-Senjska, Ogulinski**
Lukovo (Otocko) *1807* - **Rijecko-Senjska, Senjski**
Lukovo Sugarje *1809* - **Rijecko-Senjska, Senjski**
Lumbarda *1561* - **Dubrovacka, Korculanski**
Lun *1870* - **Krcka, Provikarijat**
Lupoglav *1789* - **Zagrebacka, Ivanicki (Cazmanski)**
Luiani *1638* - **Zagrebacka, Novokapelacki (Svetacki)**
Mace *1444* - **Zagrebacka, Belecki (Zagorski)**
Macinec *1789* - **Zagrebacka, Gomjomedimurski (Beksinski)**
Mackovac *1789* - **Zagrebacka, Novogradiski (Svetacki)**
Madarevo *1334* - **Zagrebacka, Donjovarafdinski (Varazdinski)**
Mahifoo *1334* - **Zagrebacka, Karlovacki (Goricki)**
Maja *1327* - **Zagrebacka, Glinski (Gorski)**
Majkovi *1857* - **Dubrovacka, Dubrovacki**
Makar-Kotisina *1690* - **Splitska, Makarski**
Makarska *1755* - **Splitska, Makarski**
Mala Gorica *1667* - **Zagrebacka, Sisacki (Gorski)**
Mala Solina *1789* - **Zagrebacka, Glinski (Gorski)**
Mala Subotica *1334* - **Zagrebacka, Donjmedimurski (Beksinski)**
Mali Losinj *1663* - **Krcka, Mali Losinjski**
Mali Raven *1501* - **Zagrebacka, Kriievacki (Kalnicki)**
Mali Stoo *1309* - **Dubrovacka, Stonski**
Mandalijena *1285* - **Dubrovacka, Dubrovacki**
Mandalioa *1544* - **Sibenska, Sibenski**
Maranovici *1769* - **Dubrovacka, Stonski**
Marcana *1912* - **Porecko-Pulska, Vodnjanski**
Margecan *1667* - **Zagrebacka, Gomjovarazdinski (Varazdinski)**
Marija Bistrica *1334* - **Zagrebacka, Stubicki (Zagreb-Katedraloi)**
Marija Gorica *1789* - **Zagrebacka, Susedgradski (Zagreb-Katedraloi)**
Marijanci *1754* - **Dakovacka, Donjo-Miholjacki (Podravsko-Baranjski)**
Marioa *1495* - **Sibenska, Sibeoski**
Markusevac *1334* - **Zagrebacka, Remetski (Zagreb-Katedralni)**
Martijanec *1259* - **Zagrebacka, Koprivnicki (Komamicki)**
Martinska Ves *1334* - **Zagrebacka, Sisacki (Gorski)**
Marusevec *1334* - **Zagrebacka, Gornjovarafdinski (Varazdinski)**
Maslinica *1708* - **Splitska, Solinski**
Materada *1859* - **Pazinska, Umaski**
Matio ica *1600* - **Krcka, Osorski**
Medovdolac *1760* - **Splitska, Imotski**
Medulio *1697* - **Porecko-Pulska, Pulski**
Medvida *1755* - **Zadarska, Benkovacki**
Meduric *1334* - **Zagrebacka, Pakracki (Guscanski)**
Metkovic *1822* - **Splitska, Neretvanski**
Miholec *1334* - **Zagrebacka, Kriievacki (Kalnicki)**
Miholjanec *1334* - **Zagrebacka, Virovski (Komarnicki)**
Mihovljan *1334* - **Zagrebacka, Belecki (Zagorski)**
Miklous *1334* - **Zagrebacka, Cazmanski (Cazmanski)**
Miljevci *1600* - **Sibenska, Drniski**
Milna *1620* - **Hvarska, Bracx.i**
Mirca *1825* - **Hvarska, Bracki**
Mirlovic *1688* - **Sibeoska, Drniski**
Mlini *1449* - **Dubrovacka, Dubrovacki**
Modrus *1000* - **Rijecko-Senjska, Ogulinski**
Mokosica *1769* - **Dubrovacka, Dubrovacki**
Molat *1581* - **Zadarska, Silbanski**
Molve *1334* - **Zagrebacka, Durdevacki (Komarnicki)**
Momjan *1035* - **Pazinska, Oprtaljski**
Moravce *1334* - **Zagrebacka, Vugrovecki (Zagreb-Katedralni)**
Morovic *1239* - **Dakovacka, Kukujevack.i (Donjeg Srijemski)**
Moscenice *1454* - **Rijecko-Senjska, Opatijski**
Motovun *0600* - **Porecko-Pulska, Motovunski**
Motovunski Novaki *1550* - **Porecko-Pulska, Motovunski**
Mravioce *1500* - **Splitska, Solinski**
Mrkopalj *1771* - **Rijecko-Senjska, Delnicki**
Mrljana *1874* - **Zadarska, Pasmanski**
Muc Donji *1718*- **Splitska, Kliski**
Muc Gornji *0900* - **Splitska, Kliski**
Mundanije *1849* - **Krcka, Provikarijat**
Muntic *1700* - **Porecko-Pulska, Pulski**
Muntrilj *1800* - **Porecko-Pulska, Motovunski**
Mursko Sredisce *1600* - **Zagrebacka, Gomjomedimurski (Beksinski)**
Murter *1300* - **Sibenska, Tjesnjanski**
Murvica *1800* - **Zadarska, Zemunicki**
Murvica (Draceva Luka) */600* - **Hvarska, Bracki**
Nadin *1700* - **Zadarska. Benkovacki**
Nasice *1334* - **Zagrebacka, Naf ki (Vascanski)**
Natkrizovljan *1775* - **Zagrebacka, Gomjovarazdinski (Varazdinski)**
Nedelisce *1334* - **Zagrebacka, Gornjomedimurski (Beksinski)**
Nedescina *1632* - **Porecko-Pulska, Labinski**
Neoric *1743* - **Splitska, Kliski**
Nerezi e *1000* - **Hvarska, Bracki**
Nevest *1560* - **Sibenska, Unesicki**
Nevidane *1565* - **Zadarska, Pasmanski**
Nevioac *1334* - **Zagrebacka, Bjelovarski (Kalnicki)**
Nijemci *1332* - **Dakovacka, Otocki (Podravsko-BaranjskiJ**
Nikinci *1332* - **Dakovacka. Srijemska Mitroviski (Donjeg Srijemski)**
Nin *0700* - **Zadarska. Ninski**
Norsic Selo *1831* - **Zagrebacka, Okicki (Turopoljski)**
Nova Bukovicu *1334* - **Zagrebacka, Nasicki (Vascanski)**
Nova Gradiska *1332* - **Zagrebacka, Novogradiski (Svetacki)**
Nova Kapela *1334* - **Zagrebacka, Novokapelacki (Svetacki)**
Nova Raca *J334* - **Zagrebacka, Bjelovarski (Kalnicki)**
Nova Sela *1720* - **Splitska, Neretvanski**
Nova Sela *1752* - **Splitska, Omiski**
Nova Vas *1579* - **Pazinska, Umaski**
Novalja *1300* - **Krcka, Provikarijat**
Novi Banovci *1789* - **Dakovacka, Zemunski (Donjeg Srijemski)**
Novi Slankamen *1862* - **Dakovacka, Zemunski (Donjeg Srijemski)**
Novi Vinodolski *1288* - **Rijecko-Senjska, Crikvenicki**
Novigrad *1350* - **Zadarska, Novigradski**
Novigrad *0520* - **Pazinska, Umaski**
Novigrad na Dobri *1334* - **Zagrebacka, Karlovacki (Goricki)**
Novigrad Podravski *1334* - **Zagrebacka, Virovski (Komarnicki)**
Novo Cice *1334* - **Zagrebacka, Odranski (Turopoljski)**
Novo Selo *1907* - **Hvarska, Bracki**
Novska *1334* - **Zagrebacka, Novogradiski (Svetacki)**
Nunic *1875* - **Zadarska, Benkovacki**
Nustar *1332* - **Dakovacx.a, Vinkovacki (Podravsko-Baranjski)**
Oborovo *1501* - **Zagrebacka, Ivanicki (Cazmanski)**
Obrovac *1794* - **Zadarska, Novigradski**
Odra *1331* - **Zagrebacka, Odranski (Turopoljski)**
Odvroci *1779* - **Dakovacka, Sibinjski (Katedralni-Dakovo)**
Ogornje *1882* - **Sibenska, Dmiski**
Ogulin *1600* - **Rijecko-Senjska, Ogulinski**
Okicka Sv. Marija *1334* - **Zagrebacka, Okicki (Turopoljski)**

Okruk */686* - Splitska, Trogirski
Olib *1465* - Zadarska, Silbanski
Omi§ *1488* - Splitska, Omiski
Omisalj *1213* - Krcka, Omisaljski
Opmavci *1804* - Dakovacka, Brodski (Katedralni-Dakovo)
Oprtalj *1000* - Pazinska, Oprtaljski
Opuzen *1716* - Splitska, Neretvanski
Orah *1825* - Splitska, Biokovski
Orahovica *1334* - Zagrebacka, Nasicki (Vascanski)
Orasac *1601* - Oubrovacka, Dubrovacki
Orebic *1617* - Dubrovacka, Peljeski
Orehovica *1799* - Zagrebacka, Belecki (Zagorski)
Oriovac *1691* - Zagrebacka, Novokapelacki (Sveiacki)
Orlec *1600* - Krcka, Creski
Orubica *1695* - Zagrebacka, Novogradiski (Svetacki)
Osekovo */334* - Zagrebacka, Moslavac'lci (Cazmanski)
Osijek *1688* - Dakovacka, Osjecki (Katedralni-Dakovo)
Osijek II *1687* - Dakovacka, Osjecki (Katedralni-Dakovo)
Osijek fil */688* - Dakovacka, Osjecki (Kate<lralni-Dakovo)
Osijek VI *1769* - Dakovacka, Osjecki (Katedralni-Dakovo)
Oslje *1300* - Dubrovacka, Stonski
Osojnik */300* - Dubrovacka, Dubrovacki
Osor *0600* - Krcka, Osorski
O§tarije *1450* - Rijecko-Senjska, Ogulinski
O§tarije Baskje *1820* - Rijecko-Senjska, Gospicki
Ostrc *1673* - Zagrebacka, Jastrebarski (Goricki)
Ostrvica *1452* - Splitska, Poljicki
Otofac *1200* - Rijecko-Senjska, Otock.i
Otol!ko (Lukovo) *1807* - Rijecko-Senjska, Senjski
Otok *1687* - Splitska, Cetinski
Otok *1332* - Dakovacka, Otocki (Podravsko-Baranjski)
Otric-Struge *1733* - Splitska. Neretvanski
Oulj *1334* - Zagrebacka, Lipnicki (Goricki)
Pag *1190* - Zadarska, Paski
Pakostane *1613* - Zadarska, Biogradski
Pakrac *1402* - Zagrebacka, Pakracki (Guscanski)
Palanka *1807* - Rijecko-Senjska, Gospicki
Pasman *1050* - Zadarska, Pasmanski
Paz *J579* - Pazinska, Krsanski
Pazin *1266* - Pazinska, Pazinski
Pazinski Novaki *1487* - Pazinska, Picanski
Perkovic *1686* - Sibenska, Unesicki
Perusic *1700* - Zadarska, Benkovacki
Perusic */690* - Rijecko-Senjska, Gospicki
Psenica *1275* - Zagrebacka, Odranski (Turopoljski)
Peteranec *1334* - Zagrebacka, Virovski (Komarnicki)
Petlovac *1856* - Dakovacka, Dardacki (Podravsko-Baranjski)
Petrfane *1621* - Zadarska, Ninski
Petrijanec *1637* - Zagrebacka, Gomjovarazdinski (Varazdinski)
Petrijevci *1723* - Dakovacka, Va!povacki (Podravsko-Baranjski)
Petrinja *1653* - Zagrebacka, Sisacki (Gorski)
Petrovaradin I *1701* - Dakovacka, Petrovaradinski (Donjeg Srijemski)
Petrovaradin II *1812* - Dakovacka, Petrovaradinski (Donjeg Srijemski)
Petrovaradin III *1777* - Dakovacka, Petrovaradinski (Donjeg Srijemski)
Petrovija *1639* - Pazinska, Umaski
Petrovina *1334* - Zagrebacka, Jastrebarski (Goricki)
Petrovsko *1334* - Zagrebacka, Krapinski (Zagorski)
Pican *1787* - Pazinska, Picanski
Piramatovci *1876* - Sibenska, Skradinski
Pirovac *1608* - Sibenska, Tjesnjanski
Pisarovinska Jamnica *1334* - Zagrebacka, Pokupski (Turopoljski)
Piskorevci *1758* - Dakovacka, Dakovacki (Katedralni-Dakovo)
Pitomaa. *1710* - Zagrebacka, Durdevacki (Komamicki)
Pitve *1000* - Hvarska, Hvarski
Plaski */485* - Rijecko-Senjska, Ogulinski
Plemenitas *1807* - Rijecko-Senjska, Ogulinski
Plesce *1807* - Rijecko-Senjska, Delnicki
Plesivica *1334* - Zagrebacka, Jastrebarski (Goricki)
Pleternica *1335* - Zagrebacka, Pozeski (Guscanski)
Plina *1733* - Splitska, Neretvanski
Plotice *1000* - Dubrovacka, Konavoski
Plomin *1700* - Porecko-Pulska, Labinski
Podaca *1623* - Splitska, Makarski
Podbablje *1718* - Splitska, Imotski
Podcrkavlje *1726* - Dakovacka, Sibinjski (Katedralni-Dakovo)
Podgora *1621* - Splitska, Markarski
Podgoral! *1332* - Zagrebacka, Nasicki (Vascanski)
Podgrade *1762* - Splitska, Pol.iicki
Podlapac *1702* - Rijecko-Senjska, Gospicki
Podravska Moslavina *1789* - Zagrebacka, Nasicki (Vascanski)
Podravska Slatina *1334* - Zagrebacka, Virovitiski (Vascanski)
Podravske Sesvete *1334* - Zagrebacka, Durdevacki (Komamicki)
Podravski Podgajci *1333* - Dakovacka, Donjo-Miholjacki (Podravsko-Baranjski)
Podstene *1807* - Rijecko-Senjska, Delnicki
Podstrana *1722* - Splitska, Poljicki
Podturen *1334* - Zagrebacka, Donjmedimurski (Beksinski)
Podvinje *1577* - Dakovacka, Brodski (Katedra!ni-Dakovo)
Pokupsko *1656* - Zagrebacka, Pokupski (Turopoljski)
Polal!a *1673* - Zadarska, Biogradski
Policoik *1768* - Zadarska, Zemunicki
Poljica *1488* - Krcka, Krcki
Poljica */687* - Zadarska, Ninski
Poljica Imotska *1747* - Splitska, Imotski
Pomer *1632* - Porecko-Pulska, Pulski
Ponikve *1200* - Dubrovacka, Stonski
Popovac *1789* - Dakovacka, Branjin Vrh (Podravsko-Baranjski)
Popovic *1782* - Zadarska, Benkovacki
Pore<! *1400* - Porecko-Pulska, Precki
Porel!-Nova Vas *1671* - Porecko-Pulska, Precki
Porel!-Sv. Lovrel! *1186* - Porecko-Pulska, Precki
Posavski Bregi *1790* - Zagrebacka, Ivanicki (Cazmanski)
Posedarje *1722* - Zadarska, Novigradski
Postire *1528* - Hvarska , Bracki
Potravlje *1705* - Splitska, Cetinski
Povlja *1854* - Hvarska, Bracki
Povljana *1432* - Zadarska. Paski
Pozeske Sesvete *1332* - Zagrebacka, Pozesld (Guscanski)
Poleski Brestovac *1335* - Zagrebacka, Pozeski (Guscanski)
Praputnjak *1786* - Rijecko-Senjska, Bakarski
Praznice *1400* - Hvarska, Bracki
Predoscica *J849* - Krcka, Creski
Pregrada *1334* - Zagrebacka, Taborski (Vrbovecki)
Preko *1770* - Zadarska, Ugljanski
Prekrizje *1789* - Zagrebacka, Jastrebarski (Goricki)
Prelog *1334* - Zagrebacka, Donjmedimurski (Beksinski)
Prelo◆ica *1789* - Zagrebacka, Sisacki (Gorski)
Premantura *1632* - Porecko-Pulska, Pulski
Premuda *1610* - Zadarska, Silbanski
Preseka *1334* - Zagrebacka, Krizevacki (Kalnicki)
Prezid *1807* - Rijecko-Senjska, Delnicki

Prgomet *1735* - Sibenska, Unesicki
Pribic *1334* - Zagrebacka, Jastrebarski (Goricki)
Pridraga *1825* - Zadarska, Novigradski
Pridvorje *1584* - Dubrovacka, Konavoski
Prilisce *1876* - Zagrebacka, Karlovacki (Goricki)
Primorski Dolac *1730* - Sibenska, Unesicki
Primosten *1485* - Sibenska, Sibenski
Prislin *1650* - Zagrebacka, Taborski (Vrbovecki)
Pristeg *1405* - Zadarska, Benkovacki
Privlaka *1400* - Zadarska, **Ninski**
Privlaka *1332* - Dakovacka, Otocki (Podravsko-Baranjski)
Prizna *1897* - Rijecko-Senjska, Senjski
Prnjana */725* - Porecko-Pulska, Vodnjanski
Prolozac *1400* - Splitska, Imotski
Promina *1690* - Sibenska, Kninski
Prozor *1807* - Rijecko-Senjska, Otocki
Prugovo *1690* - Splitska, Kliski
Prvic Luka *1602* - Sibenska, Vodicki
Prvic Sepurine *1830* - Sibenska, Vodicki
Pucisca */566* - Hvarska , Bracki
Pula-Katedrala *0500* - Porecko-Pulska, Pulski
Punat *1853* - Krcka, Krcki
Punitovci *1767* - Dakovacka, Dakovacki (Katedralni-Dakovo)
Punta Kriza *1498* - Krcka, Osorski
Pupnat *1625* - Dubrovacka, Korculanski
Pusca *1204* - Zagrebacka, Stubicki (Zagreb-Katedralni)
Putinci *1845* - Dakovacka, Srijemska Mitroviski (Donjeg Srijemski)
Putnikovic *1749* - Dubrovacka, Peljeski
Rah *1200* - Krcka, Provikarijat
Racinovci *1799* - Dakovacka, Vrbanjski (Podravsko-Baranjski)
Racisce *1722* - Dubrovacka, Korculanski
Radikovci *1789* - Dakovacka, Donjo-Miholjacki (Podravsko-Baranjski)
Radoboj *1334* - Zagrebacka, Krapinski (Zagorski)
Radosic *1881* - Sibenska, Unesicki
Radosinovac *1700* - Zadarska, Benkovacki
Radovin *1825* - Zadarska, Razanacki
Rajevo Selo *1790* - Dakovacka, Vrbanjski (Podravsko-Baranjski)
Rakalj *1448* - Porecko-Pulska, Vodnjanski
Rakotule *1580* - Porecko-Pulska, Motovunski
Rakovica *1000* - Rijecko-Senjska, Shmjski
Ralina */300* - Sibenska, Skradinski
Ramljane *1807* - Rijec7w-Senjska, Otocki
Ra§cane *1599* - Splitska, Biokovski
Rasinja *1334* - Zagrebacka, Koprivnicki (Komarnicki)
Rasopasno *1904* - Krcka, Omisaljski
Rastevic *1820* - Zadarska, Benkovacki
Rava *1613* - Zadarska, Salski
Ravca *1720* - Splitska, Biokovski
Ravna Gora *1807* - Rijecko-Senjska, Delnicki
Razanac *1460* - Zadarska, Razanacki
Razloge *1850* - Rijecko-Senjska, Delnicki
Recica *1667* - Zagrebacka, Karlovacki (Goricki)
Remete *1300* - Zagrebacka, Remetski (Zagreb-Katedralni)
Remetinec *1789* - Zagrebacka, Donjovarazdinski (Varazdinski)
Resnik *1334* - Zagrebacka, Vugrovecki (Zagreb-Katedralni)
Retkovci *1789* - Dakovacka, Vinkovacki (Podravsko-Baranjski)
Ribnicki Konic *1832* - Zagrebacka, Lipnicki (Goricki)
Ribnik *1704* - Rijecko-Senjska, Gospicki
Ricke *1790* - Rijecko-Senjska, Gospicki
Ricke *1750* - Splitska, Imotski
Rijeka (Trsat) *1288* - Rijecko-Senjska, Rijecki
Rijeka-Uznesenje *1000* - Rijecko-Senjska, Rijecki
Rijeka-Zamet *1901* - Rijecko-Senjska, Rijecki
Ritosin Brijeg (Sv. Vital) *1580* - Porecko-Pulska, Motovunski
R4K **(Istra)** *1500* - Pazinska, Buzetski
Rodaljice *1405* - Zadarska, Benkovacki
Rogoznica *1767* - Splitska, Omiski
Rogoznica *1495* - Sibenska, Sibenski
Rokovci *1822* - Rijecko-Senjska, Vinkovacki
Rovinj *0803* - Porecko-Pulska. Rovinjsko-Kanfanarski
Rovinjsko Selo *1670* - Porecko-Pulska, Rovinjsko-Kanfanarski
Rovisce *1334* - Zagrebacka, Cirkvenski (Kalnicki)
Rozat *1295* - Dubrovacka, Dubrovacki
Rozga *1501* - Zagrebacka, Tuheljski (Vrbovecki)
Roda *1791* - Splitska, Cetinski
Rode *1789* - Zagrebacka, Okicki (Turopoljski)
Rodopolje *1807* - Rijecko-Senjska, Gospicki
Rokavac *1000* - Rijecko-Senjska, Opatijski
Ruma *1749* - Dakovacka, Srijemska Mitroviski (Donjeg Srijemski)
Ronovic *1747* - Splitska, Imotski
Rope *1773* - Sibenska, Skradinski
Ru§evo *1251* - Zagrebacka, Pozeski (Guscanski)
Saborksko *1864* - Rijecko-Senjska, Ogulinski
Sajini *1725* - Porecko-Pulska, Vodnjanski
Sali *1462* - Zadarska, Salski
Samarica *1334* - Zagrebacka, Cazmanski (Cazmanski)
Samobor *1242* - Zagrebacka, Okicki (Turopoljski)
Sandrovac *1750* - Zagrebacka, Bjelovarski (Kalnicki)
Sarengrad *1405* - Dakovacka, Tovarnicki (Podravsko-Baranjski)
Sarvas *1769* - Dakovacka, Osjecki (Katedralni-Dakovo)
Savar *1797* - Zadarska, Bofuvski
Savski Nart *1334* - Zagrebacka, lvanicki (Cazmanski)
Savudrija *1040* - Pazinska, Umaski
Scitarjevo *1334* - Zagrebacka. Odranski (Turopoljski)
Seget *1700* - Splitska, Trogirski
Sela *1702* - Zagrebacka, Sisacki (Gorski)
Selca *1747* - Hvarska , Bracki
Selce *1807* - Rijecko-Senjska, Crikvenicki
Seline */ 700* - Zadarska, Razanacki
Selnica *1334* - Zagrebacka, Gomjornedirnurski (Beksinski)
Semeljci *1754* - Dakovacka, Dakovacki (Katedralni-Dakovo)
Senj *1000* - Rijecko-Senjska, Senjski
Sestine */574* - Zagrebacka, Remetski (Zagreb-Katedralni)
Sestrunj *1579* - Zadarska, Bozavski
Sibenik-Crnica *1610* - Sibenska, Sibenski
Sibenik-Dolac *1424* - Sibenska. Sibenski
Sibenik-Grad *1045* - Sibenska, Sibenski
Sibenik-Varos *1604* - Sibenska, Sibenski
Sibinj *1659* - Dakovacka, Sibinjski (Katedralni-Dakovo)
Sid *1332* - Dakovacka, Kukujevacki (Donjeg Srijemski)
Sigetec *1789* - Zagrebacka, Virovski (Komamicki)
Sikirevci *1790* - Dakovacka, Velika Kopanica (Katedralni-Dakovo)
Silba *1600* - Zadarska, Silbanski
Sinac *1841* - Rijecko-Senjska, Otocki
Sinj *1696* - Splitska, Cetinski
Sirac *1334* - Zagrebacka, Pakracki (Guscanski.)
Siroka Kola *1816* - Rijecko-Senjska, Gospicki
Sisak *1334* - Zagrebacka, Sisacki (Gorski)
Sisan */ 528* - Porecko-Pulska, Pulski
Sisinac *1739* - Zagrebacka, Pokupski (Turopoljski)

Siljavic *1789* - Zagrebacka, Pokupski (Turopoljski)
Sitno Donje *1780* - Splitska, Poljicki
Sitno Gornje *1825* - Splitska, Poljicki
Skabmje *1625* - Zadarska, Zemuoicki
Skakavac *1826* - Zagrebacka, Mreznicki (Goricki)
Skenderovci *1332* - Zagrebacka, Pozeski (Guscanski)
Skradin *0530* - Sibenska, Skradinski
Strip *1000* - Hvarska, Bracki
§krljevo *1900* - Rijecko-Senjska, Bakarski
Sladojevci *1334* - Zagrebacka, Virovitiski (Vascanski)
Slakovci *1876* - Dakovacka, Otocki (Podravsko-Baranjski)
Slano *1407* - Dubrovacka, Stonski
Slatine *1540* - Splitska, Trogirski
Slavetic *1661* - Zagrebacka, Jastrebarski (Goricki)
Slavnoski Dubocac *1694* - Zagrebacka, Novokapelacki (Svetacki)
Slavonska Pozega *1332* - Zagrebacka, Pozeski (Guscanski)
Slavonski Brod *1660* - Dakovacka, Brodski (Katedralni-Dakovo)
Slavonski Kobas *1691* - Zagrebacka, Novokapelacki (Svetacki)
Slime *1710* - Splitska, Orniski
Slivnica *1759* - Zadarska, Razanacki
Slivno lmotsko *1717* - Splitska, lmotski
Slivno Ravno *1687* - Splitska, Neretvanski
Sljivosevci *1764* - Dakovacka. Donjo-Miholjacki (Podravsko-Baranjski)
Slobodnica *1789* - Dakovacka, Sibinjski (Katedralni-Dakovo)
Sum *1906* - Pazinska, Buzetski
Sunj *1000* - Rijecko-Senjska, Slunjski
Sm ic *1820* - Zadarska, Novigradski
Smiljan *1790* - Rijecko-Senjska, Gospicki
Smokovljani *1692* - Dubrovacka, Stonski
Smokvica *1610* - Dubrovacka, Korculanski
Solin *1670* - Splitska, Solinski
Soline *1863* - Zadarska, Bozavski
Sopje *1334* - Zagrebacka, Virovitiski (Vascanski)
Sot *1737* - Dakovacka, Kukujevacki (Donjeg Srijemski)
Sotin *1332* - Dakovacka, Tovarnicki (Podravsko-Baranjski)
Sovinjak *1645* - Pazinska, Buzetski
§pilic-Bukovica *1334* - Zagrebacka, Virovitiski (Vascanski)
Split-Bol Plokite */ 700* - Splitska, Splitski
Split-Stari Grad *0700* - Splitska, Splitski
Split-Veli Varos *1625* - Splitska, Splitski
Splitska *1834* - Hvarska, Bracki
Srednje Selo *1726* - Splitska, Solinski
Srijemska Kameoica *1332* - Dakovacka, Petrovaradinski (Donjeg Srijemski)
Srijemska Mitrovica */ 231* - Dakovacka, Srijemska Mitroviski (Donjeg Srijemski)
Srijemski Karlovci */ 332* - Dakovacka, Petrovaradinski (Donjeg Srijemski)
Srinjine *1825* - Splitska, Poljicki
Stajnica *1789* - Rijecko-Senjska, Otocki
Stankovci *1752* - Sibenska, Skradinski
Stara Baska *1840* - Krcka, Vrbnicki
Stara Gradiska *1623* - Zagrebacka, Novogradiski (Svetacki)
Stara Ploscica *1334* - Zagrebacka, Garesnicki (Cazmanski)
Stari Farkasic *1687* - Zagrebacka, Sisacki (Gorski)
Stari Jankovci *1332* - Dakovacka, Otocki (Podravsko-Baranjski)
Stari Mikanovci *1869* - Dakovacka, Vinkovacki (Podravsko-Baranjski)
Stali Pazin *1500* - Pazinska, Pazinski
Starigrad *1000* - Hvarska , Hvarski
Starigrad *1772* - Rijecko-Senjska, Senjski
Starigrad-Paklenica *1690* - Zadarska, Razanacki
Staro Petrovo Selo *1332* - Zagrebacka, Novokapelacki (Svetacki)
Stasevica *1760* - Splitska, Biokovski
Stefanje */ 334* - Zagrebacka, Cazmanski (Cazmanski)
Stenjevec *1334* - Zagrebacka, Susedgradski (Zagreb-Katedralni)
Sterna *1750* - Pazinska, Oprtaljski
Stinjan *1630* - Porecko-Pulska, Pulski
Stitar *1848* - Dakovacka, Zupanjski (Podravsko-Baranjski)
Stivao *1500* - Krcka, Osorski
Stivica *1789* - Zagrebacka, Novokapelack.i (Svetacki)
Stobrec-Kamen *1807* - Splitska, Solinski
Stravca *1620* - Dubrovacka, Konavoski
Strazeman *1332* - Zagrebacka, Pozeski (Guscanski)
Strigova *1334* - Zagrebacka, Gomjomedimursk.i (Beksinski)
Strizirep *1825* - Splitska, Cetinski
Strosinci *1847* - Dakovacka, Vrbanjski (Podravsko-Baranjski)
Studenci *1787* - Splitska, Imotski
Stupnik *1622* - Zagrebacka. Okicki (Turopoljski)
Sucuraj *1526* - Hvarska , Hvarski
Sudurad *1500* - Dubrovacka, Dubrovacki
Suhopolje *1802* - Zagrebacka, Virovitiski (Vascanski)
Suhovare *J826* - Zdarska, Zemunicki
Sukosan *1399* - Zadarska, Zadarski
Sumartin *1646* - Hvarska. Brack.i
Sumber *1673* - Pazinska, Krsanski
Sumece *1807* - Dakovacka, Sibinjski (Katedralni-Dakovo)
Sunja *1334* - Zagrebacka, Jasenovacki (Dubicki)
Supetar *1597* - Hvarska, Bracki
Supetarska Draga *1849* - Krcka, Provikarijat
Susak *1770* - Krcka, Mali Losinjski
Susnjevica *1838* - Pazinska, Krsanski
Sutivan *1579* - Hvarska , Bracki
Sutlanska Poljana *1789* - Zagrebacka. Taborski (Vrbovecki)
Sutomiscica *1349* - Zadarska, Ugljanski
Sv. Ilija *1334* - Zagrebacka, Donjovarazdinski (Varazdinski)
Sv. Ivan od Sterne *1700* - Porecko-Pulska, Motovunski
Sv. Ivan Zabno */ 334* - Zagrebacka, Cirkvenski (Kalnicki)
Sv. Ivan Zelina */ 20J* - Zagrebacka, Zelinski (Kalnicki)
Sv. lvanac nad Rasom *1000* - Pazinska, Picanski
Sv. Jakov Siljevica *1807* - Rijecko-Senjska, Crikvenicki
Sv. Jana *1450.* Zagrebacka, Jastrebarski (Goricki)
Sv. Jelena (Dramalj) *1709* - Rijecko-Senjska, Crikvenicki
Sv. Juraj *1334* - Zagrebacka, Gomjornedimurski (Bcksinski)
Sv. Juraj *1774* - Rijecko-Senjska, Senjski
Sv. Juraj u Trnju *1501* - Zagrebacka, Donjrnedimurski (Beksinski)
Sv. Kriz *1700* - Rijecko-Senjska, Senjski
Sv. Lovrec Diminici *1732* - Porecko-Pulska, Labinski
Sv. Lucija Skitaca *1632* - Porecko-Pulska, Labinski
Sv. Marija na Muri *1698* - Zagrebacka, Donjmedimurski (Beksinski)
Sv. Martin *1632* - Porecko-Pulska, Labinski
Sv. Martin na Muri *1334* - Zagrebacka, Gomjomedimurski (Beksinski)
Sv. Martin pod Okicem *1334* - Zagrebacka, Okicki (Turopoljski)
Sv. Matej (Viskovo) *1863* - Rijeko-Senjska, Rijecki
Sv. Matej-Cere *1670* - Pazinska, Pazinski
Sv. Nedjelja *1820* - Hvarska, Hvarski
Sv. Petar Cvrstec *1334* - Zagrebacka, Cirkvenski (Kalnicki)

Sv. Petar Orebovec *1334* - Zagrebacka, Krizevacki (Kalnicki)
Sv. Petar u Sumi *1729* - Pazinska, Pazinski
Sv. Rok *1790* - Rijecko-Senjska, Gospicki
Sv. Vital (Ritosin Brijeg) *1580* - Porecko-Pulska, Motovunski
Sveta Klara *1366* - Zagrebacka, Odranski (Turopoljski)
Sveta Nedjelja *1501* - Zagrebacka, Ok:icki (Turopoljski)
Sveti Jakov *1517* - Krcka, Osorski
Sveti Vid *1815* - Krcka, Omisaljski
Svetice *1809* - Zagrebacka, Lipnicki (Goricki)
Svctvincenat *1568* - Porecko-Pulska, Rovinjsko-Kanfanarski
Svib *1759* - Splitska, Imotski
Svihovec *1790* - Zagrebacka, Donjovarazdinski (Varazdinski)
Svica *1807* - Rijecko-Senjska, Otocki
Svilaj *1660* - Dakovacka, Velika Kopanica (Katedralni-Dakovo)
Svini.sce *1754* - Splitska, Omiski
Svirce *1690* - Hvarska, Hvarski
Taborsko *1334* - Zagrebacka, Taborski (Vrbovecki)
Tar *1617* - Porecko-Pulska, Precki
Tijarica *1741* - Splitska, Cetinski
Tijesno *1548* - Sibenska, Tjesnjanski
Tinj *1640* - Zadarska, Biogradski
Tinjan *1369* - Pazinska, Pazinski
Tkon *1100* - Zadarska, Pasmanski
Tomasica *1334* - Zagrebacka, Garesnicki (Cazmanski)
Tompojevci *1581* - Dakovacka, Tovarnicki (Podravsko-Baranjski)
Topolje *1775* - Dakovacka, Branjin Vrh (Podravsko-Baranjski)
Topolovac *1720* - Pazinska, Oprtaljski
Topusko *1761* - Zagrebacka, Glinski (Gorski)
Tordinci *1332* - Dakovacka, Vinkovacki (Podravsko-Baranjski)
Tounj *1600* - Rijecko-Senjska, Ogulinski
Tovarnik *1700* - Dakovacka, Tovarnick:i (Podravsko-Baranjski)
Tribalj *1790* - Rijecko-Senjska, Crikvenicki
Triban *1553* - Pazinska, Umaski
Tribanj *1800* - Zadarska, Razanacki
Tribuoj *1460* - Sibenska, Vodicki
Trilj *1805* - Splitska, Cetinski
Trnava *1758* - Dakovacka, Dakovacki (Katedralni-Dakovo)
Tmbusi *1825* - Splitska, Poljicki
Trnjaoi *1694* - Dakovacka, Brodski (Katedralni-Dakovo)
Troovac *1839* - Rijecko-Senjska, Gospicki
Trogir *1569* - Splitska, Trogirski
Trojstvo *1334* - Zagrebacka, Bjelovarski (Kalnicki)
Trosmarija *1807* - Rijecko-Senjska, Ogulinski
Trpaoj *1849* - Dubrovacka, Peljeski
Trsat (Rijeka) *1288* - Rijecko-Senjska, Rijecki
Trsce *1807* - Rijecko-Senjska, Delnicki
Trsteno *1458* - Dubrovacka, Dubrovacki
Trviz *1300* - Pazinska, Pazinski
Triic *1807* - Rijecko-Senjska, Ogulinski
Tucepi *1667* - Splitska, Makarski
Tugare *0852* - Splitska, Poljicki
Tuhelj *1501* - Zagrebacka, Tubeljski (Vrbovecki)
Turanj *1430* - Zadarska, Biogradski
Turjaci *1701* - Splitska, Cetinski
Turki *1807* - Rijec'lco-Senjska, Delnicki
Turoasica *1334* - Zagrebacka, Virovitiski (Vascanski)
Udbina *1185* - Rijecko-Senjska, Gospicki
Ugljao *1401* - Zadarska, Ugljanski
Ugljaoe *1732* - Splitska, Cetinski
Umag *1000* - Pazinska, Umaski
Uoesic *1856* - Sibenska, Unesicki
Unije *1654* - Krcka, Osorski
Ustrine *1534* - Krcka, Osorski
Vagaoac *1000* - Rijecko-Senjska, Slunjski
Valpovo *1332* - Dakovacka, Valpovacki (Podravsko-Baranjski)
Valtura *1700* - Porecko-Pulska, Pulski
Valuo *1200* - Krcka, Creski
Varazdin, Sv. Nikola *1334* - Zagrebacka, Donjovarazdinski (Varazdinski)
Varazdio, Sv. Vid *1739* - Zagrebacka, Donjovarazdinski (Varazdinski)
Varazdinske Toplice *1334* - Zagrebacka, Donjovarazdinski (Varazdinski)
Vehduka *1849* - Dubrovacka, Korculanski
Vele Muoe *1863* - Rijecko-Senjska, Opatijski
Velesevec *1780* - Zagrebacka, Odranski (Turopoljski)
Veli Brgud *1785* - Dakovacka, Opatijski
Veli Losinj *1662* - Krcka, Mali Losinjski
Veli Rat *1731* - Zadarska, Bozavski
Velika *1332* - Zagrebacka, Pozeski (Guscanski)
Velika Erpeoja *1790* - Zagrebacka, Tuheljski (Vrbovecki)
Velika Gorica *1334* - Zagrebacka, Odranski (Turopoljski)
Velika Kopanica *1600* - Dakovacka, Velika Kopanica (Katedralni-Dakovo)
Velika Pisanica *1909* - Zagrebacka, Bjelovarski (Kalnicki)
Velika Trnovitica *1334* - Zagrebacka, Garesnicki (Cazmanski)
Veliki Bisag *1501* - Zagrebacka, Zelinski (Kalnicki)
Veliki Bukovec *1334* - Zagrebacka, Koprivnicki (Komamicki)
Veliki Grdevac *1334* - Zagrebacka. Bjelovarski (Kalnicki)
Veliki Stoo *0925* - Dubrovacka, Stonski
Veliko Brdo *1735* - Splitska, Makaski
Veliko Trgovßce *1501* - Zagrebacka, Krapinski (Zagorski)
Veliskovci *1333* - Dakovacka, Donjo-Miholjacki (Podravsko-Baranjski)
Velo Grablje *1760* - Hvarska, Hvarski
Veloselo *1300* - Hvarska, Viski
Veprinac *1405* - Rijecko-Senjska, Opatijski
Vetovo *1789* - Zagrebacka, Pozeski (Guscanski)
Vid *1733* - Splitska, Neretvanski
Vidooje *1720* - Splitska, Neretvanski
Vidovec *1574* - Zagrebacka, Donjovarazdinski (Varazdinski)
Vidusevac *1729* - Zagrebacka. Glinski (Gorski)
Vigaoj *1761* - Dubrovacka, Peljeski
Viljevo *1333* - Dakovacka, Donjo-Miboljacki (Podravsko-Baranjski)
Vinagora *1799* - Zagrebacka. Taborski (Vrbovecki)
Vinica *1334* - Zagrebacka, Gornjovarazdinski (Varazdinski)
Vini.sce *1871* - Splitska, Trogirski
Vinjerac *1826* - Zadarska, Razanacki
Vinkovci *1332* - Dakovacka, Vinkovacki (Podravsko-Baranjski)
Vir *1845* - Zadarska, Ninski
Virgorac *1690* - Splitska, Biokovski
Virje *1334* - Zagrebacka, Virovski (Komarnicki)
Virovitica *1334* - Zagrebacka, Virovitiski (Vascanski)
Vis *1587* - Hvarska, Viski
Visojao *1600* - Porecko-Pulska, Motovunski
Visojica *1705* - Zagrebacka, Bednjansk:i (Zagorski)
Visocaoe *1500* - Zadarska, Zemunicki
Visoko *1334* - Zagrebacka, Zelinski (Kalnicki)
Vitaljina *1625* - Dubrovacka, Konavoski
Vivodina *1334* - Zagrebacka, Lipnicki (Goricki)
Vizinada *1563* - Porecko-Pulska, Motovunski
Vlasici *1292* - Zadarska, Pas1d
Vocin *1334* - Zagrebacka, Virovitiski (Vascanski)
Vodice *1579* - Rijecko-Senjska, Opatijski

Vodice *1484* - Sibenska, Vodicki
Vodinci *1790* - Dakovacka, Vinkovacki
Vodnjan *1212* - Porecko-Pulska. Vodnjanski
Vojnic-Gardun *1715* - Splitska, Cetinski
Voloder *1334* - Zagrebacka, Moslavacki (Cazmanski)
Volosko *1846* - Rijecko-Senjska, Opatijski
Voitane-Role *1826* - Splitska, Cetinski
Vrana *1885* - Zadarska, Biogradski
Vrana *1507* - Krcka, Creski
Vranja *1832* - Pazinska, Krsanski
Vranjic *1180* - Splitska, Solinski
Vrapce *1334* - Zagrebacka, Susedgradski (Zagreb-Katedralni)
Vratisinec *1789* - Zagrebacka, Gomjomedimurski (Beksinski)
Vratnik *1807* - Rijecko-Senjska, Senjski
Vrbanj *1457* - Hvarska, Hvarski
Vrbanja *1821* - Dakovacka, Vrbanjski (Podravsko-Baranjski)
Vrbica *1400* - Dakovacka, Dakovacki (Katedralni-Dakovo)
Vrbje *1789* - Zagrebacka, Novogradiski (Svetacki)
Vrbnik *1100* - Krcka, Vrbnicki
Vrboska *1500* - Hvarska, Hvarski
Vrbovec *1481* - Zagrebacka, Krizevacki (Kalnicki)
Vrbovecki Rakovec *1334* - Zagrebacka, Krizevacki (Kalnicki)
Vrbovsko *1790* - Rijecko-Senjska, Ogulinski
Vrgada *1825* - Zadarska, Biogradski
Vrh *1231* - Pazinska, Buzetski
Vrh *1840* - Krcka, Krcki
Vrhovec *1334* - Zagrebacka, Lipnicki (Goricki)
Vrisoik *1852* - Hvarska, Hvarski
Vrlika *1185* - Splitska, Cetinski
Vrpolje *1568* - Sibenska. Sibenski
Vrpolje *1660* - Dakovacka, Velika Kopanica (Katedralni-Dakovo)
Vrpolje Kninsko *1825* - Sibenska, Kninski
Vrpolje-Cacvina */825* - Splitska, Cctinski
Vrsar *JOO* - Porecko-Pulska, Precki
Vrsi *1700* - Zadarska, Ninski
Vrtlinska *1789* - Zagrebacka, Moslavacki (Cazmanski)
Vugrovec *1334* - Zagrebacka, Vugrovecki (Zagreb-Katedralni)
Vukmanic *1334* - Zagrebacka, Mreznicki (Goricki)
Vukovar *1332* - Dakovacka, Tovamicki (Podravsko-Baranjski)
Vukovina *1334* - Zagrebacka, Odranski (Turopoljski)
Zabok *1658* - Zagrebacka, Krapinski (Zagorski)
Zafretje *1334* - Zagrebacka, Krapinski (Zagorski)
Zadar-Arbanasi *1734* - Zadarska, Zadarski
Zadar-Sv. SiJne *1832* - Zadarska, Zadarski
Zadar-Sv. Stosija *0400* - Zadarska, Zadarski
Zadvarje *1774* - Splitska, Omiski
Zagon *1605* - Rijecko-Senjska, Crikvenicki
Zagorje *1786* - Rijecko-Senjska, Ogulinski
Zagorska Sela *1334* - Zagrebacka, Tuheljski (Vrbovecki)
Zagreb-Katedralna *1328* - Zagrebacka, Zagrebacki (Zagreb-Katedralni)
Zagreb-Sv. Ivan *1350* - Zagrebacka, Zagrebacki (Zagreb-Katedralni)
Zagreb-Sv. Marko *1261* - Zagrebacka, Zagrebacki (Zagreb-Katedralni)
Zagreb-Sv. Petar *1334* - Zagrebacka, Zagrebacki (Zagreb-Katedralni)
Zagrebacke Sesvete *1334* - Zagrebacka, Vugrovecki (Zagreb-Katedralni)
Zagvozd *1600* - Splitska, Imotski
Zajezda *1336* - Zagrebacka, Belecki (Zagorski)
Zakanje *1789* - Zagrebacka, Lipnicki (Goricki)
Zamask *1670* - Pazinska, Pazinski
Zaostrog *1600* - Splitska, Makarski
Zapolje *1332* - Zagrebacka, Novogradiski (Svetacki)
Zapuntel *1701* - Zadarska, Silbanski
Zarnovo *0900* - Dubrovacka, Korculanski
Zasiok *1770* - Splitska, Cetinski
Zastrazisce *1565* - Hvarska, Hvarski
Zaton *1324* - Dubrovacka, Dubrovacki
Zaton */533* - Sibenska, Sibenski
Zaton kod Nina *1670* - Zadarska, **Ninski**
Zavalje *1806* - Rijecko-Senjska, Slunjski
Zavojane *1200* - Splitska, Biokovski
Zavrije *1807* - Rijecko-Senjska, Delnicki
Zavrije *1334* - Zagrebacka, Lipnicki (Goricki)
Zavrije *1800* - Pazinska, Oprtaljski
Zbandaj *1595* - Porecko-Pulska, Precki
Zdala *1895* - Zagrebacka, Virovski (Komarnicki)
Zdrelac *1395* - Zadarska, Pasmanski
Zedno-Arbanija *1891* - Splitska, Trogirski
Zelovo *1874* - Splitska, Cetinski
Zemun *1721* - Dakovacka. Zemunski (Donjeg Srijemski)
Zemunik *1461* - Zadarska, Zemunicki
Zezevica *1863* - Splitska, Omisi
Zirje *1460* - Sibenska, Vodicki
Zivogosce *1600* - Splitska, Makarski
Zlarin *1460* - Sibenska, Vodicki
Zlatar *1699* - Zagrebacka, Belecki (Zagorski)
Zlobin *1844* - Rijecko-Senjska, Bakarski
Zlopolje *1881* - Sibenska, Dmiski
Zmajevac *1752* - Dakovacka, Dardacki (Podravsko-Baranjski)
Zman *1522* - Zadarska, Salski
Zminj *1200* - Pazinska, Pazinski
Zrenj *1600* - Pazinska, Oprtaljski
Zrinj *1334* - Zagrebacka, Kostajnicki (Dubicki)
Zrinski Topolovac *1591* - Zagrebacka, Cirkvenski (Kalnicki)
Zrnovnica *1727* - Splitska, Solinski
Zuljana *1556* - Dubrovacka, Peljeski
Zumberak *1334* - Zagrebacka, Jastrebarski (Goricki)
Zupa Biokovska *0700* - Splitska, Biokovski
Zupanja *1717* - Dakovacka, Zupanjski (Podravsko-Baranjski)
Zvencanje *1640* - Splitska, Poljicki
Zverinac *1690* - Zadarska, Bozavski

Czech Military Records

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Tue Czech homelands ofBohemia, Moravia and Silesia were part of the Holy Roman Empire from the 11th century until they passed to Habsburg Austria in 1526. Even after the dissolution of the Holy Roman Empire in 1806, the Czech Jands continued tobe vital components of the new Austrian Empire. Czech soldiers served with distinction as officers and soldiers in the Imperial forces. Tue Austrian Empire was realigned as the Austro-Hungarian Empire in 1867 and Iasted until the end ofWorld War I in 1918.

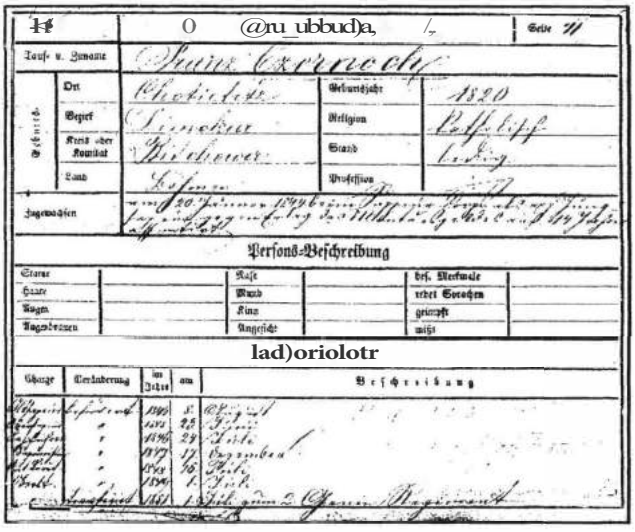
Following the War, the former Austrian Crownlands of Bohemia *(Cechy),* Moravia *(Morava),* and Silesia *(Slezsko)* joined with the Hungarian province of Slovakia *(Slovensko)* to form the new Republic of Czechoslovakia. Tue wlion with Slovakia was dissolved temporarily 1938-1945, and again finally in 1993, when the modern Slovak and Czech Republics were formed.

The military archives in Vienna contain documents relating to the Austrian military from the sixteenth century w1til tlle end of WWI. These include major collections for Czech soldiers and regimental units. Most of the major collections in tlle Vienna War Archives *(Kriegsarchiv Wien)* have been microfilmed and are available in tlle Family History Library.

Czech soldiers' records

Among the microfilmed records at the Family History Library is a major collection of records of soldiers from tlle Czech lands of Bohemia, Moravia and Silesia. Under tlle designation of miscellaneous background or foundation sheets *(Grundbuchblatter Diverse).* These records contain personal information about each soldier including name, exact birthplace, citizenship, year of birth, religion, marital status, personal physical description, languages spoken, and dates and places of service, muster and discharge.

Grundbuchblattfor Czech soldier born in 1830



Also included for some soldiers are date and place of death, dates and places of marriage, names of spouse and children, children's birth dates and places, and a recapitulation ofhis record of service including tlle names of regiments in which he served and the places or discharge. Tue service record leads to the muster, regimental, and military church records tllat may contain additional information about the soldier and bis family.

Grundbuchblatt for Czech soldier born in 1859

The Czech background sheets contain dates of birth for soldiers as early as 1780 and include discharge dates as Jate as 1930. Tue sheets are arranged in strict alphabetical order by surname and given name. Tue records are contained on 662 rolls of microfilm filed in two alphabetical sequences. Tue first set of films contains 452 rolls A-Z. The second set contains 210 rolls A-Z. Tue information in the two sets does not appearto be duplicated. Tue years and locations covered are the same.

A complete listing of the Family History Library microfilm numbers for these records is given at the end of tllis article.

Czech officers' records

There are a number of additional excellent sources for Czech officers. The most important are:

Officers index *(Kartei für Musterlisten und Standestabellen),* 1740-1820, on 29 rolls of film.

This alphabetical file includes names and regimentaJ unit numbers for each officer shown in the muster lists.

Service records *(Dienstbeschreibungen und Qualiflkationslisten),* 1823-1918, on 3,408 rolls of film.

These are filed alphabetically and supplement the muster and background books with more complete infomiation on the service of each officer, official or staff member. These records give exact birth dates and special duties and other events noted. Some information about parentage may be given as well as the units in which served.

Other records

Muster rolls and formation tables *(Musterlisten und Standestabellen),* 1740-1820, on 5,104 rolls of film.

These are filed and cataJoged by the name of cach regiment or unit. Most units have individual indexes, but there is still no index for all enlisted soldiers. Information for each soldier includes name, age, birthplace, children's names and birth dates (after 1770), religion, occupation and maritaJ Status.

Background and formation lists *(Grundbücher und Stellungslisten),* 1820-1869, on 2,884 rolls of film.

These arc arranged by the name of the regiment or unit. Each unit has its own index and is arranged by date of mustering out. Information for eacb soldier includes name, age, birthplace, children's names and birth dates, religion, occupation and marital status.

Military church records *(Militarkirchenbücher),* 1654-1922, on 551 rolls of film.

Church records were kept for each military unit, bospital, and garrison in the Austrian army. Many of these records have been microfilmed. They are cataloged under the name of the unit and a location if applicable. These records contain mostly death records, but a surprising number of births and marriages were recorded also. Only volumes that did not extend past 1886 wcre filmed.

Background sheets for soldiers from states of the modern republic of Austria are currently being filmed. So far, records from Vienna *(Wien),* Lower Austria *(Niederösterreich),* and about half of Upper Austria *(Oberösterreich)* have been received.

Grundbuchblätter Microfilm List

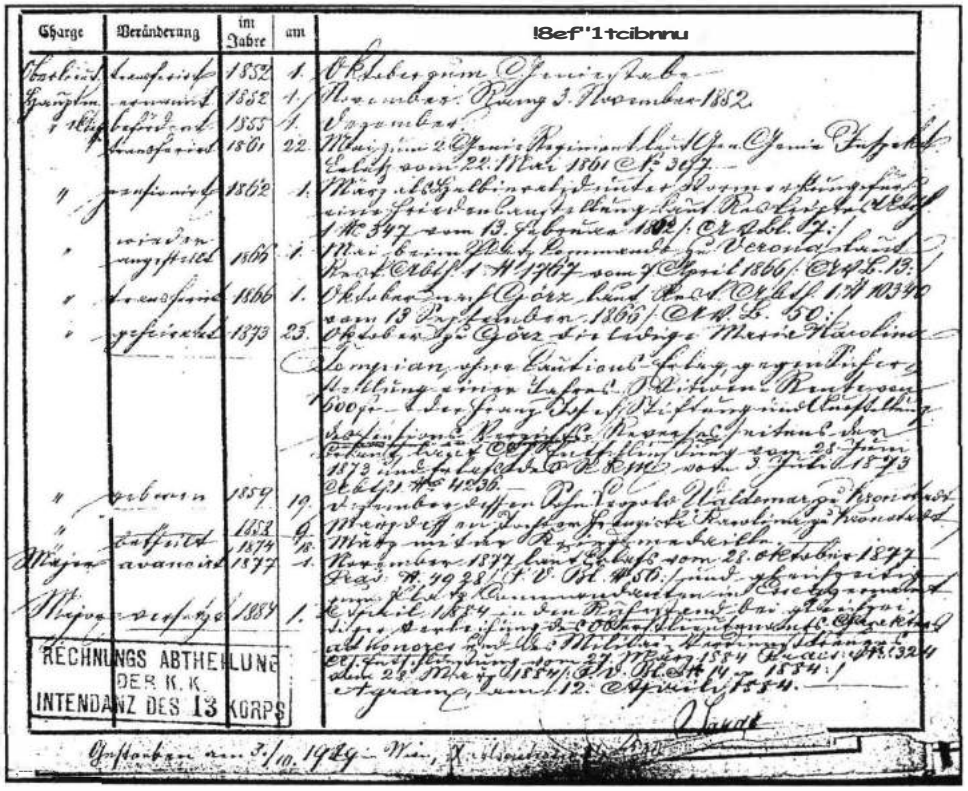
The following is a list of the microfilm numbers for the collection of background sheets *(Grundbuchblatter Diverse),* described above. The beginning surname on each roll of microfilm is shown with the film number. 1lle same surname is usually found also at the end of the previous roll of film.

Part I, 452 rolls, A-Z:

Abbrecher-	1706869	Brandeis-	1707454	Dobra-	1762656
Adler -	1706870	Breburda-	1707526	Dolezal-	1762657
Altvater-	1706871	Bridl -	1707527	Donat-	1762723
Arnet-	1707042	Broz-	1707528	Doubalik-	1762724
Arzt-	1707043	Bruza-	1707593	Drazan -	1762725
Babile-	1707044	Bucifal-	1707594	Drozdek -	1762746
Bakule -	1707045	Burda-	1707614	Duffek -	1762747
Barina-	1707108	Burian -	1707615	Duspiva-	1762748
Bartik-	1707109	Caganek-	1707616	Dwofak-	1762805
Basl-	1707110	Cech-	1707648	Ebenstein -	1762806
Baumgartner -	1707144	Cermak-	1707649	Eichler-	1762807
Becka-	1707275	Cemy_-	1707650	Elstner -	1762808
Beil-	1707276	Cerv-	1762172	Erben -	1762809
Benda-	1707277	Chalupsky-	1762173	Fabriczy-	1762810
Benesch -	1707321	Chmela-	1762174	Federmann-	1762811
Beranek-	1707322	Christof -	1762310	Fendrich-	1762812
Bemklau-	1707439	Ciganek-	1762311	Fiala-	1762936
Bien-	1707440	Cizek-	1762312	Fiedler-	1762937
Bittner-	1707441	Cupal-	1762319	Fillip-	1762938
Blaschke-	1707442	Czermak-	1762320	Fischer-	1762939
Blumaier-	1707443	Dach-	1762321	Fiury -	1762940
Böhm-	1707451	David-	1762602	Floryk -	1762941
Bon-	1707452	Diamant-	1762603	Formann-	1762942
Bouda-	1707453	Dittrich -	1762655	Frank-	1762943

Frcena-	1762944	Hlobil -	1788933	Jiras -	1789674
Friedmann -	1762945	Hock-	1788934	Jiroulek -	1789675
Fürst-	1763023	Hoffmann-	1788935	Jokscb -	1789676
Gardascb-	1763024	Hoidecker-	1789071	Junek -	1789677
Gellinek-	1763025	Höll-	1789072	Jurnikl -	1789741
Glaser-	1763086	Holub -	1789117	Kacin -	1789742
Gömer-	1788493	Hönig -	1789118	Kafka-	1789743
Grassl -	1788578	Horaczek-	1789119	Kalaus-	1789768
Gröger-	1788579	Horalek -	1789162	Kalous -	1789769
Grund -	1788580	Homitzscbek -	1789163	Kania-	1789770
Guserl -	1788595	Hottmad-	1789164	Karas-	1789840
Habetin -	1788596	Hrabal-	1789211	Karlovsky -	1789841
Habnenkam-	1788597	Hrdlicka-	1789316	Kaspar-	1789842
Hajek-	1788645	Hromatko-	1789460	Katzer-	1789850

This Grundbuchblatt includes information about the soldier's wife and child



Hall-	1788646	Hrudnik -	1789461	Kazda-	1789851
Hanacik-	1788647	Huber-	1789430	Kern-	1789897
Hansal -	1788648	Hudor-	1789431	Kinast-	1789914
Hanzlik-	1788779	Hurtig -	1789483	Kisswetter -	1789915
Hascbek-	1788742	Hynek -	1789484	Klaus-	1789947
Hausdorf -	1788743	Jabor -	1789485	Klement-	1789948
Havlik-	1788744	Jakl -	1789584	Klima-	1789971
Hawlik-	1788774	Jancik -	1789583	Klofera-	1789972
Heger-	1788775	Janecek-	1789585	Kmonicek-	1789973
Heinrich-	1788776	Janko-	1789596	Knoblicb-	1789974
Hejny-	1788872	Jansky -	1789597	Koblizek-	1790015
Hendricb -	1788873	Jarosch -	1789643	Koci-	1790058
Herget-	1788874	Jedlicka-	1789644	Kögler-	1790059
Herstka-	1788904	Jelinek -	1789645	Kobut-	1790074
Hibsch -	1788905	Jerentik -	1789648	Kolar-	1790134
Hirsal -	1788906	Jilek -	1789646	Kolisch -	1790135
ffiavacek-	1788932				

Komberec- 1790186
König - 1790187
Kopecky- 1790188
Kopp- 1790311
Koreeky- 1790312
Kosar- 1790313
Kostal - 1790426
Kotlin - 1790427
Koubek- 1790428
Kovar- 1790429
Kozak- 1790430
Kraemar- 1800838
Kral- 1800839
Kratky- 1880498
Kratzer- 1880533
Krause - 1880580
Krejci - 1880619
Krejcy- 1880620
Kreusl - 1880707
Kfistek - 1880708
Kriz - 1880732
Kroulek- 1880733
Krumpbangl - 1880734
Ksir- 1880751
Kubelka- 1880752
Kubik - 1880822
Kucera - 1880823
Küchler - 1880824
Kufner - **1880841**
Kulhanek- 1880842
Kunel;- 1880892
Kura- 1880893
Kuticb- 1880894
Kwapil- 1880895
Lache- 1880896
Lanc- 1880901
Lange - 1881028
Lanik- 1881029
Lauermann- 1881030
Lederer- 1881031
Leisek- 1881032
Lerche- 1881188
Lbotsky- **1881189**
Likavec- 1881190
Linke- 1881248
Liskar- 1881249
Lohr- 1881250
Löschnar- 1881307
Loy- 1881308
Lukes - 1881407
Lux - **1881408**
Macba- 1881431
Machek- 1881536
Mahner- 1881537
Malec- 1881538
Mallik- 1881660
Manek- 1881661
Marek- 1881662
Maresch- 1881728
Marscbalck - 1881729
Martinetz - 1881785
Maschke- 1881786
Matecha- 1881787
Matiejowetz - 1881969
Matsch!- 1881970
Mauczka- 1881971
Mayer, Wenzel - 1882043
Meindel- 1882044
Melis - 1882045
Meremüs- 1882046
Miaczka- 1882107
Michl - 1882108
Mikl- 1882182
Milacher- 1882183
Misauer- 1882184
Mladek- 1882185
Mohraczek- 1918041
Morawec- 1918042
Mosnicka- 1918043
Mrasick- 1918106
Mucha- 1918238
Müller, Balth. - 1918239
Müller, Karl - 1918326
Musil - 1918327
Nagler- 1918393
Nawralil - 1918394
Nedwed- 1918582
Nemec- 1918583
Nentwich- 1918584
Netusil- 1918585 lt. 1-2
Neumann, Am. - 1918586 lt. 2-3
Neumann, Rud. - 1918681
Niemec- 1918682
Nodes- 1918585 lt. 3
Nohejl - 1918586 lt. 1
Nosek- 1918683
Novak, Josef - 1918794
Novotny, Carl - 1918795
Nowak, Franz - 1918796
Nowak, Josef - 1918797
Nowotny, Franz - 1918798
Nowötny, Wenz. - 1918816
Obrtshauser - 1919017
Oliwerius- 1919018
Oppenberger - 1919019
Ott- 1919020
Pachta- 1919021
Pallauscb- 1919131
Panzner- 1919132
Pasawa- 1919133
Patterna- 1919173
Paulizek- 1919174
Pawel- 1919272
Paydal - 1919273
Pecbek- 1919274
Pekny- 1919336
Peniczka- 1919337
Peschik- 1919338
Peter - 1919397
Petran - 1919398
Petzl - 1919399
Pfohl - 1919400
Pietsch- 1919433
Pilz - 1919434
Pischel- 1919435
Pittmann- 1919436
Platzanda- 1919437
Plodik- 1919438
Podleschak - 1919547
Pöhlmann- 1919548
Pokomy- 1919549
Polansky- 1919550
Pollak- 1919667
Popper - 1919668
Pospiscbil - 1919669
Potucek- 1919670
Prath - 1919671
Preisner- 1919807
Prihoda- 1919808
Prochaska- 1919809
Probazka- 1919810
Proscbek- 1919811
Przibik - 1919812
Pude- 1920002
Putzler- 1920003
Rada- 1920004
Rambouske - 1920081
Rauch- 1920082
Rehak- 1920083
Reim- 1920084
Reitmann- 1920221
Resler- 1920222
Ricanek- 1920330
Richter- 1920331
Rieger- 1920332
Ringl - 1920343
Rocnak- 1920344
Rolecek- 1920345
Rosipal- 1920346
Roth- 1915392
Rousek- 1915393
Rudolf- 1915394
Rus- 1915395
Ruzicka- 1915396
Rys - 1915431
Sachse - 1915432
Salavec- 1915433
Sandner- 1915488
Saukob- 1915489
Schafranek - 1915681
Schaufler- 1915682

Scheide-	1915683
Schieb -	1915684
Schiller-	1915895
Scbimon-	1915896
Scbiscbka-	1915897
Schlimmer-	1915898
Schmidl-	1916014
Schmied-	1916015
Schneider-	1916261
Scböbitz -	1916262
Schöner-	1916263
Schramm-	1916264
Schubert-	**1916585**
Schulz -	1916586
Schütz -	1916587
Schwarz-	1916588
Schweizer-	1916665
Sedivy -	1916666
Sedlak -	1916667
Seidel -	1916903
Sejnoha-	1916904
Senkerin -	1916905
Sidleja-	1916979
Sikora -	1916980
Simek-	1916981
Sinkora-	1916982
Skala-	1916983
Skaritko -	1917039
Skopecek-	1917040
Skudrzik-	1917041
Slama-	1917042
Slawfk-	1917043
Smat-	1917133
Smolak-	1917134
SoMk-	1917135
Sokol-	1917136
Sosolin -	1917202
Soukup -	1917203
Spata-	1917204
Spindler-	1917205
Spulak-	1917272
Staff -	1917273
Stankovsky -	1917274
Stastny-	1917275
Steblicek-	1917276
Steiner -	1917277
Stelzig -	1917278
Stepanek-	1917279
Stiastka-	1917353
Stocek-	1917354
Storek-	1917355
Stransky-	1917356
Stiibavka-	1917357
Stroubal -	1917358
Stump-	1917407
Sucbomel-	1917408
Sultys-	1917409
Svaton -	1917410
Svozil-	1917411
Swoboda, Franz -	1917412
Swoboda, Vacl. -	1917413
Szabily-	1917414
Tauber-	1917530
Tenkel-	1917531
Theierl-	1917532
Tichy-	1917533
Titsch-	1917521
Tomanek-	1917522
Tomo-	1917523
Traufgott-	1917524
Triska-	1917525
Trs -	1917604
Tuma-	1917605
Turrek-	1917606
Ublig -	1917607
Ullsperger -	1917658
Urban -	1917659
Valasek-	1917660
Vecko -	1917661
Vinicky	1917756
Vogt-	1917757
Vozab-	1917832
Wach-	1917833
Wagner-	1917834
Waldstein-	1917913
Wallner-	1917914
Wanek-	1917915
Wanoucek-	1917916
Wasina-	1917924
Wawra-	1917925
Webka-	2012377
Weiner-	2012378
Weiss-	2012379
Wencelak-	2012469
Werner-	2012470
Wesetzky-	2012471
Widensky-	2012611
Wilim-	2012612
Winter-	2012613
Witousch-	2012614
Wlcek-	2012615
Wodiczka-	2012683
Wokal-	2012684
Wolf-	2012685
Wondra-	2012686
Worisek-	2012687
Wotypka-	2012688
Wrsal-	2012754
Wysehrad-	2012755
Zaczek-	2012756
Zajicek-	2012757
Zamecek-	2012785
Zatrepalck -	2012786
Zdworak-	2012787
Zelfl -	2012844
Zemcik-	2012845
Ziegler-	2012846
Zimola-	2012847
Zlinsky-	2012930
Zucker - Zywal	2012931

Part II, 210 rolls, A-Z:

Aba-	1881027
Alt-	1881048
Appelt-	1881049
Bachmann-	1881050
Barcal-	1881051
Bartosch -	1881052
Bauerfeind -	1881095
Bednar-	1881535
Beneschl-	1881096
Bescha-	1881097
Birnbaum-	1881098
Blazek-	1881191
Böhm-	1881192
Bous-	1881193
Braunfuchs -	1881194
Brokel -	1881195
Bubenik-	1881196
Bürgermeister -	1881197
Capil-	1881198
Cerny-	1881236
Chalupnik-	1881237
Cihak-	1881238
Czegka-	1881239
Deimling-	1881240
Diettrich-	1881432
Dolezar-	1881433
Doslik-	1881434
Dremsa-	1881528
Dürschmid-	1881529
Dworzak-	1881530
Ehweiner-	1881531
Entian-	1881532
Fait-	1881533
Felkel-	1881534
Filipowsky -	1881601
Fischer-	1881602
Formann-	1881603
Frank-	1881604
Fridrich -	1881605
Fritsch -	1881606
Gaag-	1881651

Geitner-	1881703	
Glier-	1881704	
Göttlicher -	1881705	
Grigar-	1881706	
Gruber-	1881813	
Gürtner -	1881814	
Hagner -	**1881815**	
Halek -	1881816	
Hanawald-	1918044	lt.2
Hanka-	1918045	lt.1
Hantscher-	1918044	lt.1
Hartig -	1918045	lt.2-3
Haßler-	1918046	
Havlicek-	1918047	
Heger-	1918048	
Heins-	1918049	
Heller-	1918050	
Herold-	1918051	
Hillebrand -	1918052	
Jßavacek-	1918063	
Hoffmann -	1918064	
Hobler-	1918065	
Holub-	1918066	
Hora-	1918067	
Homek-	1918240	
Hradek -	1918241	
Hruby-	1918242	
Huemer-	1918243	
Hütt! -	1918244	
Jäger -	1918245	
Janda-	1918246	
Jansky -	1918247	
Jegl-	1918248	
Jilek-	1918587	
Jirovec -	1918588	
Jupa-	1918589	
Kafka-	1918590	
Kaluzik-	1918591	
Karger-	1918573	
Katzer-	1918574	
Kepert-	1918575	
Kitzberger -	1918576	
Klement-	1918577	
Kloss -	1918578	
Knoblich -	1918579	
Kocourek-	1918580	
Kohnhäuser -	1918581	
Kollmann-	1918679	
Konrady-	1918680	
Korinek-	1918822	
Köstler -	1918823	
Kouril-	1918824	
Kratznera-	1918825	
Kratky-	1919175	
Kraus-	1919176	
Kreis! -	1919426	
Kriegler-	1919427	
Krones -	1919428	
Kubat-	1919429	
Kucera-	1919430	
Kühn!-	1919431	
Kwlz-	1919432	
Kutscbera-	1915663	
Lamae' -	1915664	
Langer-	1915802	
Lebduska-	1915803	
Leiss -	1915804	
Lhotta-	1915892	
Lintl -	1915893	
Lorenz -	1915894	
Ludwig-	1916016	
Macek-	1916017	
Madr-	1916018	
Malina-	1916019	
Marel-	2012928	
Martinek-	2012929	
Mat jlek-	2013024	
Mayer-	2013025	
Meisner-	2013026	
Metzker-	2013027	
Milfajt-	2014140	
Möldner-	1964661	
Mraczek-	1966098	
Müller-	1966099	
Musilek-	1966100	
Nehyba-	2013331	
Netsch -	2013332	
Newald-	2013333	
Novak -	2013415	
Nowak-	2013416	
Obst-	2013556	
Osanger-	2013557	
Palsa-	2013558	
Pauer-	2013559	
Pazout-	2013650	
Penicka-	2013651	
Petras-	2013652	
Pich-	2013653	
Pistinek-	2013654	
Plistil-	2013655	
Pöhner-	2013656	
Polzer-	2013770	
Postler-	2013771	
Preußler-	2013772	
Prokoscb -	2013773	
Pumm-	2013774	
Rasin -	2013775	
Reiba-	2013776	
Riant-	2013777	
Riha-	2013815	
Rokyta-	2014131	
Rotter-	2014195	
Rusy-	2014196	
Sakaf-	2014306	
Schanowetz -	2014394	
Schier-	2014445	
Schlauch -	2014446	
Schmidtbauer -	2014495	
Schönfels-	2014643	
Schubell-	2014644	
Scbwab-	2014625	
Sebik-	2014762	
Seid!-	2014822	
Sifta-	2014976	
Siska-	2015045	
Sladek-	2015046	
Smotlacha-	2015093	
Soucek -	2015094	
Spinka-	2015247	
Stangler-	2015248	
Steidl -	2015240	
Stepan -	2015296	
Stöckl -	2015328	
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Stutzig -	2015432	
Svoboda-	2015433	
Swozil -	2015482	
Tauer-	2015483	
Tbanel-	2015666	
Tichy-	2015667	
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Tmovsky-	2015782	
Tumplatzky -	2015783	
Ublircz -	2015906	
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Vachek-	2015999	
Vitek-	2016000	
Vofisek-	2016066	
Waclawik-	2016067	
Walek-	2016121	
Wamser-	2016284	
Warecka-	2016285	
Weber-	2016336	
Weiser-	2016337	
Wenner-	2016444	
Widmar-	2016445	
Winiklar-	2016510	
Witek-	2016511	
Wodicka-	2016606	
Wolf-	2016607	
Wondrascbeck -	2016662	
Wrabec-	2016663	
Wyhniak-	2016713	
Zak-	2016777	
Zbomik-	2016778	
Zeman-	2016842	
Zika-	2016843	
Zitta-	2016891	
Zvonicek-Zytek	2016892	It. 1

Bohemian Ancestors Emigrate to Eastern Galicia, Failing to Notify Descendants
A Case Study in Czech Research

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Introduction

This ancestry search began in Cleveland and proceeded to Solivar in eastem Slovakia, Stavnoe in Subcarpatbian Rus', and Klimiec parish in eastem Galicia, tben back to tbe Gennan-speaking area of western Bohemia. L'viv and Warsaw archives supplied just enough records of tbe family in Galicia to keep tbe investigation alive. By good fortune, the Klimiec parish registers, which hold tbe key information, are available in tbe LDS Family History Library collection of Polish arcbive films. By a further stroke of good fortune, the pastor of Klimiec parish recorded tbe names of tbe Bohemian towns of origin of tbose he married and tbose whose cbildren be baptized. Research uncovered records in tbe Czech (Bohemian) parish registers going back into tbe 1700s, witb furtber research a promising possibility. Tue following story describes bow tbat search unfolded.

Finding the right Annaberg

Wbile Jim Pelikan bas always been curious about bis ancestors, it wasn' t until 1994 that bis family researcb began. In tbe fall of 1993, Jim was preparing for bis first trip to Europe. Having sparse information about ancestral villages, Jim's goal for the trip was simply to experience tbe places mentioned in family lore. For tbe Vadas family, on his mother' s side, oral tradition alone gave tbe name of a single village, Solivar, near Presov, in eastem Slovakia. Grandma Vadas' busband's family bad lived closer to Kosice and tbe present day border between the Slovak Republic and Hungary.

On Jim' s father' s side, the Pelikan tradition was that the family bad emigrated from Annaberg, Austria. As a result of Jim's preparatory research, a second village came to light: the village of Skole, Poland, where bis great grandfather was said to bave worked. On a map in the library, Jim found Skole in the Carpatbian Mountains in western Ukraine. His trip was planned to include tbese places. He flew to Poland and went by train from Krak6w to L' viv in Western Ukraine to visit Skole. Again by train he crossed tbe Carpatbian Mountains on bis way to Kosice, Slovakia, where he stopped to see Solivar. His third train trip crossed northem Slovakia to Austria, in order to visit Annaberg, near Linz. After a final train ride from Vienna to Prague, wbere Jim joined bis wife, they flew back to Cleveland, Ohio. Having seen places where bis ancestors had-and as be later learned in one case, bad not-lived, be was ready to begin bis researcb. That was tbe Spring of 1994, and the time when be contacted me to do the initial Vadas researcb in tbe Presov archives. Subsequently, he began ordering microfilms at tbe local LDS Family History Center, and togetber we followed up on various branches of bis ancestors.

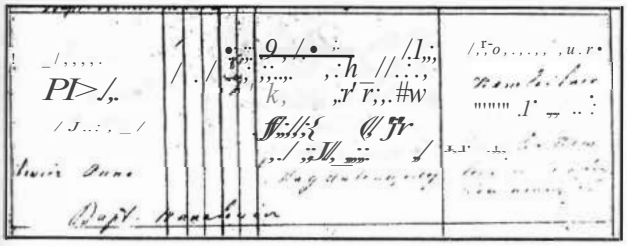
Eighteen montbs later, we were making progress on tbe Vadas line, but continued to hit a wall witb tbe Pelikan researcb. LDS parisb records from Annaberg produced no sign of tbe family name, and Jim was beginning to write otber Annaberg parishes in Austria, when new information arrived tbat cbanged our entire direction. Jim received a photocopy from the National Archives of tbe 1907 passenger arrival list for Alois Pelikan. Thatdocument listed Zawadka and Myta as tbe place of residence for Alois and bis family. lt was while we were searching for tbese places on adetailed map oftbe region around Skole thatJim pointed furtber down tbe map to the village of Annaberg. lt was Annaberg, in Galicia, just 26 km (15 miles) southwest of Skole and 6 miles north of the mountain crest, wbich was at that time the border between Galicia (Austria) and Subcarpatbian Rus' (Hungary), two provinces of tbe Austro-Hungarian Empire. The region is now part of Ukraine.

Now that we bad located what we hoped was tbe rigbt Annaberg, tbe question was how to obtain records from tbat area. My impression was that Ukraine, aside from a few

Map of Annaberg, Galicia, and vicinity
(Towns mentioned in this case study are circled.)

Border b e tween Galicia (Austria) and SubcarpathianRus' (Hungary)

Birth record of Maria Elisabeth Pelikan



microfilms and several cooperative archive personnel, was one of the black holes of genealogy. Jim began studying materials provided by genealogical societies like the German Galician Descendants and writing letters to archives and church offices. It took over a year to go through a munber of steps that began to establish documentation of the family's presence in the area of Skole. One record came from the L'viv archive for the birth in Skole of Alois Pelikan's sister, Maria. A Warsaw archive found several records from the parish of Felizienthal, Galicia, which included thc village of Annaberg. Included in the records they found was the marriage record of Alois Pelikan and Katberine Hoffman in 1900 (showing the groom from Stavna (now Stavnoe), Ung county). They also found the record of Katherine's April 1879 birth in Annaberg, a sibling's birtb record, the marriage record of her parents, John Hoffinan and Veronica Ekel (on 4 February 1874 in Felizienthal), and records of tbe birtbs of three children of Katberine & Alois.[1]

Birth record of Katherine (Katyrzyna) Hojfman

RZECZPOSPOLITA POLSKA

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Nr ZB-574/D/1B82 _Fliz_ientha dnta 02:04.lBBZr.

Odpis zupelny aktu urodzenia

1 DANE DOTYCZ,\CE DZIECKA:

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II. DANE DOTYCZ,\CE RODZICÖW:

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5 Miejsce urodzenia		
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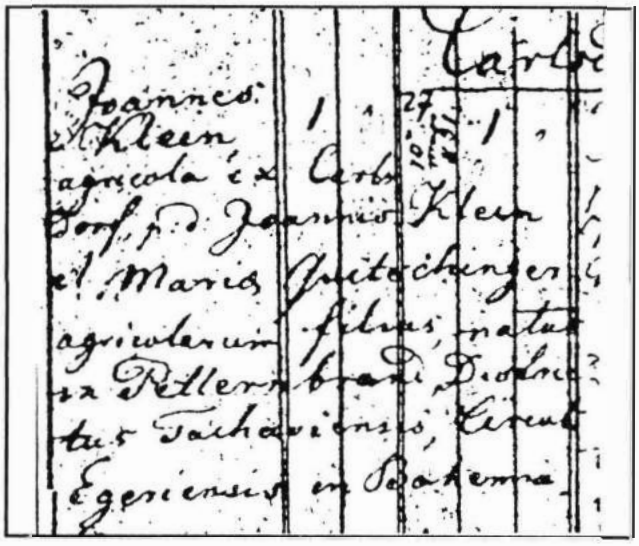
The Bohemian connection

Then there was another long stretch of montbs with no promising leads, during which I suggested Jim join the East European Genealogical Society, which has an excellent newsletter, the *East European Genealogist,* edited by Brian Lenius. (Jim was already a long-standing member of FEEFHS.) He later wrote directly to Lenius for advice. Brian suggested he look at the microfilmed registers of the Klimiec parisb, in Poland (now Ukraine), part of the LOS collection (film 00766224). Even though the Klimiec film covered a fairly narrow range of records (only from 1843 to 1862), Jim ordered it and hoped. This time tbe hope was justified as Jim found records from Annaberg for bis patemal grandmother, Katherine Hoffman, and some ofher relatives. Katherine's mother, Jim leamed, was bom in Annaberg on 13 April 1855 and her fatl1er, John, was bom in Felizienthal on 28 September 1845. When Jim brought tbe records to me for translation tllere was a moment of electrifying revelation. As I translated from Latin, the very first record clearly indicated that the groom was *"agricola ex Carlsdorf. . . natus in Petlernbrand, Districtus Tachoviensis, Circuli Egeriensis in Bohemia"* tbat is a "farmer of Karlsdorf, bom in Petlembrand, Tachov county, Eger region, in Bohemia.·· Otl1er birth records showed Katherine's patemal grandparents (Georg Anton Hoffman and Katherine Seitz) were bom in Purschau, Bohemia.

Marriage record from Klimiec parish, Galicia, showing the groom born in Petlernbrand, Tachov county, Bohemia



, The War w city civil records office sent a total of six records and charged $280.00 for them. One wonders how a civil records office im Poland can 1ssue apparently legal vital records for events which occurred not just in another jurisdiction, but in another country ftogether. The fact that the cert1ficates eamed the Polish state almost three hundred dollars may have something to do with it.

Map of the Galician and Bohemian homelands of Ekel. Hoffman. and Pelikan ancestors

Also in the Klimiec parish register, we found lhe marriage record of Kalheri.ne's maternal gra.ndpare.nts (Konrad Ekel a.nd Margaret Krauss) on 20 June 1852 in Annaberg. Tbat marriage record gives their Bohemia.n birth villages as Eisendorf for the groom a.nd Petlarnbra.nd for the bride. Two more challe.nges existed before celebrating lhe finding of Jim's Galizien a.ncestors' home in Bohemia: lhe identification of lhe current Czech town names, a.nd a.ny record from the Bohemia.n parish registers which would prove lhat the family originated in the specific locality named in the Klimiec parish records. That would allow us to take lhe a.ncestry farther back in time using lhe Czech parish registers.

We consulted Ernst Pfohl's gazetteer, *Ortslexikon Sudetenland,* to find the modern Czech names for the towns in Bobemia. Purschau is now Porejov, a town near Tachov, west of Pizen. Petlambra.nd, located about 5 miles south of Tachov, is now called Zebraky. Staab is now the town of Stod in Stribro county, west of Pizen. Tbe town of Eisendorf is shown in Pfohl under lhe Germa.n name only. lt was located in Bischofteinitz (Horsovsky Tyn) county near a place called Hostau which tums out to be Hostoun in Czech. We looked up Eisendorf in Anton in Profous·, *Mistnijmena v Cechach* (Place names in Bohemia). Profous gives only the Germa.n name with no Czech equivalent, but we were able to use his book to locate the town 13.5 km west-northwest of Hostoun, a.nd 1.5 km from lhe border with Germa.ny. Tbe map sbows a town at that very location called Zelezna, the Czech word for 'iron'. Given that Eisendorf means 'iron town' in Germa.n, it all bega.n to fit together nicely.

In three years the search for the origins of lhe Pelikan family bad moved from practically zero information to quite a bit on the Hoffman line, adding two whole generations a.nd ma.ny a.ncestors' names with the possibility of taking the ancestries back much farther using Czech parish registers. The history of the family was becoming. The ancestors of Katherine Hoffman left the Tachov area of Bohemia around 1835, joumeying east to fmd opportunity in Galicia on the north-east slopes of lhe Carpathian Mountains. ln 1900 Kate Hoffman married Alois Pelikan in lhe Galician village where her family had lived for 65 years, and by 1910 Ule farnily bad emigrated to the United States, and was beginning its life in Pennsylva.nia.

Brian Lenius provided Jim with copies of several pages from *Heimat Galizien* (Galicia Homeland), which contains articles about various towns to which Germans migrated in the 1780s (under Joseph 1l) through the early 1800s. One article, written by Johann Bill, called "Die Deutsche Sprachinsel im Felizienthal," says lhat lhere were over 2,000 Germa.ns living in the group of villages around Felizienthal (including Annaberg and Karlsdorf). These villages were settled in 1835 and 1838 by Catllolic Bohemian Gennans from the areas surrounding Prachatice (soulhern Bohemia), Plzen, and Tachov (western Bohemia). This article confirmed what we had found in the Klimiec parisb registers. Tue Hoffman family's move to Galicia was part of a larger pattern of German migration from Bohemia to the 1---elizienthal region of Galizien.

Research continues in Czech records

The next step was to consult the relevant parisb rcgisters in the Czech state regional archive at Pizen, which covers the western portion of the Czech Republic. Tacbov county is situated on the border with Germany, directly west of Pizen. From the Czech archives, this new picture of family ancestors in Bohemia began to take shape. A record was found for the marriage of Katherine Hoffman's paternal gra.ndparents, Georg Anton Hoffman & Katherine Seitz in Purschau, Bohemia, on 18 September 1832. A few years later they would leave Purschau and lhe Hoffmann family home (house #41) for Galicia. This house is where Georg

Anton was bom on 1 January 1811 and where his fatber, John, was living in 1809, wben he and Georg Anton's molher (Elizabetb) were married. This was a second marriage for botb John and Elizabetb. The 1809 marriage record describes tbe groom as a 35-year old widower who was a master Lailor in Purschau. His first wife, Anna Peiml, died in October 1809, leaving tbree cbildren under tbe age of lhree witb John. John and his second wife, Elizabelh, bad five children between 1811 and 1821, tbe first being Georg Anton.

Tue parish of Purschau included three villages (Purschau, Petlarn, and Petlambrand), in which Hoffman and five related sumames were found. These sumames are Seitz, Guntner, Krauss, Kurz, and Deglman. Prior to World War II, the Pizen archive listed records for this Purschau parish extending back to 1644. Today tbe archive only has possession of records back to 1784. We don't know what happened to tbe earlier records. One possibility is that after tbe War, when the Bohemian Germans were forced to leave, tbey took tbe records wilh them. This area of tbe Czech Republic bad been a predominately German area since tbe early Middle Ages. World War II resulted in tbe removal of Bohemian Gennans and tbe destruction of tbeir villages. Today tbe village of Purschau (Porejov) is described as only a few stones in an otberwise wild countryside.

Tachau/
Tachov
Ulliersreith/
Oldřichov
Purschau/
Porejov
Petlarn/
Zebrácky
Petlambrand/
Zebrácky Dil
Neuhäusl/
Nový Domky
Neudorf/
Nová Ves
Eslarn
Weißensulz/
Bělá
Hostau/
Hostoun
Hollenberg
640
Pfraumberg
848
Přimda
Niklasberg
736
Kuhberg
689
Plessberg
766
Plešivec
Rozsocha
Dianaberger Forst/
Málkovský
Polesí Diana
Gr. Berg
Molgauer B.
761
Schönwald/
Lesná
Waid-
haus/
Gropitzreith/
M. Rapotin
Schönbrunn/
Studánka
Schossenreith/
Častkov
Marsov Chody
Usch. B.
663
Zeidel Bg.
669
Hesselsdf./
Hoška
Rahmbruck-
häuser/Manc
Frauenthal
Rotzesti
Roßhaupt/
Rozvadov
Katharina-
häuser/
Katefinské
Chalupy
St. Katharina/
Katefina
Schloßbg./
Pod Hradem
Diana
Novohradský
Mühlhäuser/
Mlýnské Domky
Altglashütten/
Stará Sklárna
Eisendl./
Železná
Eisenbachhäuser/
Železná Huť
Schmolau/
Smolov
Labant/
Labuť
Wusleben/
Bohuslav
Ujest/
Ujezd
Mühlhof/
Milov
Přimbg.
Přimda
Mauer-
häusel/
Nový Mlýn
Kundratice
Klingerbg.
572
Vyhlejd
Godrusch/
Jadruť
Dehenten/
Dehetná
Pabelsdf./
Pavlíkov
Gerna/
Hora
Zetschin/
Čečín
Dobraken/
Doubravka
Hagelstein/
Hájek
Haselbg./
689
Liskovec
Fuchsbg./
Liščí Hora
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Kel. Zvon
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Bühl
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häus/Rybníček
Wolfersgrün/
Vlkov
Pössigkau/
Bezděkov
Tutz/
Stupec
Zenschen/
Perlesne
Drisgruben/
Trisklupy
Ki. Maier-
höfen/M.
Rail/
Rájov
Fluß-
hütte/
Flusárna
Wiesenhäuser/
Lučany
Neumühler/
Nový Mlýn
Mauth-
dorf/
Mýto
Brand/
Milíře
Langendörflas/
Dlouhý Újezd
Heiligen-
reith/
Svobodné
Seegrund/
Lučina
Thiergarten/
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Reichenthal/
Hranický
Neuhütte/
Nová Huť
Treff B./
714
Leier-
winkel/
Háje
Goldbach/
Zlatý Potok
Hofnagel
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Podkovář
Schloßwald
Kollerhütte/
Kalerov Huť
Glashütte
Hinter-
Zadní
Ober-
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Schönbrunn/
Studánka
Gropitzreith/
M. Rapotin
Ulliersreith/
Oldřichov
Gottschau/
Kočov
Wiedowitz/
Vitovice
Johannesch/
Jan
St. Johann/
Sv. Jan
Gumplitz/
Kumpolec
Gamnitz/
Jemnice
Sinzench/
Val. Ves
Vogelsang/
Lhotka
Tima/
Trnová
Bernsreith/
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häus/Rybníček
Wolfersgrün/
Vlkov
Pössigkau/
Bezděkov
Tutz/
Stupec
Zenschen/
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Drisgruben/
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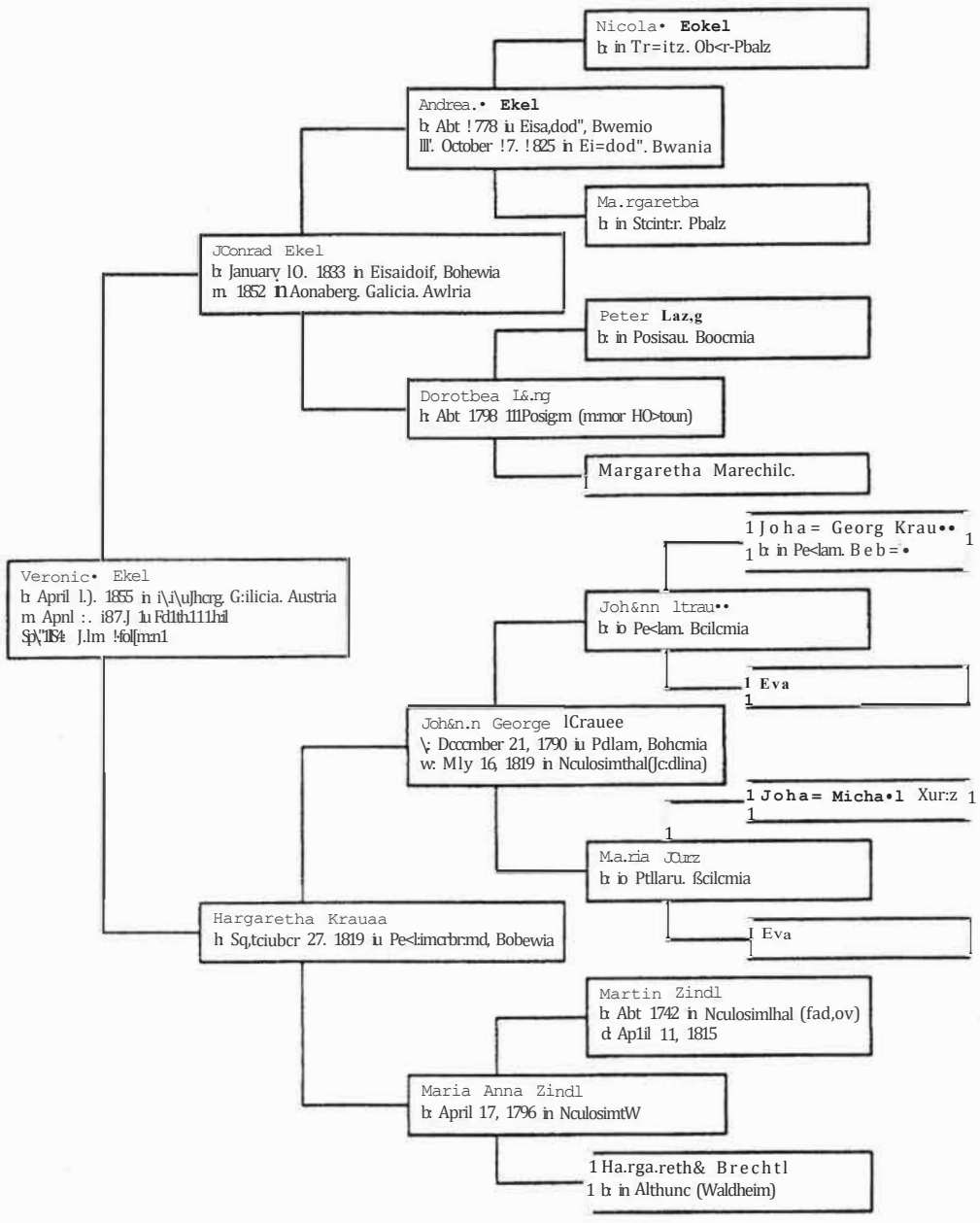
Albersdf./
Bílařova
Vesce
Ascherdf./
Bílařova
Vesce
Brand/
Milíře
Paukl
Hütte
Hammelberg
Wasserhof
Plessbg./
766
Plešivec
Rozsocha
Hollenberg
640
Pfraumberg
848
Přimda
Niklasberg
736
Kuhberg
689
Dianaberger Forst/
Málkovský
Polesí Diana
Gr. Berg
Molgauer B.
761
Schönwald/
Lesná
Waid-
haus/
Gropitzreith/
M. Rapotin
Schönbrunn/
Studánka
Schossenre

Ekel Ancestry

In addition to Katherine Hoffman's patemal grandparents, the Pizen archive has records of her matemal grandparents, Konrad Ekel and Margaretha Krauss. We discovered that Margarethe was bom in Petlambrand on 27 September 1829. Her father, George Krauss, was a bricklayer from Petlambrand. Her mother, Maria Anna Zindl was bom on 27 April 1796 in Neulosimthal (now Jedlina), which is directly west of Purschau, and on the border with Germany. George and Maria were married in Neulosimthal on 16 May 1819. Marie's father, a day laborer was bom there as weil in about 1742, and died there on 11 April 1815. Margaretha would have been about six years old when the family took the joumey from Bohemia to Galicia.

Margaretha's husband, Konrad, was bom 20 January 1833 in Eisendorf, Bohemia, to Andreas Ekel and Dorothea Lang. Dorothea and Andreas were married 17 October in Eisendorf. Dorothea was bom about 1798 in Pösigkau (now Bezdekov) in the parish of Dubec, near Hostouii. Andreas, like is son Konrad, was bom in Eisendorf in about 1778, but his parents, Nicolas Eckei and Margaretha, came from Ober-Pfalz in neighboring Bavaria.

All the records found in the Pizen archive for this research were written in German. With the exception of the two villages from Ober-Pfalz which have not yet been traced, all the villages are in the formerly German speaking areas of westem Bohemia, part of the Sudetenland. Two parishes, Eisendorf and Dubec were part of Hostouii manor, and the remaining were in parishes within Tachov manor, including Tachov and Purschau parishes.[2]

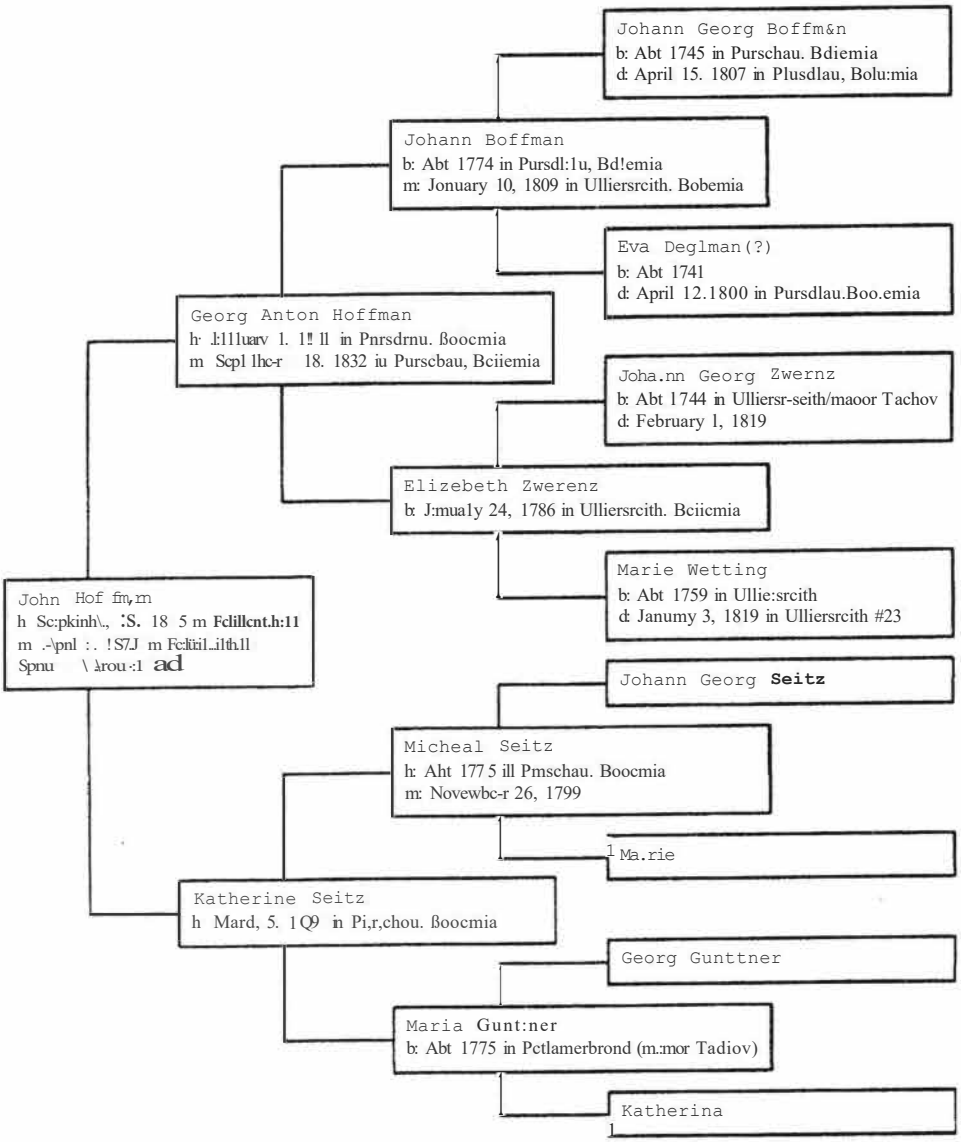


Ancestors ofVeronika Ekel, mother ofKatherine Hojfman

PelikanLine

For thePelikan line in this family we are still wondering how we will find the 1879 birth record for Jim's grandfather in the parish of Nagy Berezna (now Velikiy Bereznyi, Ukraine), which we think was part of the Diocese of Satu Mare, Hungary (Subcarpathian Rus'). Tue village of Stavnoe, near Nagy Berezna, was in Ungvar county, Hungary, in 1879. In 1921 the population of Stavnoe was largely Ruthenian. We have no leads about German colonists in that area or how the parents of Alois got there nor why they moved a few years later across the mow1tains to Skole, Galicia.

[2] ***Tachov manor, Hostoun manor:*** The term 'manor' refers to the feudal dominion. Serfdom, the last remnants of the feudal system. was abolished in 1848 throughout Austria-Hungary.



Ancestors of John Hojfman, Jather of Katherine Hojfman

As for the Pelikan sumame, it is a venerable central Europeall name, recorded very earl y in Bohemia alld as earl y as 1260 in Speyer, Germall y. MoldailovA's Czech surname book *(Na.fe pfijmem)* attributes its origin to the house sign, where the picture of a pelican feeding its yoUJlg witb its own beak was alJ early symbol of Christ.

According to Briall Lenius, many of the Romall Catholic parish registers from this area made their way to Poland after World War II alld are in the archive at Rzesz6w, Poland. During the early 1970s, tbese registers were filmed by the LDS Family History Library alld so tbey are now available to us. These registers tell the precise towns in the Czech lalds from which tbese settlers came. In Jooking at the registers myself, I saw other records identifying tbe towns of Albrechtschlag (=Albrechtovice, Prachatice county), Schreinetschlag (=Skhnefov, in Prachatice county), Neuhaus (probably Neuhäusl, now Nove Domky, Tachov county), Kuschwall z (probably K.raviany in Spis county, Slovakia). One of the entries gave Bavaria as tbe place of origin. A list of the residents of the small village of Schreinetschlag is in tbe *Soupis poddanych podle vby* of 1651, but none of the Pelikan family surnames appear in the listing.

Summary

Jim's search begall within tJle boundaries of present-day Austria. It was with great resistance tbat Jim followed the data alld let go of the family lore about Annaberg, Austria. A passenger arrival list alJd a detailed map helped us locate the village of Annaberg, Galicia. Finding tbe birtb records of botb Alois Pelikall and Katherine Hoffmall proved that we had fmally located the right place. Although Annaberg is now in Ukraine, where finding records Call be a great challenge, we were able to obtain the documents from Polish archives alJd the Family History Library. Now that we have discovered tbe Bobemian origin of Jim's Hoffman and Ekel ancestors, the search continues in the Czech Republic alld soon in Gennall y also.

Macedonia Genealogy

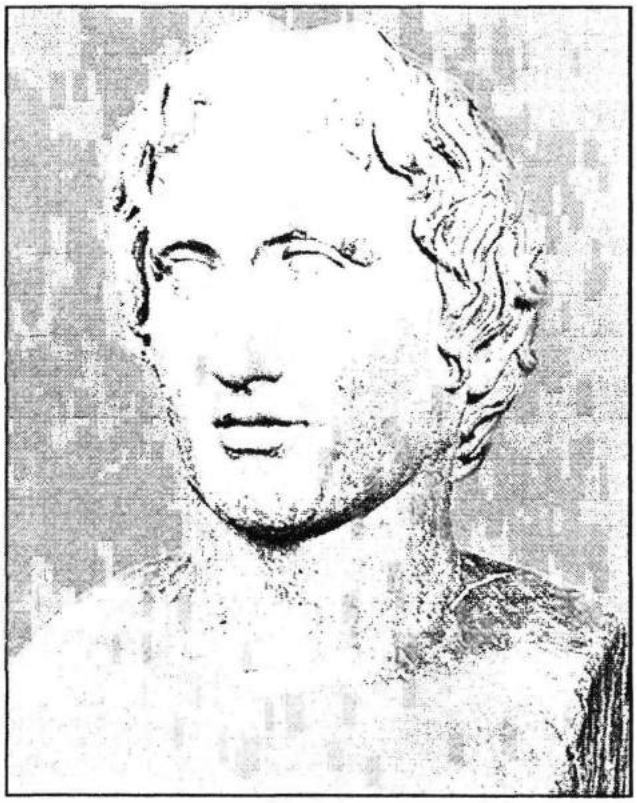
© by Kahlile B. Mehr, MLS, AG

Genealogy, not a common area of researcb during tbe Communist era, is as new to Macedonia as independence. As in many fonnerCommunist nations, arcbives long closed to all but official inquires, are now open to individuals wisbing to investigate family bistory. The following is a brief history of Macedonia and a preliminary assessment of its genealogical sources.

History

Macedonia origins are traced to tbe 6th century B.C. The kingdom of Macedon rose to ancient glory mlder Alexander tbe Great who subjected Greece and tbe Persian Empire to his rule in the 3rd century B.C. The Macedon kingdom occupied most of the mountainous region north of Greece between the Adriatic and Aegean seas. lt became a province of tbe Roman Empire in tbe 2nd century B.C. During tbe 6th and 7th centuries A.D., Slavic peoples moved into Macedonia from the north.

Alexander the Great



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After tbe fall ofConstanlinople in 1453, the region was subjected to Ottoman rule and did not emerge from tllat control until the 20th century. During most of the that period Macedonia was divided between the three Ottoman provinces *(vilayets)* ofSalonika, Monastir, and Skopje.

A Macedonian Coat of Arms ca. 1635

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In Ottomatl Macedonia, Turks constituted the upper classes while tlle non-Muslim population, called *rayah* (flock), were relegated to tbe lower classes . Non-Turkic Macedonians could not possess or carry arms, paid higher taxes, and were required to provide soldiers for tlle sultatl ·s army.

Only a small percentage of Macedoniatls ever converted to Islam. Christian clergy were allowed to regulate church activities, and exercised authority over revenues atld civil relations between Christians. An Orthodox archbishopric existed in Ohrid between 1000-1767. Ottoman autborities abolisbed it in an effort to eliminate national churches witllin the empire. Ecclesiastical control ofthe area was transferred to tlle Orthodox patriarch in Constantinople. lbis was reversed in 1870 with the establishment of tbe Bulgarian exarcbate. In 1958, over two hundred years after its initial dissolution, an independent Macedonian Ortllodox Church was established in Ohrid.

Macedonian aspirations for autonomy led to tlle formation of the Macedonian Revolutionary Organization (MRO) in 1893. Tue MRO fomented the St. Elijah's Day (llinden) uprising in 1903. This was a large-scale demonstration against Ottoman rule tbat was brutally crushed. Ottoman hegemony over its Europeatl possessions collapsed during the Balkan wars (1912-1913), and historic Macedonia wasdivided between Serbia and Greece. Only a small piece remained in Bulgaria. These different regions are referred to as Aegean Macedonia (Greece), Vardar Macedonia (Serbia), and Pirin Macedonia (Bulgaria).

Vardar Macedonia was a battlefield during WW I. Over 1,200,000 soldiers were in tbe region. The warfare reduced cities to ruins, destroyed the infrastructure, and killed a huge

Map showing division of Macedonia between Greece, Serbia, and Bulgaria under Ottoman Rule

percentage of tbe civilian population. Survivors were included in the Yugoslav kingdom, formed in 1918. Following the war, Serbs pursued a program of assimilation thal forbade the Macedonian language. Serbo-Croatian was Laught in schools and was Standard in all cultural, govemmental and commercial spberes. Macedonians could not own property outside tbeir county of residence. Tlle Serbian population colonized !arge tracks of arable land. After WWII tbe new Communist regime establisbed a Macedonia state witbin Yugoslaviaandallowed Macedonian as the official language.

Before WWII, Vardar Macedonia was tbe most undeveloped area of Europe. After tbe war, the Communist regime focused ou industrializing the primarily rural economy. Tbis created a pattem of urban migration that resulted in massive unemployment and bousing shortages.

The Communist period lasted from 1946-1991. When Yugoslavia dissolved by civil war, Macedoniaemerged as a newly independent nation. On September 8, 1991, Macedonians voted overwhelmingly for independence. Macedonia received general international recognition and was admitted into the United Nations in 1993.

Greece objected to tbe name adopted by tbe new nation, which was considered part ofGreek heritage. Another point of contention was Macedonia's use of tbe sixteen-point Star of Vergina (an emblem associated with Alexander tbe Great). Greece worried that a Macedonian state might make irredentist claims on historic Macedonian territory now in Greece. Because of these concems, Greece opposed tbe integration of the nation into the European community. In 1994 Greece closed her northem border to Macedonian commerce. In 1995 Greece conceded the use of lhe name and Macedonia adopted an eight-point Vergina Star as a national emblem.

Modem Macedonia is a small nation witb insufficient economic, transportation, and communications infrastructure to sustain a prosperous economy orinsure its viability as a modern state. Surrounded by !arger nations and land-locked, Macedonia's main route to the sea runs through Greece to tbe Aegean.

Population

According to the 1994 census there are two million Macedonians. Etlmic Macedonians comprise 67% of tlle population. Macedonians are asouthem Slav people closely related to Bulgarians. Tue Albanian minority comprises 23% of the population. The Albanian population may actually be larger since many Albanians, for political reasons, failed to participate in the census. Most Albanians are concentrated in tbe west ofthe country, particularly the nortbwest. Other ethnic minorities include Turks 4%, Gypsies 2%, Serbs 2%, and Pomaks (Slavic Moslems) 2%. Most of the Slavs are Orthodox. Tbe Albanians and Turks are primarily Moslems, tbough some are Roman Catholics.

The Albanian minority is a major social problem. Albanians consider tl1emselves a disadvantaged minority, under-represented by state structures. This feeling was reinforced by a 1992 law stipulating a 15-year residency

requirement for citizenship. Many ethnic Albanians are itinerant between Kosovo and Macedonia, and were therefore disqualified from citizenship. Struggling to assert their place in Macedonia, Albanians demonstrated in support of the creation of an Albanian-language university in Tetovo in 1995. Tue government, however, opposed the university.

Macedonia'sflag today (left) and before 1995 (right)

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Language

The Macedonian language belongs to the group of southern Slavic languages that includes Bulgarian, Croatian, and Serbo-Croatian. lt is most closely related to Bulgarian. There are two main dialects: West Macedonian and East Macedonian. lt is written in the Cyrillic script. Christian Church records are in Church Slavonic, a liturgical language related to Macedonian and written in an old version of the Cyrillic script. Official records such as census records until 1912 are in Ottoman Turkish (Arabic script).

Genealogical Sources

Parish registers

Virtually the entire Christian population is Orthodox. Based on a Serbian pattem, parish registers probably exist for the period 1800-1946, and are located in churches or various archives. With the advent of civil registration in 1946, parish registration was probably abolished.

Civil registration

Ottoman populationregisters (see below) servedas civil registration until 1913, when Macedonia became part of Serbia. There was no civil registration in the Napoleonic sense of the term until the communist takeover of 1946. Civil registration offices now function under the Ministry of Interna! Affairs.

Censuses

Censuses were conducted in conjunction with Ottoman population registers (see below) until 1913. Tue first national census occurred in 1921, when Macedonia was a part of Yugoslavia. Yugoslavian census returns are most likely to be in the Yugoslav National Statistical Office in Beograd, though there might be a local copy in Skopje.

Ottoman population registers

Population registers and census retums were introduced concurrently in 1829-183 l. They were amalgamated into a single system ofrecord keeping in 1881-1889. Registersand returns were kept by officials at the kaza (district) level. The administrative divisions of 1831 were changed in 1864-1871 and remained in effect until the Balkan Wars of 1913. Tue reason for population registration before 1881 was to levy taxes on non-Muslims and to identify Muslims for conscription. Only males were registered. After 1881 the census was conducted to establish population figures for a variety of social and political purposes. All individuals were counted in both census and population registers after that date. Registers for Muslims included the name, birth year, birth date of people moving in from elsewhere, height, complexion, eye color, date of death or departure if moved, and other dates with regard to military service. Military information is most likely absent from registers for non-Muslims. Tue post 1881 registers document all family members by sex; birth date, residence; age; religion, craft or occupation; marital status, marriage date; health, and military status. The names deceased persons are crossed out and a death date noted.

Many individuals were not reported in census returns due to geographic isolation, difficulties in communication, and the resistance of some groups to being registered. Even after women were counted, their total number was consistently half that of men. Tue Muslim population was undercounted more often than the Christian population since Christians were sedentary, compactly settled, and easily accessible. Population registers functioned weil until 185 3. Due to the Crimean War they were then neglected through the 1860s and revived in 1913. Registers are probably located in the State Archive of Macedonia while some are probably in the Ottoman Archives at the Topkapi Palace in Istanbul, Turkey.

The genealogical sources of Macedonia have often been threatened by destruction incidental to war. The Balkan wars, as weil as the devastation ofWWI, contributed to an extensive destruction of archives. In the period between the two world wars, the state archive in Beograd gathered Macedonian records. The occupational government during WWII destroyed the archives of Skopje. The Archive of Macedonia was established in 195 l, but an earthquake destroyed the facility in 1963. A new building was completed in 1969. There arenine regional archives located in Bitola, Kumanovo, Ohrid, Prilep, Skopje, Strumica, Tetovo, Titov Veles, and Stip. Because of the late date at which the various archives were formed, there is a strong possibility that important genealogical sources have not been gathered into the archival system.

Much is still not known about the holdings of Macedonian archives. Many records from this country are probably still kept in Serbian archives, which also remain largely unexplored. Macedonia is a virgin area for researchers wbo are interested in developing professionally and contributing to the knowledge ofthis place. Despite the current conflict in the region, this may yet be a good time to explore Macedonia' s archi ved treasures of bistory.

Descendancy Research in Genealogy

© by Chauncey C. Riddle, PhD

Introduction

Descendancy research is the creation of a genealogical record of all of the natural and/or legal descendants of a given person. There are many reasons for doing descendancy research. One might be to give honor to a person by creating a family history of them and all of their descendants. Another purpose could be to establish the legal heirs for inheritance or other benefits, or to create a database for genetic research. Descendancy research can also make it possible for living relatives to communicate with each other. Tue nwnber of possible beneficial uses of this kind of research is great.

In many ways, descendancy research is the mirror image of ancestral researcb. The following is an outline of some of the main differences and similarities between these two approaches. This will lead into a more detailed discussion of descendancy research, including a step-by-step explanation of the basic process, advice on organizing and documenting your work, tips on how to overcome unique obstacles, and tools and strategies that will help you reach your researcb goal.

Descendancy Versus Ancestry

Goal

While the purpose of ancestral research is to find all of the direct line ancestors of a person, descendancy research heads in tbe exact opposite direction. This presents a very different set of challenges to the genealogist.

Finding all natural and legal heirs of a person invariably requires the researcher to spend most of his time searching for answers among the living. This is demanding because people are not always aware of or ready to share the truth about their own families. Often children who died young are forgotten, those bom out of wed-lock are ignored, those disinherited or in disfavor are not mentioned. The researcher must practice getting as many sources on a family as is reasonably possible in order to overcome these difficulties. And the researcher must pay attention to delicate situations where the truth is so painful that people cannot face it. Discretion is advised.

Volume

Ancestral research is fairly straightforward, with tbe number of ancestors doubling each generation. Tue nwnber of people usually quadruples, bowever, when going in the other direction. Tue sbeer volume in descendancy research is sometimes staggering. Where one person bom around 1900 may have only a few descendants or none at all, some from the same period have hundreds. A person bom in the early 1800s may have as many as 20,000 descendants, so the descendancy researcher must be prepared to handle volwne.

Sources

Tue ancestry researcher deals with living persons back to about 1920, then spends most of the time working with the records of deceased persons. The descendancy researcher, on the other band, must hone the skills of finding and cultivating living persons as the primary sources of genealogical information. If the target person was bom after 1920, almost all of the research must be done among living persons, though many good and available vital records exist after that time. For persons bom before 1920, the record evidence is better and more available, but the majority of the natural and legal heirs are usually still living.

Obstacles

Genealogists typically encowller obstacles when there is a Jack of record evideuce or wben records are inaccessible. For descendancy researchers, bowever, the inability to find living persons or their relatives is the principal problem. Sometimes no living relative can be found, whichmay make further progress impossible. Wben desperate, one might employ a professional searcher. They charge handsome fees, but the finding of a lost brauch of the family migbt make the fee well worth while.

Another obstacle is the unwillingness of some to divulge information. Because of the scams which many persons have suffered, it is necessary to gain the confidence of those from whom information is sought.

Strategy

Tue basic strategy in all genealogical research is to get firmly in control of all that is already known, then look for the unknown. Those who go to an interview, a genealogical library or a repository with a well-developed set of data fare far better than those who are unprepared.

Standards

Where the ancestral researcher must carefully document everything possible and depend upon overwhelming circumstantial evidence otherwise, much in descendancy research cannot be docwnented in the usual sense. Descendancy researcb among the living depends heavily upon personal testimony.

Tue difficulty of documenting descendancy research means that descendancy research must always be taken with a grain of salt. Tbe researcher tries to present a record which reflects the actual truth of the matter, but is often unable to vouch for the complete accuracy of the record.

But then, inaccurate or falsified records exist in ancestral research. The bottom line is that all genealogical research, ancestral or descendancy, suffers from two problems: We can never be sure that either is completely accurate or completely finished. But we can do our best.

Table summarazing the comparisons between ancestral and descendancy research

	Ancestral Research	Descendancy Research
1. Goal	Find all direct line ancestors of a person.	Fmd all natural and legal heirs of a person.
2. Volmne	Doubles every generation going back.	Usually quadruples every generation going forward.
3. Sources	Living person back to about 1920, record evidence before that.	Record up to about 1920, living person after tbat.
4. Principle Obstacles	Lack of record evidence. Inaccessibility ofrecords.	lnability to find living person. Unwillingness to divulge information.
5. Strategy	Fumly gather tbe known, tben proceed to tbe unknown.	Fitmly gatber tbe known, tben proceed to the unknown.
6. Standards	Must document everytbing possible.	Must accept mucb personal testimony, but docwnent as much as possible.

Tips for the Descendancy Researcher

Tbe Descendancy Research Process

Tue basic process of descendancy research begins with fmding record evidence on the target person. Gatber all tbat can be known about tbe person, emphasizing tbe three aspects of family history: First. a cmnplete and accurate genealogical record (all of tbe vital data); Second, a complete and accurate biographical account; Third, all of the pertinent pictures and artifacts which will enliven tbe historical account being created.

The next step is to trace forward in time in tbe record evidence to the children, spouses of children, grandchildren, etc., of the target person, gathering all of the necessary elements for the bistory as mentioned in step 1.

Wben it is possible, convert from primary research in the available records to research among living members of thc family. In the United States of America, tbe transition from records to living sources usually takes place about the year 1920.[1] One must switch from the scholarly techniques which enable good record research to the "people skills" which enable the researcher to communicate witb and gain infonnation from living persons.

Tue final step is to bring the work to fruition by creating a pennanent record of what has been assembled in the descendancy researcb. This may be a volume of family history, a moving picture/narrative accow1t, or a computer genealogical account. Since family lies are among the most important things in this world, creating and preserving a permanent record of a family is a great contribution to tbe culture and history of this world.

Developing a Research System

Tue very first thing any researcher should do, before beginning the actual gathering of data, is to build a research system. Tue research system is a series of infonnation funnels wbicb places eacb item of pertinent infonnation encowitered in research into a pennanent Storage place and fonnat whicb allows immediate access for deposition and retrieval. (There is nothing so frustrating to a researcher as to remember that a certain piece of infonnation was once obtained but tobe wiable to locate that piece of infonnation forpresent use.) Tbe following types offiles bave proved to be valuable to the descendancy researcher:

A name, address, and telephone number file is essential to keep in touch with living relatives, contacts at libraries, archives, and other record repositories, and other important connections.

Another essential component of the research system is a computer genealogical record. This should be created using a Standard genealogical program, that is, one which is commercially available and bas GEDCOM capabilities. GEDCOM is a computer data formal which allows all persons using standard genealogical software tosend data to any other person using standard genealogical software so that data can be transmitted without the necessity of keyboard re-entry of data. Examples of standard computer genealogical programs are Personal Ancestral File, Family Tree Maker, Legacy, and Tue Master Genealogist.

You should create a biographical/historical file so that bistorical data which relateseither to individual persons or to !arger groups can be retained, retrieved, and updated conveniently. This information may be stored in lhe genealogical software, or itmay sinlply be located in the files ofa standard word processing program such as WordPerfect or Word. Tue advantage of storing the biographical and bistorical data in a ward processing program is that editing is usually easier with a ward processing program than with genealogical software.

lt is also good idea to have a file for photograpbs, documents, and artifacts whicb are important to the family

history that is being assembled. Not only should one keep a file of the photographs and other items, but equally important **is a** computer file listing which photographs or artifacts one possesses and several ways of accessing those photographs. lt is wise to keep complete captions of each photo in the computer list. The ideal is that one would be able to locate quickly and easily any photograph of any given person or place by referring to the computer record, which serves as an index, then being able to locate the actual photo in its proper file. lt takes time to develop the photo file and its comprehensive index, but when assembling family history records, the time is made up by tbe ease and accuracy of assembling necessary information.

Having tbese four information funnels well-developed and well-used is one mark of a competent researcher.

General Rules for Descendancy Research

Document everything ! This is the first rule of scholarly work, of which genealogy and family history are a subdivision. Documentation should be accurate and complete, so that any person of normal intelligence could find and use the same source from tbe notations given. Work produced without documentation is essentially garbage. There are some good things in garbage, but wading through historical garbage to find the good is usually a waste of time. One might just as well start from scratch as to accept an undocumented account in one's historical research.

Be thorough as you go. With every contact or location, gather names, addresses, telephone numbers, genealogy, biography, photographs and artifacts or representations of artifacts at the time you are visiting with a family member. When you go to a repository to do research, gather every relevant item in one visit if possible. lt is true tbat in tbe process of research one uncovers new information which makes it necessary to revisit persons or repositories, and tbis cannot be helped. But tobe thorough as one goes makes for great efficiency and tberefore for greater long-term production of records of value.

Send out more information than you receive. When you contact living family members, if you give them what you already know about tbeir family, you probably will give them some information which they do not already have. Usually they will value tbis information and be more willing to share what tbey know in return. Tue usual experience in research is that the more you give out, the more you are likely to receive in return.

Overcoming the lnadequacies of Personal Evidence

Get as many personal witnesses of the data you are gathering as you can. **If**parents give you tbe names and birth dates of their children, check those spellings and birth dates with the children. Parents and children do not always agree!

Where possible, verify personal evidence witb record evidence. Sometimes living persons will teil you about their marriage which took place on a given date and a given place, but research into the record evidence fails to uncover such a marriage at tbat time and place. One must decide to widen the record search in place and time or sirnply accept the unverified personal witness.

Remernber that among the living, you will get more information by telephone than through the mail. A large segment of the present population does not comrnunicate often or weil in written form. Recognizing that, it is irnportant to visit or to contact over the telephone if you need information from a given person. Mail contact is indispensable, but you will mail inquiries and requests to rnany persons in vain. However, rnany of tbem would tell you what you need to know orally if you were able to speak with thern. E-mail provides anotber alternative to regular mail and personal contact.

Again, rernember tbe importance of bringing tbe work to fruition by publishing. Not to do so is to deprive the relatives of some very precious information, which may also deprive them of appreciation for and contact with their relatives. To add to the body of reliable information available to tbe family is to a render a service which has no foreseeable limits to its benefits.

Gathering Information from Living Persons

One of tbe principal problems encountered in descendancy research is tbe reluctance of living persons to divulge what they know about the farnily. lt is true that some things may be better left unsaid, but there is a minimum of information on each person which should be ascertained and recorded to make a good record. Here are some ways of operating to engender trust in your contacts:

When you contact someone, be very open about who you are, how you are related to them or why you are interested in them, and to what use you intend to put the information you need from them.

lt helps when you review with your contact the information you already have about tbem or tbeir family. This shows tbem tbat you have done your homework and are serious about tbe business in which you are engaged.

Ask only about tbe immediate family of tbe person. They will usually be comfortable about giving such information, whereas tbey will generally be veryreluctant to give information about grandparents, uncles and aunts, cousins, etc. **If** they seem very knowledgeable or if they volunteer information about extended family, that is weil and good, and what tbey say should be carefully recorded for future reference. But otherwise, expect that the best you will get from tbem may be names, addresses and telephone numbers.

When family members give you information, send it back to tbem in written form, via your genealogical or word processing computer program for tbem to check your data. Sometimes you have stirred memories which have long lain dormant, and since speaking with you, they may have remembered more clearly. lt is always good to verify what you understood tbem to say. Ask for corrections and send them a self-addressed envelope with postage for retum.

Send out only high quality printouts. Be sure the speHing is accurate and tbe information as correct as you can

make it. Do not hesitate to share your documentation. Wam them that what you send is work in progress and invite them to participate in creating a first-class bistorical record. Some of them will care about that.

Be prompt in replying. This sbows you are serious about the research.

Always send a "thank you" note when people give you information or send you something; or you can thank them by telephone. Bot do be generous in gratitude.

Return pictures promptly. Pictures are usually very precious to people, even if they don't look at them very often. Treat them with great respect and return them quickly with thanks.

Research Tools

There are certain tools wbich will facilitate your descendancy research. The following are suggested:

- A good computer. A lap-top is especially valuable because it can be taken with you to interviews or to repositories. When you are doing research, often you will need to check a date or location for someone in your present research target, and having your database at band is most useful. The computer is the way to store and manipulate your data once it is gathered.
- A standard genealogical software program.
- Auxiliary genealogical programs. These are utilities which do things the main-line programs do not easily do, such as rearrange data, make data substi tutions, print out descendancy or ancestry quickly and efficiently, etc.
- A word processing program, such as mentioned above, to store and organize biographical and historical data.
- A book producing program, such as Genbook, Legacy, or Family Tree Maker. Once you have the data, producing a good book with these programs is comparati vely easy.
- A 35 mm. camera. lt is best to use with a stand, and to have magnetic strips to hold down picture edges when copying photographs. A good füm to use is Kodak T-MaxlOO. Ibis is a fine-grained black and white film which gives great results. Almost any light source will do; better a Iittle too little than a little too much light because of the problem of glare under bright light sources. Use the timer function on the camera to click the shutter; this avoids moving the camera wben the shutter aperture is open.
- A scanner. You scan photographs to put tbem in the digital formal, whicb the computer requires for tbe creation of a historical record tbat includes pictures and otber graphic representations. Scan photos atabout 150 dots per inch. When scanning color photos, increase the light and contrast both about 50% over what would be normal for black and wbite scanning to give strong and clear images.
- Postscript capability. For producing work in electronic form tbrough a commercial printer, it is useful to have Postscript printing capabilities in your computer. As you put tbe genealogical data, the biographical material and the photographs and other graphics togetber in the final draft of your work, the Postscript capability of your computer will print your work to file in sections which have a ".prn" suffix. Wben tbe text is heavily loaded witb pictures, it is best to include only about five text pages, or about five megabytes in each ".prn" file. This enables your printer easily to reassemble and to print out the entire work.

Important Sources

Another category of valuable assets are the search tools one may use in descendancy research:

- Phone directories. There are a number of phone directories for entire nations available on compact disks. Also very useful and accessible are the phone directories available on the Internet.
- A ZIP Code directory. Ibis is usetul for checking spellings, nearby locations, coW1ties, etc.
- Good maps. One does weil to keep both the geography and the topography of tbe area you are doing research in well in mind.
- Research repositories of genealogical data, such as family siteson tbe Internet, Ancestral File, International Genealogical Index, U.S. Social Security Death Index, etc.
- Census records.
- Vital statistics repositories, such as county courtbouses, state and national archives and indexes.
- Published family histories, usually foWld in genealogical libraries.

Descendancy Research Strategies

Also useful to the descendancy researcher are strategies for searching for descendancy information:

- Network in families, finding out wbere their siblings, children, and cousins are.
- Call and write persons with tbe target surname in the area of research. Though time-consuming, this often will produce results otberwise unobtainable.
- Use on-line computer services to make queries about needed genealogical information.
- Research data-bases of genealogical information. Genealogical libraries usually have arrays of compact disks which contain large databases of information. There are also on-line databases on the Internet which allow wortbwhile searching.
- Go to tbe target area of research. Search vital records at courtbouses, visit cemeteries and fW1eral homes to search records, consult witb local genealogical societies, talk with neighbors of deceased relatives, and search newspaper archives.
- Seesaw your research efforts. This means to follow the family forward in time until you hit an insurmountable obstacle. Then, reverse direction and do ancestral research on tbe people you already have,

followed by descendancy research on the group of relatives wider than the original descendancy target. When you locate descendants of cousins of your original research target, they sometimeshave information which you could not find about your original research target.

Keep Your Research Goal in Mind

Tue ultimate strategy ofdescendancy research is to keep your research goal firmly in mind and to persevere until you have accomplished your objective. This is a work which is often difficult and discouraging, but it is also very rewarding. Tue ingenuity of the researcher is generally the only limit to what can be accomplished.

May you have great success in creating and making pennanent your record of your descendancy research !

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The German Migration to the East

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[This article is adaptedfrom a lecture given by Mr. Frank at the FEEFHS Fourth International Convention, held in Salt Lake City September 27 to 29. 1997.--Ed.]

Introduction

I am writing this as an amateur genealogist, not a professional historian. I have taken the time in my genealogical study to research the movements of the German people to the east, and from there to Nortb and South America. My ancestors did not leave any verbal or written history behind them, so I undertook this research to gain a betterunderstanding, in ageneral sense, oftheirmovements. Use ofa good historical atlas in conjunction with this written text will assist the reader in following the migration patterns recorded.

Before we talk specifically about the Gennan migration, I would like to spend a few minutes on migration in a general sense. I spend a lot of my genealogical research time on the Internet. Over and over again, I see people posting questions like, "What happened in 1850 in Prussia that would have caused my great grandparents to move to Canada?" or, "What disaster could have occurred in 1810 that would have caused my German ancestor to move from Congress Poland to Bessarabia?"

What causes people to move? Wc can all think of answers to this question because all of us are immigrants! We might have been a solitary migrant or we might have been part of a general movement, but regardless of the circumstance, we are all immigrants. Our reasons for moving might may include:

- some military reason (war, displacement because of war, draft)
- climate or possible physical danger (too cold, too many earthquakes)
- political oppression (lack of freedom)
- a friend or relative encouraging you to follow them
- religious persecution or oppression
- promise ofjobs or improved economic situation

All of us who have moved understand our own motivation for doing so. But will your great great granddaughter understand why you migrated when she studies her genealogy? Will she ask, "What happened in North Dakota in 1985 that caused my great grandparents to move to California?" Unless you specifically write down your reasons, the probable answer is "No."

While we may not be able to understand exactly what motivated an ancestor to migrate, we can at least observe migration trends that can help us in tracing our genealogy. Tue rest of this article consists of an overview of German migrations to eastem Europe. You still may not discover why your ancestor moved, but hopefully you will have a better general understanding of the migrational trends.

Early German-Slav Conflict

When we talk about the migration ofthe Germans to the east, we are talking about their movement from historically German territory to historically Slavic territory. Tue border between these two territories has not changed much over the centuries. lt has been the same for most of recorded history. lt is true that political boundaries have moved in both easterly and westerly directions. At times Germans controlled Slavic Iands, while at other times the Slavs controlled German lands; but overall, the boundary between the two is aligned with the old eastern boundary of the Holy Roman Empire of 1250 AD.

Poland for centuries was one of the most powerful of the Slavic nations. lt was Poland that requested the assistance of the Germanic Teutonic Knights in protecting portions of its land holdings along the Baltic coast. These knights brought with them significant German settlement to areas that later became Prussian territory. This early move eastward (after 1 100) was motivated by military action.

Along with this early migration of Germans came the inevitable intermarriage with other ethnic groups like the Slavs and Magyars. In the process, some tribes, like the Prus (from which Prussia gets its name), were eventually wiped out. Others like the .Kashubians from the region southwest of Gdansk, assimilated into both German and Polish cultures. There are very few people left today who can still speak the ancient .Kashubian language. Because of these assimilations, it is important to be aware that speaking the German language and practicing German customs does not mean that your ethnic origins are purely German. This is especially true for those of you with Germanic origins in Prussian and Silesian regions (modern nortb and southwest Poland) and to a lesser extent Hungarian regions. On the other band, if your surname is something like Novak, Lewandowski, Berkowski, Girschewski, etc., it is quite possible that you might have strong Germanic connections.

More peaceful migration took place because the technical skills of the Germans proved tobe beneficial to the more medieval nations like Poland-Lithuania, Bohemia-Moravia, and Hungary-Croatia. These countries invited Germans in to develop agriculture and mining in their regions and later to further their industrial causes.

Development of German Law Cities

As Germans developed colonies to the east of the Holy Roman Empire between the 13th and 16th centuries, they brought with them not only models of urban layout but also models for govemmental control of their cities and towns. The distinctive characteristic of German law is that it

allowed residents to direct their economic activity and government through the election of local city councils. These city councils acted independently of political rulers and religious leaders. They often bad their own court system, which controlled criminal and some civil matters. Sometimes they even bad their own militia.

This system of govemment was known as German city law, and it was comprised of three basic types with many variants: Luebeck Law, Magdeburg Law, and Nuemberg-ViennaLaw.

As Gennans, primarily tradesmen, migrated to new areas in the east, they brought this law and associated privileges with them. Tue spread ofthis law into Slavic lands began in the early 13th century in three areas. Tue first was in territory along the Vistula River controlled by the Teutonic Knights. Tue second area was in the upper Oder River valley where a weakened Polish State granted them the privileges. Tue third area was to the southeast - Bohemia. Moravia, and Hungary / Croatia where the respective kings bad initiated significant immigralion.

By the 14th century, German migration to the eastem cilies bad spread throughout Poland, Galicia, Volhynia, and south into Transylvania. Use ofGennanic law continued to spread eastward in the 15th century, though it was the government of Poland Lithuania that was introducing il, rather than the Germans. Even Russia favored it, granting the privileges of Magdeburg Law to cities like Kiev, Smolensk, Orsha, and others. This law remained in effect in different parts ofRussian controlled territory as late as 1830.

While the spread of Germanic city law through the migralions of German city dwellers did not result in !arge numbers of migrants, it was a very important factor in the later spread of German settlement throughout the east. Many of these cities had, at least for periods of time, GeIIDan mayors and judiciary, wbo helped to develop the law systems. Royalty and nobility in the east, the primary motivatorsofmucb ofGerman migrat.ion, were familiar with German ideas, laws, and customs. 'Ibey did not fear the Germans in these early years, and encouraged them to come to their lands.

As the migration developed in a more rural manner, the concepts of Germanic city law also trickled down to the village level.

The primary folID ofa German village was based on the Schulzendorf system. The landowning noble would make a deal with an enterprising person, who would guarantee a certain amount of settlers in exchange forrights to double the amount of land that a settler would normally receive. This person would also generally gain the right to own the flour mill, brewery, and other perks.

Tue Mennonites who came to Poland in the early 1500s rejected this form of village govemment. They insisted, and were granted the right, to establish their own village laws with freedom of the individuals within the village. This form of village govemment, similar in nature to the Germanic city law, was known as a Hollandry.

With ongoing settlement in Poland, other religious groups also adopted this folID of village govemment.

Tbe Danube Swabians

Up until about 1700, German migration was gradual and somewhat evenly spread out. It was also mostly limiled to the westem edge of the Slavic lands. It is only after the demise of the Ottoman Empire that we begin to see waves of migralion spreading into pockets of land further to the east. One of the füst migration waves comes with the movement of the Danube Swabians to the frontier regions of the Banat, Backa, and Slavonia.

Swabia is a region with its own dialect in northem Wuerttemberg, centering around Stuttgart. While this region gives its name to this migration movement, it is important to note that most of these immigrants actually came from other southem Gennan and Austrian provinces. Three waves of settlers moved into this area of central Hungary in the years 1718-37, 1744-72, and 1782-87.

Tue Austrian Hapsburgs, who gained control of this region through the Treaty of Passarovitz in 1718, wanted to achieve 3 goals: fortify the land against invasion, develop the farm land, and solidify the hold of the Roman Catholic Church on those areas. To encourage settlement by Catholic Germans, they were offered free agricultural land and home sites, construction material and livestock, and exemption from taxes for a limiled period of time

Most of the people who accepted the offer were of the poor peasant class, accustomed to heavy taxation and military conscription. Reference to the Danube comcs from their prime transportation route. Starting at the city of Ulm, they boarded *Ulmer Schachtel,* a type ofboat that sailed that river. Some also traveled along the river in covered wagons.

This migration was particularly extensive. I don't have a number for the first wave but we know that at least 15,000 of them died from either Turkish raids or from plagues. The second wave of75,000 immigrants was, in part, brought in to replace those losses. Tue third wave of 60,000 immigrants built on the first two and ended up with reasonable economic prosperity. In all, over 1000 villages were established in southern Hungary.

Tbe Volga Germans

Another very !arge and significant German migration, the one which went farthest to the east, was that of the Volga Germans. This migration was a peaceful one that took place under the invitalion of the Russian Czarress, Catherine the Great. To understand this migration, we need a bit of background as to how it occurred. There are similarities to the Danube Swabian migration, but the target immigrant was much different and the perks given were more extensive.

In 1762, Russia, under Catherine II (Catherine the Great), issued a manifesto inviting foreigners to settle in Russia. While some artisans were attracted by it, it generally was not considered very successful. Russia bad vast territories to the east which it wished to settle. There were two reasons for this. Tue first was to encourage cultivation of the vast steppes and development of mining, commerce,

and manufacturing. This was the reasoning used and promoted in the manifesto. A more subtle reason hidden in the background was the development of land in a region that was causing them military problems by way of raids by Mongols on the eastem frontiers. New settlements would provide a buffer zone between the eastem hordes and the Russians.

When the first manifesto failed, Catherine introduced a second one in 1763 which included privileges that made it more attractive. The primary ones included:

1. For those who could not afford it, travel expenses would be paid for by Russia.
2. Free land was granted for tillage in certain limited areas, primarily in the Volga River region.
3. Freedom to practice their religion (assumed tobe Christian) and to build churches. They were not to proselytize their religion to the Russians, but they were free to encourage Moslems 011 their borders to convert.
4. Freedom from paying taxes and tributes for 30 years for those colonizing uncultivated territory; for 5 years for tradesmen in certain stipulated cities; and 10 years for all other cities.
5. Free lodging for the first 6 months.
6. Interest free loans to build houses and to purchase farm equipment and cattle, repayable within 10years.
7. Right to intemal govemment of separately established colonies.
8. Freedom from import duties on all goods brought withthem.
9. Freedom from military service.
10. Other inducements for manufacture of goods.

With these new enticements in band, Russian representatives abroad, along with their hired agents, began to aggressively pursue immigrants. For various reasons, non-Germans did not respond weil. Some countries that allowed free publication of the invitation were already enjoying relative prosperity and bad their own overseas colonies. For example, an English speaking colony in America would be more attractive to an Englishman than would the strange and remote land ofRussia. Moslems from Turkish lands foresaw enserfment by the Russians. Tue Hapsburgs in Austrian controlled lands were interested in maintaining their own settlement programs in Hungarian territory and forbade emigration. Similar situations existed in otherparts ofEurope, with the result that active promotion could only take place in free cities and states where such laws did not exist.

Tue inability of some of the German states to control emigration, combined with long standing suffering from widespread poverty, malnutrition, and unemployment brought on by feudal infighting, wars, religious persecution, and the general politics of the day combined to make the German migration as extensive as it was. The extent oftllis migration was so great (4000 families in 1767 alone) that further migration was forbidden by the Prussian Emperor Joseph II. Migration to the Volga effectively ended within a short time but not before at least 25,000 made their way to Russia over a period of about 4 years. Most of them were from Hesse and the southwest states, but nominally from other areas, as weil. The original migration resulted in the establishment of 104 villages.

Most historians have accurately stated that this invitation was open to all foreigners. However, the emphasis on the Germanic involvement by several German authors has left many people with the impression that the connection between German bom Catherine and the Germans of the Volga River region was particularly significant and important. In talking to some people, one almost gets the impression that Catherine the Great personally appeared at the door of their ancestor to invite them to Russia. Furthermore, the traditional story of her invitation has been inaccurately applied to Germans in Galicia, Congress Poland, Volhynia, and even Prussia. Of these four, only Volhynia was under her rule, but there the Germans did not arrive in significant numbers till weil after her death.

Here is an example of how such distortions occur, quoting from an online historical document:
"Much of this [territory in the Black Sea region] became Crown land upon which Catherine wished to settle industrious farmers, whose well kept fields might serve as models for the shiftless nomadic tribes about them. Catherine bad perhaps heard of the Mennonites and their work of reclamation in the swamps of the lower Vistula, through her generals who bad spent several winters in eastem Prussia during the Seven Years War. At any rate, however thatmay be, it was in the above year [1786] that she held out liberal inducements through her Special representative at Danzig, George van Trappe, to the Mennonites of that region to migrate to her Crown lands in South Russia."

The writer does qualify bis Statement by saying that, "Catherine had *perhaps* heard of the Mennonites." Tue casual reader conveniently forgets the *wordperhaps,* andin relating the story to his friends, conveys some form of special relationship between Catherine and the Mennonites. The story also becomes slanted by the author' s reference to the *special* representative, George van Trappe. He was indeed arepresentative but he was no more special than the other agents of the crown who were scampering about Europe soliciting new settlers for Russia.

The simple truth is that Catherine bad left behind her German heritage, marrying into Russian royalty as a young teenager. Shedidn'tjustinviteGermans. What'smore, the Germans received no privileges that other foreigners did not receive, either at the time of migration or later on.

Tue migration of the Mennonites requires specific mention because they are somewhat unique within the German migration context. The earliest Mennonites in the east were actually Dutch, who used their diking skills to reclaim extensive arable land from the Vistula River delta

region in Prussia. They began to arrive in the early 1500s. lt did not take long for them to be mixed with Hemish, Gennan, and to a lesser extent, Swiss Mennonites. In addition, some of Polisb and Swedisb origin becarne mixed into the migration. Because of their close lies to Gerrnan traditions, and their use of tbe Plattdeutsch dialect, tbey tend to all get lumped together as Gerrnans.

Tue pacifistic Mennonites frorn Prussia were especially attracted by tbe promise of freedom from service in the military-a privilege that did not carry a time lirnit witb it. Thousands of tbem took the cballenge to migrate to the east. Tue mostextensive settlements were on tbe hilly west side of the Volga. To tbe northeast, on the meadow or east side of the Volga, was another large group of settlements.

By 1816, there were no new settlements but the population bad almost tripled, and new colonies became essential. By 1865, tbere were 170 Gerrnan Volga villages with a population of over 259,000. Mucb ofthis growth was simply the result of large farnilies, but tbere was ongoing new migration into tbe area by Mennonites, Lutberans and Catholics. By 1914, they bad grown to over 500,000.

Part of the population problem was eased with the establishment of daughter colonies in the Caucasus region, which attracted significant numbers of Germans away from the Volga River area.

Finally, it sbould be pointed out that other isolated colonies were established-some by other religious denominations tban the major ones, others at the request of certain isolated land-holding nobility.

Baltic Germans

Germans had a presence in the Baltic provinces of Russia hundreds of years before the Manifestos of Catherine the Great. However, tbey were prirnarily people witb specialty Irades or connections to nobility or politics. This presence stemmed from tbe control of tbe Estonian, Livonian, and Kurland provinces by tbe Teutonic Knigbts.

Under the Manifesto of 1763, several smaller groups of Germans were able to establish themselves in the Baltic regions under special contract witb private individuals or government agencies. Over 300 families answered tbe initial calls, with a 1000 or so individuals following later. Most settled in villages, under private contract, in relatively close proximity to St. Petersburg.

Tbe Black Sea Areas

In the next few years after the second Manifesto, Catherine the Great expanded Russian territory dramatically by conquering Turkisb controlled land to tbe soutb and Polish land to the west. Catherine again wanted Germans to help in developing hernew territories, especially around the north side of the Black Sea. This time she turned to tbe Mennonites of West Prussia.

Mennonites, being a pacifist denomination, were concerned by tbe political climate of Germany in tbe latter half of tbe 18th century. Frederick William II was demanding payment of heavy fines in lieu of military service and forcing tbe Mennonites to pay titbes to the established Lutheran Church on earlier land purchases from Lutherans. Mennonites werc particularly attracted to Russia by the offer of freedom from military service. In 1789, 228 Mennonite families arri ved at Chortitza on the Dnieper River. They bad been preceded to the general region by a smaller group of Lutherans. Tue Mennonite migration continued into the area for another 80 years with tbousands more families answering the call. Tbousands of other Gennans followed the Mennonites.

Lutherans and Catholics began flooding into the area, especially after the Napoleonic wars (1803 througb 1810). They not only came from the southwest German states but also from West Prussia, Hungary, and Poland. Hundreds of Gerrnan colonies sprang up in a semi-circle around Odessa, now in the Ukraine.

In 1804, the new Czar, Alexander l, extended another invitation to settlement in this region. However, his invitation was more specific tban Catberine's. He wanted people who were particularly skilled in agriculture and handicrafts - well-to-do farmers with skills in viniculture and management and breeding oflivestock. Wbile they received some traveling assistance, tbey were also expected to bring along a significant worth of casb and goods.

Travel to the Black Sea region was by two primary routes. Tue first was the Danube River, wbere they traveled rigbt past the Danuswaben settlements on their way to their new home. Travel was conducted on boats called Zillen. Tbey were was crammed with a crew of four or five boatmen, and as many goods and passengers as could fit, even if overcrowded.

Tue other route was overland. Travel started on the Danube, but where it turned south, the colonists took to wagons pulled by oxen to make tbeir way througb the Carpatbian mountains and then east to the Black Sea, mucb like the wagon trains crossed the American west during the 1800s.

l was not able to find a statistical population summary for this area, but it is safe to say that, like the Volga River area, the region around Odessa and the Crimean peninsula supported hundreds of Gerrnan villages and bundreds of thousands of Gerrnans.

Be rahia

Another war with Turkey brought Russia additional territory in the region of Bessarabia, on the west side of the Black Sea. In the meantime, Napoleon was marcbing througb Europe, taking over vast quantities of land, including central Poland. Many Germans wbo bad moved there after the third partition were now feeling persecuted by the Poles wbo were placed in power. Tue Russians took advantage of this by inviting tbem to move furtber east. Some went to the Black Sea region, wbile others rnoved to Bessarabia.

By 1816, over 1500 German families bad moved into this area, most of them from Poland. They initially founded twelve villages, many with French names that reflected

battlefields wbere the Russians bad joined the Germans in fighting the French-Arcis, Brienne, FereChampoise, Paris, and soon.

Migration continued slowly but steadily, with population increases coming from Baden, Württemberg, Hesse, and Alsace. By 1842, over 2000 families bad settled in 24 villages. Only 114 of these were Catholic. Tue rest were Protestant, mostly Lutherans. As with other areas, the German population here grew rapidly. To accommodate the growth, another 80 villages were establisbed, and many left for opportunities elsewhere. After accounting for the emigration, about 65,000 Germans remained in Bessarabia in 1905.

Several smaller areas around the Black Sea also received significant migrations of Germans througbout tbe 19th century, for example, the Dubrudja region of Romania south of Bessarabia is. Tbis area was settled primarily by Germans who left Bessarabia.

Another area is Bukovina, a small region at tbe northwest end of Bessarabia. Tbis area received, under tbe encouragement of the Austrian Emperor, an etbnical mix of migrants, among them a significant number of Germans.

To the east side of the Black Sea, there were German settlements in the south Caucasus, and by the end of the 19th century, even Kazakhstan and Siberia were receiving German colonists.

Galicia

Galicia was a region that experienced many different cultures and political control due to inept rulers. lts population was primarily amixture of Polish and Ukrainian, with lesser numbers of Ruthenians, and of course, Germans. Control over the years bounced back and forth between Poland, Russia, and Austria. Tue area came under Austrian rule in the first partition of Poland in 1772 and remained so with some border variations until WW I.

German migration started early, at least in the western regions of Galicia, with an initial wave of soldiers, artisans, and traders arriving in the 14th and 15th centuries under the protection of Magdeburg city law. Most of these Germans assimilated into the Polish culture by the 16th century.

Tue second wave of settlers came in at the invitation of Austrian Emperor Joseph II between about 1781 and 1785. Over 15,000 arrived, primarily with origins in the Pfalz (Palatinate) region of the German states. These were supplemented by another 6000 after tbe turn of the century. Among the settlers were significant numbers of Swiss Mennonites, wbo later left for settlements in Russia. Tue majority of settlers in this period, bowever, were Catbolic or Lutberan. While tbese Germans, in general, retained tbeir cultural distincti veness, significant numbers of the Catbolic Germans did assimilate into the Polish culture.

Altbough there was strong Austrian political influence in the early years, the Poles evenrually won semi-autonomy, to the extent that Polish even became tbe official language. Tue Germans did weil in this state of relative political stability, but for some reason tbey did not experience tbe same growth in numbers tbat otber regions did. A 1910 census indicated only 65,000 Germans living in Galicia.

Tbis situation is in large part explained by the fact that many Germans did not, for whatever reason, set down permanent roots in Galicia. Starting with the Swiss Mennonite movement to Russia, tbere was a relatively constant outflow ofGermans for Galicia to many other parts of eastern Europe. Some moved northward into southeastern Poland, otbers east to Volhynia, Bukowina, northern Bessarabia, and the Black Sea regions. Still otbers turned west to Slovakia, Hungary, and even to Bosnia.

Poland

As we mentioned earlier, the northern region of what is now modern Poland bad a very early Germanic presence. Tbis presence intensified witb a royal marriage between a Polish king and a German princess in 960 A.D. By 1150 A.D., tbe Catholic Church was beginning its mission through Poland, bringing witb it German monks and farmers, who settled in villages under jurisdiction of the church cloisters. Finall y, in 1230 A.D., the Teutonic Knights were invited in to help control tbe rebellious Prus tribe in the northern areas. Tue knights brought witb them the German city law which we discussed earlier. In what is modern Poland, over 250 cities and towns were established witb German city law.

Tue Catholics of Poland provided strong resistance against the Protestant Reformation ofthe early 1500s which resulted in significant anti-German sentiment among tbe Poles. German culture and identity were virtually eliminated during this time, eitber by expulsion or assimilation. Tbis situation, however, left the Polish nobility witb fewer skilled people to develop their lands witb the result tbat they once again slowly started to invite Germans back into their country to work for them. These Germans established tbe villages we discussed earlier.

To further understand tbe influx of Germans to tbis region, we need to briefly look at tbe partitions of Poland. A weak monarchy allowed Russia, under tbe rule of Catherine the Great, to gain significant territories from them. Both Prussia and Austria feared this Russian expansionism, and in 1772, they agreed to take equal portions of Poland. lt was at tbis time that all of Volhynia was taken over by Russia.

Continuing political unrest in Poland led to a second partition in 1793, witb each of the three powers taking more land. Tue western portion, which contained most of the Hollendries and Schulzendorf, was taken over by Prussia. Finally, in 1795, tbe remaining land was split, and Poland ceased to exist as a nation.

Prussia established a new form of German settlement called a colony. Although the settlers invited in by the Prussians did not enjoy the same privileges as their predecessors, they did receive free travel expenses and additional assistance in building their farms. Most of the immigrants in tbe early years were Swabians from Württemberg. Many ofthem were cloth makers, who were attracted to the that industry in tbe region surrounding Lodz.

Napoleon marched through Europe, taking over central Poland and Warsaw in 1807. He established the semi-autonomous state of the Duchy of Warsaw. Anti-German sentiment among the Poles became common, and resulted in the massive migration ofGermans to Bessarabia, discussed earlier. However, in 1814, Napoleon's reign was cut sbort in defeat, and in 1815, the Congress of Vienna renewed tbe previous partition boundaries, with tbe exception tbat Prussia lost some of tbe central area to Russia. This central area included tbe Lodz region, where large numbers of Germans lived.

This central and eastern area of modern Poland was subject to Russian rule, but was allowed to operate in a semi-autonomous fashion. Theanti-German sentiment wasnotas strong tbere, so Germans continued to migrate in significant numbers to this area, now known as Congress Poland or tbe Kingdom of Poland. In addilion to the Swabians, large numbers of Kashubian, Pommeranian, and otber Gennans joined tbe migration.

Tue last part of Congress Poland to receive Gennan settlers was in tbe east, the region around Lublin and Chelm, where some 230 colonies were establisbed between 1850 and 1890. Many oftbese Gennans were actually transplants from central Poland.

Most of the Germans in Congress Poland were Lutheran. There were a few Mennonites along tbe Vistula River, westofWarsaw. There were also some Baptists and Moravians in some areas. The !arger towns bad significant numbers ofCatholic Gennans.

lt is difficult to establish an accurate count of tbese migrants because, tbey moved around often and many, as we have seen, moved on to new areas within a generation. Oscar Kossmann provides a list showing about 360,000 Gennan members of the Lutberan Church alone in 1913. He also provides a list of 1200 German settlements. When his list of villages is compared to that ofother authors and researchers, it appears tbat tbere may have been as many as 2000 Gennan settlements.

Volhynia

Volhynia is an area located in the northwestern part of modern Ukraine. We don't know why Catherine the Great did not promote this area as a settlement region for Germans. There were a few Gennans in the cilies, but none in the rural areas, when Russia claimed tbis area for itself in 1772. lt was about another 25 years before Germans started to come into Volhynia with tbe establishment of several villages by a group of Mennonites. They only stayed for a few years before selling their villages to some Lutherans sometime prior to 1830, and then moving on to the Black Sea areas.

Tue first large number ofGermans to arrive in Volhynia came after tbe first Polish rebellion of 1831. Some 4000 or so moved in during the mid-1830s, almost all from Congress Poland. Witb some of them moving on to Podolia, Bessarabia, and other regions, tbe population remained fairly constant until after tbe second Polish rebellion of 1863. Many Polish nobles, wbo had supported this rebellion, lost their land, and the contracts which the Gennans had to work on it were no longer valid. Tbe need for land in Congress Poland became acute.

At the same time, in 1862, the Russians released their serfs from a lifetime of servitude to the land. These serfs flocked to tbe cities, leaving Polish landlords in Volhynia witb no one to work tbeir land. Most of the other areas we have discussed were settled by Gennans at the invitation of royalty. In contrast to that, the Germans in Volhynia were invited tbere by these landlords. They received no special privileges or freedoms in exchange for their move.

Tbis combination of lack of land in Congress Poland and ample opportunity in Volhynia resulted in a mass exodus from the fonnerto tbe latter. By 1900, census figures sbow some 200,000 Germans living in over 800 villages in Volhynia. lt is estimated tbat around 75-80% of these bad origins in Congress Poland.

Again, most of these migrants were Lutheran Germans with some Catholic, Baptist, Moravian, and Mennonite. Tue Lutberan parisb of Zbitomir alone, not counting tbe parisbes ofRoziscbische and Heimtal, sbows over 2100 baptisms per year in the early 1880s.

Conclusion

While there were a few otber small areas of German settlement in the east that we have not bad the time to review, this about covers the story of the German migration to tbe east. However, I don't tbink it is fitting to endat tbis point. Most of tbese Germans bad come to these strange lands witb peaceful intentions, but their lives were to be dramatically altered by tbe impact of two world wars taking place within a 27 year span. I would like to close witb abrief look at what happened to them during tbis time.

Many of our ancestors were fortunate to have left Europe for North or South America prior to WW 1. They may have envisioned future problems in Russia and otber parts of Europe, but more than likely, they were attracted by specific opportunities tbat were available in tbe Americas. Those who remained behind were not so fortunate.

A general policy of ruling powers, botb during and after WW II, was to reestablish political boundaries on the basis of ethno-linguistic boundaries. Unbelievably)arge numbers of people, Gennan and otbers, were impacted by tbis policy. Some 16.3 million perished during WW II due to military, political or racial policies. Another 15.1 million were displaced between 1939 and 1943, while a furtber 31 million were displaced between 1944 and 1948-a staggering total of 62.4 million people.

As for tbe Germans, tbe Nazis had decided tbat tbose wbo lived in conquered Slavic lands should be moved to new areas in northern Poland. More tban 3/4 of a million were tus moved during WW II. But tbe biggest wartime migration back westward for tbese Germans was the 5.6 million, who left botb tbe original and the resettlement areas as tbe Soviel army pushed westward, starting in 1944. That count does not include tbose who fled from Hungary after the Red Army invaded that country.

Of those who didn't make it out of the Soviel occupied zones, some 500,000, were forcibly deported eastward into the deeper regions of the Soviel Union. After the war, another 6.5 million Germans were repatriated out of Czechoslovakia, Poland, and Hungary to both western and Soviel occupied zones ofGermany. Many of these displaced Germans made their way to the Americas after the war.

Finally, hundreds of thousands of Germans remained trapped in the Soviel Union, most of them deported to nether regions of Kazakhstan and Siberia, many of them into forced labor camps. A few managed to stay in their home towns, mostly as the result of intermarriage with local ethnic groups. Tue result of all this is that most of us ethnic Germans with east European roots still have cousins in many different areas of Germany, Poland, Hungary, and especially in areas of the former Soviel Union.

Tue German migrations to the east have come to an end. With the fall of communism, many are now making their way back to the west, once again migrating with hope for the future - a future filled with peace and an improved life for themselves and their descendants.

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Jerry Frank was born in southern Manitoba to parents of Volhynian German descent. He has been involved with the Wandering Volhynians magazine. He is the author of Germans From Congress Poland and Volhynia - A Research Tool and two family history books, Frank Migrations, and From Nagold to Thalberg. Jerry was a also a speaker at the FEEFHS regional conference in Calgary, Alberta in 1995.

Glückstal Colonies Research Association

© by Margaret Freeman

[One of the primary goals of FEEFHS is to promote public awareness of member societies and their publications. services. and activities. This piece on the Glackstal Colonies Research Association (GCRA) and the following article on the Immigrant Genealogical Society (IGS) are the first of what will become a regular feature of FEEFHS Quarterly: articles highlighting FEEFHS member societies.-Managing Editor]

In 1987, lbree friends, Gwen Pritzkau, Carolyn Wheeler, and Margaret Freeman, found themselves discussing plans to start a group to research the ancestry of all families in the Glückstal Colonies of South Russia. These four villages included: Bergdorf, Glückstal, Kassel and Neudorf, as well as the daughter colonies of Klein Bergdorf, Klein Neudorf, Neu Glückstal, Krontal and Marienberg (others were added later). This trio bad done enough research on their families to be aware of the extensive intermarriage among the residents of the villages, and the movement from one village to another, so researching all simultaneously seemed tobe a good approach.

They asked another friend, Arthur Flegel, a well-known Russo-German researcher and certified genealogist, to advise. Various members of both the American Historical Society of Germans from Russia, and the Germans from Russia Heritage Society also offered encouragement. As with other organizations, the group learned as it grew, handling start-up problems, the costs of a business license needed to obtain a bank account, and the endless details involved in obtaining tax-exempt status. Now the group has grown to a large circle of volunteers who are generous with their time and expertise.

Our "GCRA Newsletter" fi..rst appeared in late 1987. GCRA has now published twenty-two issues. Through the efforts of many hardworking members, GCRA has also published several books, including "Glückstal Colonies Marriages," "Glückstal Colonies Births and Marriages, 1833-1900," "Glückstal Colonies Deaths, 1833-1900," and "Tue 1858 Glückstal Colony Census." The data for the books on marriages, births and deaths was found in the records of the St. Petersburg Consistory, available on microfilm at the Family History Centers of the LDS Church. All were translated and authenticated by our members; the book on births and marriages alone has over 22,000 authenticated entries. We are currently working with North Dakota State University, who published the books on births, marriages, and deaths, to translate and publisb the books in German. We are indebted to Harold Ebrman, wbo designed the books, coordinated the collection of data from members, did the necessary programming to prepare tbe manuscript, and produced the computer files for publication. He also maintains tbe GCRA web site.

A primary focus of GCRA has been to develop cooperative relationships with the Germans from Russia Heritage Collection, part of tbe Ethnic Studies Library at North Dakota State University in Fargo, North Dakota. NDSU not only publisbed the GCRA books, but now has laminated maps available of the colonies. Tbey also provide the site and facilities for the GCRA LISTSERV-an unmoderated, free excbange Internet site for the sharing of data. Information about our group is available on the FEEFHS web site, and GCRA is listed as Village Coordinator at both the American Historical Society of Germans from Russia and the Germans from Russia Heritage Society sites.

Key GCRA members (left to right): Gwen PritzJwu, Harold Ehrman, Margaret Freeman, and Carolyn Wheeler

As 1999 begins, the group has reached a membcrshi p of four hundred individuals, tlrroughout the United States, Canada, Europe, and Asia. With our dues and gifts, we have been purchasing data from Ukrainian and Russian archives, (witb tbe exception of tbe 1858 census of Glückstal which was purchased jointly by AHSGR and GRHS) wbich is translated and published, and our goal is to continue doing so as long as there is data to obtain. As part of our outreach program, GCRA will join witb 1–cEFHS and IGS for a September 1999 GCRA Workshop Day. We plan to continue making Glückstal presentations at the annual conventions of the Germans from Russia societies.

Membership in GCRA is based on a calendar year, and currently the annual fee is $20.00. For that price, a member receives two newsletters a year (in 1998 GCRA published 64 pages ofresearch materials) and an annual update giving the !ist of members and the lines they are researching in both a straight research !ist and a cross index. As data becomes available, it is duplicated and sent out to members via snail-mail, fax, and e-mail, which complements the extensive personal communications among the members themselves.

GCRA will continue publishing source data such as Declarations of Intent for US Citizenship for Mclntosh County, North Dakota, Campbell, McPherson (in process)

and several other counties of South Dakota, excerpts from English Janguage community papers, and social items and translations from German language newspapers of the Dakotas. The capstone is GCRA's publication of the authenticated origins in Germany ofthose who lived in the colonies, complete with the FHL microfilm numbers, primarily the work of Gwen Pritzkau. Putting family descendants in touch with each other has been successful, and we are pleased that these research efforts typically result in finding many points of mutual interest !hat the researchers have allowed us to publish in the "GCRA Newsletter."

The library and office of the Glückstal Coloni.es Research Association is at 611 Esplanade, Redondo Beach, Califomia, 90277-4130, and is open by appointment only. Tue following is a list of some of the workers and their projects for our group of villages:

The Glückstal Colonies ResearchAssociation home page, hosted by FEEFHS

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Immigrant Genealogical Society

© by Toni Perrone

Tbe Immigrant Library

In 1976, Elisabeth Sharp and Gerda Haffner founded the Immigrant Library as a nonprofit association. Elisabeth donated her private library in its entirety and continued to donate books and funds through Sharp's bookstore. Gerda traveled to Europe many times collecting and searching out books for the library. Tue Immigrant Library was located in the back room of the Sharp Xerox Copy Shop and Bookstore in North Hollywood.

Workshops were held one night a week for the purpose of introducing the general public to the field of genealogy. Elisabeth and Gerda also offered private assistance. Tue German Genealogical Exchange Group, formed in 1982, developed as an outgrowth of these workshops for the purpose of fostering the exchange of research aides. Tlle group enabled researchers in Germany to locate members of their family who had emigrated to the United States and, in exchange, they assisted American researchers in finding records of their ancestors in Germany. Because of the library founders' long-standing relationship witb most German genealogical societies in the eight states of West Germany, tbere was a tremendous response to the announcement of the forming of this group. A requcst was sent out to genealogists in the area of the library asking for assistance in this endeavor. A membership fee of $10.00 per year was requested to cover postage of the exchange and a monthly newsletter. Tue members of the group compiled a list of sumames and localilies for use, so that an exchange of information could take place. Monthly meetings were held at tbe library.

The Immigrant Library Society

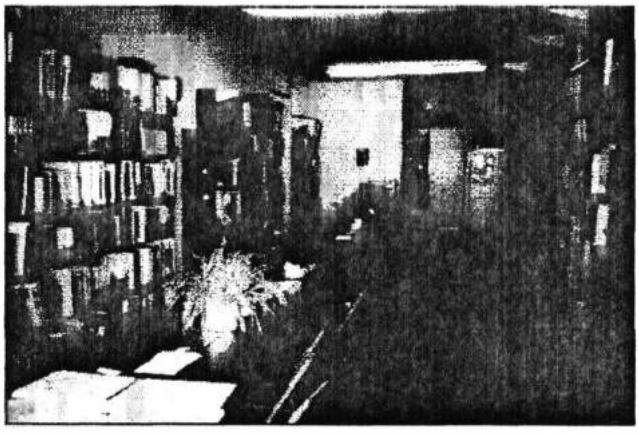
In 1983, associates of tbe library began holding monthly meetings as tbe Immigrant Library Society. In tbat same year, the activities of the Society expanded significantly. It began publishing a newsletter, witb Elisabeth Sharp serving as editor, and, in March of that year, it began staffmg tbe library with volunteers. Library volunteers were trained by Elisabeth Sharp. At first, the hours were Saturdays from 10:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. and Sundays from 12:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. In 1986, the hours were expanded to include Wednesday's from 12:00 p.m. to 9:00 p.m.

On 21 May 1983, the Society sponsored its first seminar and invitedFriedrich R. Wollmershauser, aresearcher from Germany, tobe the first guest speaker. He spoke on three topics of significance to German research: "Finding tbe origins of 18th century emigrants," "When you write to Germany: Helpful Hints for Genealogical Correspondence to Germany," and "Tue Social Background ofEarly German Emigration." Tue Society has sponsored yearly seminars ever since. 'Ibe next seminar will be held in conjunction with the FEEFHS 1999 International Convention.

The Immigrant Genealogy Society

In March of 1985 tbe Immigrant Library Society cbanged its name to the Immigrant Genealogical Society. Prior to this time tbe library and society were almost entirely funded by Elisabeth Sharp. Upon her husband's retirement and the realization that they were now a fixed income family, she was no longer able to carry the financial burden of tlle society and library alone. She enlisted the help of others, including the new president, Mary Louise Chittenden. They came up with a novel scheme to fund the Society and keep it operating. Society members would expand the work of the German Genealogical Exchange Group to include research for Americans for a small fee. Training sessions for volunteer record searchers were held in order to provide this new service. Tue volunteers would use the unique resources available in the German collection of the library to answer research queries. Tbe name of the Society was changed to reflect a broader scope. It is no longer a society for the library's associates and patrons alone, but a society for people everywhere who are seeking help to trace their ancestors' origins, particularly in the German speaking areas ofEurope.

The Immigrant Library in Burbank, California



As the Society has grown, so has the Immigrant Library. Soon the library needed more room to hold its many acquisitions. In the summerof 1989, the library was moved to its present headquarters at 1310 Magnolia Boulevard in Burbank, California. An open house was held the weekend of August 4,5,and 6th. Eight years later, the library was again running out of space. On 10 January 1997 the board of directors voted to rent the adjoining building. This gave the library twice ilie space. A second open house was held March 7,8, and 9th, 1997. Tlle older part of the Jibrary is now devoted to books, tables andchairs and a copy machine. Tue film readers, map case, file cabinets with vertical files, computers, and stands, a lunch area and an office area are in ilie new room.

Tue Immigrant Genealogical Society was officially incorporated on December 31, 1985 in the State of Califomiaas a non-pro fit corporation. Non Profit status was granted by the IRS in July 1986. Donations to the Society are now tax deductible. Many IGS members have donated books to the collection, and tax deductible cash donations for the purchase of the Library materials are always welcomed.

Elections took place December of 1992 for officers of the German Genealogical Exchange Group. Those elected were President - Toni Perrone; 1st vice President - Jerry Timmons; 2nd vice president - Emma Lee Price; treasurer - Rosemary Moody; Secretary - Jane MacTague; Assistant Secretary - Mary Jane Smith; Locality and Sumame Coordinator's - Mervin Niekamp and Fran Bauman; Immigrant Library Coordinators - Elisabeth Sharp and Gerda Haffner. Elisabeth Sharp continues to serve as the Newsletter editor.

Pan of the IGS Board (left to righl): Lois Giordani, Lara Perkins, Marilyn Deatherage, Linda Stone, Jean Nepsund; (sitting): Barbara Freshwater and Marlene Nolte

The Society's Services

The Immigrant Genealogical Society offers many services to its members and to others seeking genealogical research assistance. The following is a summary of these services.

The Immigrant Library

At its headquarters on 1310 Magnolia Boulevard in Burbank, Califomia the Society houses the Immigrant Library, an expansion of Elisabeth Sharp and Gerda Haffner's personal collection of German and American genealogical books. Although about half of the Library collection relates to American Genealogy, the library is best known for its sizable collection of German materials, many of which are not easily available elsewhere in the United States.

Tue library is open to the public 3 days each week, and is staffed by trained members of the Society. Use of the library is free to members, and a donation of$2.00 per visit is requested from non-members. The library is open during the following hours: Wednesdays 12:00--5:00 p.m., Saturdays 10:00 a.m.-5:00 p.m., and Sundays 12:00 p.m.-5:00p.m.

Some of the Special Collections purchased for the library include the following.

- •German and Swiss and ltalian telephone books on CD-ROM, including former East Germany.
- •Deutches Familienarchiv - over 100 volumes of German genealogies with indexes.
- •Muellers Gazeteer, Shell Atlas, and extensive map collection
- •Ortsippenbuecher: over 200-town lineage books
- •Die Ahnenlisten Kartei - 14 volumes of indexes of German genealogists researching their ancestors
- •Hessian Early Ancestors -Ancestral hnes researched by members of the Hessian Genealogical Society
- •Addresses of genealogists in Germany - ca. 11,000
- •German, Russian, Czechoslovakian, Italian Immigration passenger arrival lists
- •Emigration lists from Germany
- •Familienkundliche Nachrichten - Gennan Queries
- •Contemporary Folkfinder - 90 million Americans.
- •37 volumes ofmarriage abstracts from old Mecklenburg church books covering 1751-1800 (There are about 110,000 marriages indexed in this series.)
- •1Oindexes of marriage abstracts from old Mecklenburg church books for the years 1705-1750 (lncludes about 80,000 marriages.)
- •Marriage abstracts from old Mecklenburg church books covering the period prior to 1704 (There are about 40,000 marriages indexed in this series. The earliest marriage is in 1604.)
- •Census Indexes for Mecklenberg Schwerin 1704, 1751, and 1819
- •Trauregister Niedersachsen for the year 1700
- •Trauregister aus Deutschen Kirchenbücher - Schleswig Holstein for the year 1704
- •Index to the New England Register on microfilm
- •Schamburg Lippe church records on microfilm.
- •Pommeranian Maps, Charts, etc. and surname indexes

Tue cataloging of the library collection was initiated February 1993. lt has been a long tedious job and is an ongoing project. Carol Germer needs to be complimented for her work in this project.

Membersbip

Membership to the Society provides a monthly newsletter, the semi-annual periodical, and the free use of the ImmigrantLibrary. Monthly meetings witb genealogical speakers, classes, and seminars provide information about genealogical research and opportunities to share with other genealogists. Membership dues are $20.00 per year for a regular membership. A family membership ($25,00) is also available for 2 persons living at the same address. There are also several additional classes of membership. The

following is a list of membership categories and their corresponding yearly dues, in US dollars. The membership year begins when the dues are received by IGS.

Regular member: $20.00
Family membership: $25.00
Contributing member: $30.00
Foreign Membership: $35.00
Supporting Membership: $ 50.00
Sustaining Membership: $ 100.00

Montbly meetings

Meetings ofthe Society areheld at the library on the first Friday of each month from 7:00 p.m. to 9:00 p.m. A different guest is invited to each meeting to speak on a topic of bis or her choice.

Record Searches

Through its Research Committee volunteers, the Immigrant Genealogical Society open the unique resources of the Immigrant Library to genealogists across the United States and overseas via mail requests. Searches now offered include German telephone books on C.D.'s; numerous maps, gazetteers, and atlases; indexes to sumames researched by German Genealogists; lists of Germans Genealogists; published lists of arriving immigrants; and over 100 volumes of German Genealogies.

IGS Co-founder, Gerda Haffner

A request accompanied by a self-addressed stamped envelope will bring detailed information about searches currently offered. Flyers describing our searches are free to genealogical societies for distribution at their events. During 1993, IGS began offering two searches to genealogists in Germany. The response has been enthusiastic and persons in Germany have been able to contact descendants of relatives who emigrated to America. Branches of families in Germany are being reunited as weil.

IGS does not provide private research services, only record searches of its library collection. However, we have compiled a list of persons offering to provide such private research assistance. A copy is free to anyone requesting it

Immigrant index

Elisabeth Sharp started an Immigrants index in 1980 for the use of library patrons. This !ist has grown immensely throughout the years and has been used by countless genealogists. Anyone can fill in the forms necessary to add their immigrant ancestor to the index and also to view the index in search of their families.

Translations

IGS encourages translation of German materials into English for publication. Persons fluent in German can help in these projects. Also, persons with Iimited knowledge of German can use and expand their skills by helping the Research Committee. German language classes are provided when interest is sufficient to warrant them.

IGS does not provide professional translation services. However, the !ist we have compiled of private researchers also includes professional translators.

Periodicals

In addition to the newsletter, the Society publishes *GermanAmerican Genealogy.* First published in May 1987 under the editorship of Elisabetl1 Sharp, tllis periodical is now published in the spring and fall of each year. The present editor is Jean Nepsund. The staff accepts articles for publication about both American and European History, research methods, genealogical resources, and research experiences. Submissions of letters, family incidents, research successes and queries are also welcomed. Materials may be submitted in handwriting, typed copy, or ASCII disk. Submission will be deemed to grant permission for publication. The accuracy of the published material is the responsibility ofthe author. Spelling, gra.mmar, punctuation and space will be edited. The periodical is free to members of the Society.

Seminars

Every year, the Society sponsors seminars that provide opportunities for more intensive instruction on genealogical research topics. Seminars usually include workshops, lectures, and a luncheon featuring a keynote speaker. The Fall 1999 Seminar will be held at tbe Airtel Plaza Hotel in Van Nuys, Califomia on Saturday, 25 September 1999. This seminar will focus on Gennan genealogy, featuring Gennan researcher Henning Schröder, who will be speaking on tbe following four topics: "Historical Aspects of tbe Rhine Emigration to America: 17th to 19th centuries," "German Churchbooks: Their History, Content and Deficiencies," "Research in Eastem Germany: Formerly tbe GDR," and "Family Research in German State Archives.

Tue Seminar will be held in conjunction witb the FEEFHS 1999 International Convention (Friday, Saturday, and Sunday, September 24th- 26th) and the Glückstal Colonies Research Association (GCRA) 1999 Workshop (Thursday, September 24th). You can register to participate in all three events, if you wisb. To register for the IGS Seminar, see our online registration form at *http://feefhs.org/conf/99laligsggd99. html.*

Research Behind the Iron Curtain

© by Detlef Papsdorf

[This article was originally published by the Immigrant Genealogical Society in the Spring 1995 issue of their semi-annual Journal, German American Genealogy. It is reprinted here with permission from IGS as an example of the quality of their publications. Written nearly ten years ago, this rather humorous and - for some - nostalgic journey back to the days of Cold War genealogy serves as a reminder of how far East European genealogy has come in the last decade. Many will also be curious to learn more about Papsdorfs personal collection of Saxony church books-Eds.]

Getting Started in Genealogy

I started genealogical research on Easter Sunday 1978, after my father, Herbert Papsdorf (died 1984) presented his three volume chronicle of our family to my older sister and me. I started to read it in the evening and continued all night long. When I had finished, I was in a turmoil like never before in my life. To think, papa was injured seven times during World War II - and lucky enough it was that he had been wounded, because all of his comrades went to Stalingrad and none of them survived, while he was lying in a lazarette (military hospital)! Then - to think about myself - born in 1944.

Most family chronicles, such as my father"s, end quickly with the great-grandparents' generation, because verbal family tradition does not preserve very much about former ancestors. It was the same with my father's chronicle. The next day, Easter Sunday, I wrote letters and letters - exactly 14 - to mostly Saxonian parishes. That meant fourteen letters to the German Democratic Republic - then East Germany ruled by the Communists.

Fourteen days later one of the most important answers came, the reply of Minister Müller in Pomssen near Leipzig. He "presented" four or five Papsdorf generations to us.

Visits to Saxony

Most of my fourteen letters were answered, only a few failed. So I went to Saxony with my parents and visited one of the "non-replying" villages east of Leipzig - tiny Mölbis. I learned why the minister did not reply - he could not read the old German handwriting in the church books! Neither could *I - then*. It was hard to learn it, especially because I never learned the old German "Sütterlin Schrift" in school. But due to my profession, I have a lot of experience with bad handwriting of doctors, and so I learned to read Old Script step-by-step, word-by-word. My ability improved year by year.

At first I wrote down church book entries by hand. But, when I started to work on them at home, doubts started. Did I read it in the right way? So, I began to think about the possibilities of taking photographs of records.

Filming Experiments

The next journey to Mr. Honecker's Paradise (East Germany), I went alone in my motor home, only accompanied by my Japanese camera and a few rolls of color slide film. I planned to take slides, which are cheaper than paper photos. Everything had to look "tourist like." A copying machine in my motor home would be inconceivable to East German guards. So, I took photos of all the entries which seemed important to me. But, I wrote down the entries, too. When I was back home again, I waited impatiently for my slides to come back from the developing company. When I put them into the projector, the were quite good, very sharp - only a little too dark. So, I did a "test production" at home to ascertain the best aperture when pages were white, yellow, or brown. Later I could adjust for these conditions by experience.

Then I went back to the German Democratic Republic, sometimes as often as eight times in one year! Thus I did my genealogical research, and was happy to "exhume" generation by generation.

Papsdorf Research

One day I happened to find a Papsdorf in one of the parish books. How interesting, I thought, and leafed along. It happened in Trages, near Leipzig, too, when I had not been able to reach my genealogical destination. I had to leave the GDR the next day and I could not find the ancestor for whom I was looking because the handwriting in the church book was very poor. At that time I needed a visa to enter the GDR. It was valid only for a certain time and normally could not be prolongated. So I weighed up two possibilities: to plan a second trip to Trages or to take photos of all the book now. I fortunately had films enough, so I started to copy the entire book, a small one, which took only about 12 rolls of film. When I passed the German-German border the next day with all the "nice guys" on the eastern side, I started to feel not very self-assured. But nothing happened. A few days later I was able to continue Trages research at home.

In the meantime, I bought a special slide projector with different magnification lenses. I was very glad to be able to solve genealogical problems at home, with the help of records which were reproducible and original. So, I avoided having to pay Mr. Honecker DM 25 (25 Deutschmark), the cost per person per day to visit Mr Honecker's "most expensive zoo of the world" (a bitter saying of East German citizens). You had to exchange 25 West German DM for 25 East German DM.

Filming Becomes Standard Procedure

So I continued to film complete parish books just because I found the first experiment successful. When I found one ancestor in a book, I could be sure to find more

and more later on in the same book. I did not cause any confusion to the ministers at all. I came along with my big RV, bad some presents, such as cbocolate and coffee, and soon I became known locally. Often I was allowed to take the books down into my comfortably beated bus, so that I was not forced to sit in the cold offices. I took photo after photo, by day and by nigbt.

When I bad a good day and wben pages were easy to turn, I managed to take up to twelve films per bour-whicb means about 400 slides. This was much, much more than any copying machine could produce. I closed all windows of my RV so nobody could notice the flash-flash-flash of my camera. Silly enough, I always forgot to cover the two skylights of my bus, whicb were made of transparent plastic, so the flashes of light must bave been visible all around me!

I do not understand how it could happen that the East German Stasi (police) did not keep its eyes on me. Maybe they did-but I never bad problems caused by my photography. Wben I came back to the German-German border after filming the gigantic parishbooks of Borna, I thought I MUST have overstepped the mark with my 189 rolls of film! That was about 8,000 slides wbich I have taken in five days.

One day I could hardly take my shower, because I was hardly able to keep the soap in my band after baving filmed all the day long. Of course I bad no tripod in my bus-everything bad to look amateur. I only needed my camera-the third one was a German Leica, because no. 1 and no. 2 soon went to Japanese camera heaven. Later on I made a "staatlich patentierter Kirchenbuchhalter (patented cburcbbook holder), a primitive bot effective plywood table holder, with two clothespins and a rubber band to belp keep the pages open. Not least of all was my supply of rolls of film-rolls and more rolls.

Border Crossing

On one occasion, baving come to the border with my two well-hidden plastic bags full to the brim with celluloid information, I was forced to get out of my RV. I bad never bad to do that before. Being together with one or two East German customs officers inside your own camper, you can try to deflect their interest from the "bot zones" and to make them look at the "colder ones." Bot this time-they told me to get out of my mobile home and let them enter. I thought, "This is the end!" I feared it would be the end of my filming records! lt was a young and pretty female officer who bad given the order, bot her older superior officer said, "No, its O.K. Please go abead with us for customs clearance." So, I went back with them into my bus and belped them "not to see ..."

When I was once again across the border into West Germany, I nearly kissed the ground. Our green uniformed customs officer laughed when I said to him, "I don't like uniforms, bot today I am really happy to see yours!"

Wbat persons like me bad to "swallow" at this terrible border crossing, no one can understand. Even nowadays, wben passing the invisible borderline, it's a shock forme, and it will stay so during my lifetime. They have changed one of the most modern border complexes into a super modern Texaco filling station. Sorry, bot I cannot buy gasoline there!

More Smuggled Film

Back to my smuggling. Slowly my archives grew and grew ... and took more and more space at home to the great pleasure of my wife, Claudia. Nextl founda way to geteven with Mr. Honecker. I used most of the 25 DM Zwangsumtausch (compulsory exchange sum) and bought East German films for that amount.

One year I went to Leisnig, a nice mountain town east of Leipzig, and convinced its minister to allow me to take photos. He did so, bot asked me not to copy the entire book. Wbat I did after that apparently did not have the benediction of the good LORD. When I got home, all my hard-won slides showed the same thing-the inside of a chimney by night!

I thought at first that this was the vengeance of Mr. Honecker. They bad sold rotten films in a drugstore in Liebertwolkwitz- perhaps they bad stored them on the bot water heater, I thought. After that I bought West German films, which I of course bad to "import" into the GDR, whicb meant redoubling the risk. ("What are you doing with all these films in our socialistic paradise?")

When I went back to Leisnig, GOD was with me. Tue minister was on vacation and I copied all of the oldest books. I came home again and bad the film developed. My slides on West German film showed-a West German chimney by night! I'm really not fooling! I concluded that the shutter of my Minolta camera was broken.

I went bact to Leisnig and tried it again, a third time! After a weck of work the minster noticed that I was copying all of his books. He threw me out. Fortunately he did so after I bad copied the last page! This time, the film and camera were both in good sbape, and the Leisnig films are one of my "special kids"!

My Papsdorfs Archive

During my "ancestor-shooting," I bappened to stumble over Papsdorf members in the parish books again and again. I started to take the photos of these entries "eo passant" (as they occurred), until the idea struck me to start researcbing Papsdorfs all over the world. lt eventually meant that I bad to leave my research of other ancestors because the Papsdorf families all over the world took all of my time. Suddenly lots of churchbooks whicb I bad photographed without very much interest, became very important because they contained only a few of my ancestors bot a lot of Papsdorfs!

Border Trouble

In 1984 my coming and going to and from East Germany by motothome suddenly came to an end when East German authorities refused to let me pass the border. "lt's a new law, and motor homes are no longer welcome." So I turned around-but then came back-this time with a West

German television crew who were eager to broadcast a program about the latest GDR despotisms. Of course, the TV crew had to stay within the security of West Germany, while lonesome me in his motorhome drove to Honecker's "antifascist border wall." Oh yes—you are very lonely during such minutes! Believe it or not, the same officer who turned me back the day before met me. "Didn't I tell you yesterday that you are not allowed to pass with this type of truck?"

In the meantime I had learned my story well, and I contradicted the guard with a few paragraphs from the West German-East German transportation treaties. But he could not follow my explanations. I stood there about one hour until two higher, decorated officers came and asked me to get out of my rig. I was sure I would be arrested now! But they only told me that the Government of the German Democratic Republic does not allow me to enter with this vehicle. I asked them if it were really a matter of my bus—not my person. I protested, but finally turned around. I came back the next day with a small rental car.

One-half year later, getting an official entry permit for RV's was not longer a problem because of a new treaty between the two German states. Incidentally, the GDR guard was correct, because the old treaties did not talk about motorhomes. In the early 1960's nobody thought about touring the GDR with an RV. It was later that I learned this.

Arrested

At the end of October, 1984, I finally was arrested in East Berlin by the Stasi. They put me in prison for the "nicest 30 hours of my life." The reason for my arrest was that I had my legal gun with me. I had forgotten to leave it at home and had it with me when I passed that awful border. I was surrounded by four or five 6-foot-tall officers inside four fourteen foot walls. Since I am only 5.5 feet tall, one of these boys said to me, "Widerstand ist zwecklos" (Resistance is useless). They interrogated me until deep into the night. If you remember the poorest, hackneyed TV crime movie you have ever seen, believe me—word-for-word it was the East German Stasi that night. When they finally allowed me to "go to bed" (bed?), I astonished them when I cleaned my teeth with soap. They had never seen this before! My answer—"I never did it before."

Thirty hours later, after having to give up my gun and all the money I had with me, they let me go with only enough money for one tankful of gasoline. I was not allowed to enter the GDR, but must leave on the so called "Transit route" to Hesse, my homeland. During this nighttime 300-mile trip of boring highways I HAD to sleep a little while, not having slept too well the night before, as you can imagine. When I came to the final GDR checkpoint between Thuringia and Hesse, they accused me that I had left the official transit route, because of being so late. I was arrested again—this time only for two hours.

Typical Crossing Events

What happened to me, and other border crossing people, surely could fill thick books. Most of the happenings have been terrible, some funny, most ridiculous. Situations like these occurred:

Officer: "Let's look under these RV berths."

Papsdorf: "Will you please hold this panelling for a moment?"

Officer: "No!"

Officer: "How can I know that there's water in your fresh-water tank? (the 40 gal. tank in my RV.)

Papsdorf (after a moment of being baffled): "We could open the faucet and let it flow out."

Officer: "Why are you riding in a motorhome and don't use a normal car?"

One time I was touring the GDR with my wife, Claudia. At the border I had to open all the outside covers of my rig as usual. When the concluded that everything was O.K., I was allowed to enter my RV and drive to the final checkpoint before entering West Germany. Suddenly my wife came hurrying on foot. While I was outside opening and closing the covers, the officers had told her to get out of the bus. At that moment I entered it, too jittery to notice the absence of my wife, and drove off leaving her standing alone in the "Niemandsland" (No-man's-land).

Results

Between 1978 and 1990 I collected 65,000 slides of about 120 towns and villages in the triangle Leipzig-Döbeln-Altenburg. This is the largest collection of genealogical slides of Saxonian parishbooks in the whole world. I am very happy and proud to keep it. But—what happens to this treasure in the future? Colored slides do not last forever—and neither will I! Even in normal times these documents are hard to collect, and it was not during normal times that I collected them. My hair is getting a little grey now. I will be 50 years old in December, and there are most certainly a few grey hairs caused by my border-crossing experiences in securing slides of the original church records.

FEEFHS Webmaster's Report

© by John D. Movius, FEEFHS President and Webmaster

FEEFHS web site is worldwide. While the Internet is a worldwide reality, only a tiny fraction of the hundreds of millions of web sites can claim they are viewed on a worldwide basis. An important FEEFHS milestone came in March 1999 when a browser from Antarctica (*.aq* in the two letter language of Internet country codes) logged onto our web site for the first time. Thus, genealogists from all seven continents came here to search for stuff in March—a new first for FEEFHS.

A big increase in activity occurred after the LDS FamilySearch web site (*www.familysearch.org*) arrived on the scene. On first glance this might seem counter-intuitive. Were many of our old record searcher friends returning to our web site to seek access to answers not available elsewhere? Or were some of those 60 million searchers a day that couldn't log onto the FHL site dropping by ours while on the web? Who is to know?

May 1999 stats show hits arriving at an annualized rate of 11 million, up from 8 million in 1998, 5 million in 1997, 2 million in 1996, and 0.5 million in 1995. Currently 242,000 online indexes are created by our SWISH search engine. It indexes 4,125 pages on this 145 Meg web site. About 20 Megs are maps, the rest is text with hyperlinks.

Myron Grunwald Memorial Fund Status: Contributions continue to arrive for the Myron Grunwald Memorial Fund. The fund currently has a Bank One savings balance of US$1,629, thanks to US$280 in donations sent with FEEFHS membership renewals and continued support from Myron's daughter, Gayle O'Connell, and from IGS. A first page appeal by Ted Fetkenheuer in his latest *Die Pommerschen Leute* newsletter is generating renewed interest by Myron's many subscribers and benefactors.

Web operating expense donations up. It's very heartening to your webmaster to know many FEEFHS subscribers have chipped in. It is also gratifying that renewal subscribers contributed over US$510 toward the web site operating expense. This is enough to pay about 3 months operating expenses for co-locating our 8-year old Sun IPX server on a T-1 line at Salt Lake City Utah and our mirror site for our map room on a T-3 line at DCN in Davis, California.

P5-200 MMX (faster web server): This hot web server, with two Ultra Fast SCSI hard drives, is expected to be available by mid-July. The mods it will need include the addition of a Solaris 2.7 (latest UNIX web server class) Operating System and the addition of beaucoup RAM—something a web server can never seem to swallow enough of. While we will be dependant on the schedule of others to modify and configure it, I'm hopeful we'll have cut over on the web to this faster and more powerful web server by sometime this August.

Bogus 404's: In the meantime, many persons continue to report "404" problems to the webmaster, especially during US times of peak activity (noon, evenings, weekends and holidays). The problem is usually not a broken link. Rather it results from the wide bandwidth of the T-1 Internet connection "pipe" at *Burgoyne.com*. It dumps many requests per minute, inundating our old Sun IPX web server at peak periods.

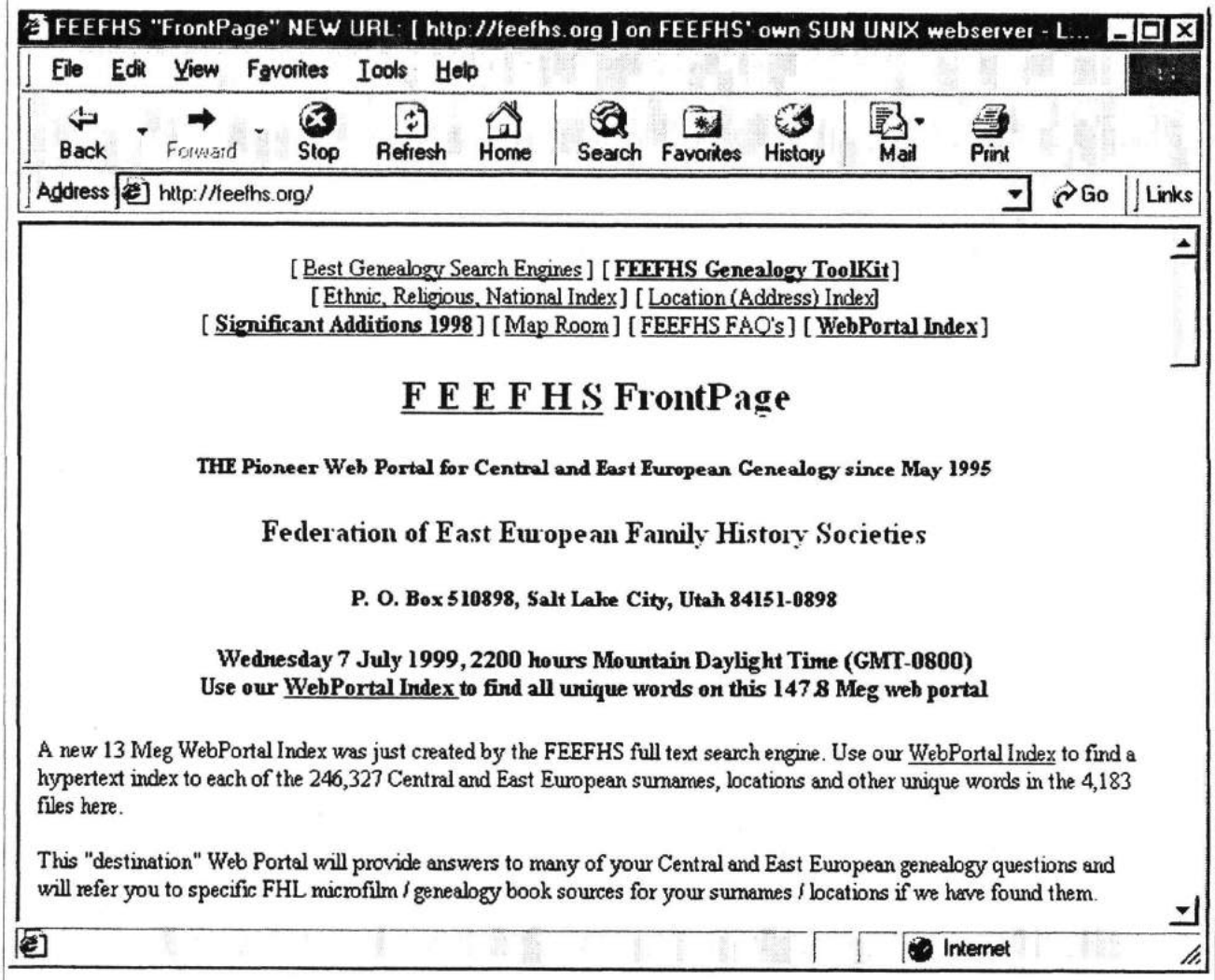
How to spot a "bogus 404": You can recognize a "bogus 404" by immediately clicking on the reload button of your Netscape or other browser when it occurs. If the 404 is bogus, the page you sought will appear on reloading. That means the real problem was excess load on our server, not a broken link.

Are there real 404's on the FEEFHS web site? Of course! Your webmaster has a done post-graduate studies in creating his share of real 404's while hand coding all pages on this site. And with over 70,000 internal navigation links, the FEEFHS Web site probably is hovering near the WWW average of having about 1% of them broken.

How to report a real 404: There are two flavors: "theirs" and "ours". If the link is broken to one of our FEEFHS pages coming from a page on another web server—like a WWW search engine, Cindi's List, or some other friendly home page—then the problem is an obsolete link there, not here, and they need to hear about the correct URL from you.

If the 404 was actually caused by us —and this webmaster is still able to create such mistakes—*the html coding error is on the page you were on when the 404 occurred, not on the page you were seeking.*

Significant Additions October 1998-June 1999



In the past, *FEEFHS Newsletter* and its successor *FEEFHS Quarterly* have included a fairly complete list of recent additions to the FEEFHS home page at *http:\\feefhs.org*. Beginning with this issue, the web update will highlight some of the more important additions to the site instead of a complete listing. An exhaustive list of the latest postings will still be found online through the Significant Additions Index. (As of the writing of this article, the latest update of the on-line Significant Additions Index was October 1998. It is anticipated that by the time this issue is delivered to our readers, the index will be updated to include 1999 addtions to the web site.

1999 FEEFHS Convention Home Page
http://feefhs.org/conf/99la/99la-hp.html

Perhaps the most significant posting on the FEEFHS web site at this time is the home page for the FEEFHS Fifth International Convention. This page contains a preliminary program of speakers and lecturers, recent announcements from the convention's co-sponsors, and directions to help you find the Airtel Plaza Hotel in Van Nuys, Ca., where the convention is to be held. The page will soon contain a convention registration form, a form for vendors, and a complete convention schedule. The convention is being held Friday 24 September 199 through Sunday 26 September 1999 in conjunction with the Immigrant Genealogy Society (IGS) and Glückstal Colonies Research Association (GCRA).

Ahnenstammkartei (Leipzig Films) Indexing Project
http://feefhs.org/fij/ahnstamm.html

Check out this page to find the latest news on the progress of this indexing project of the largest collection of German pedigrees in the world. You, too, can get involved as a volunteer indexer. This page tells you how.

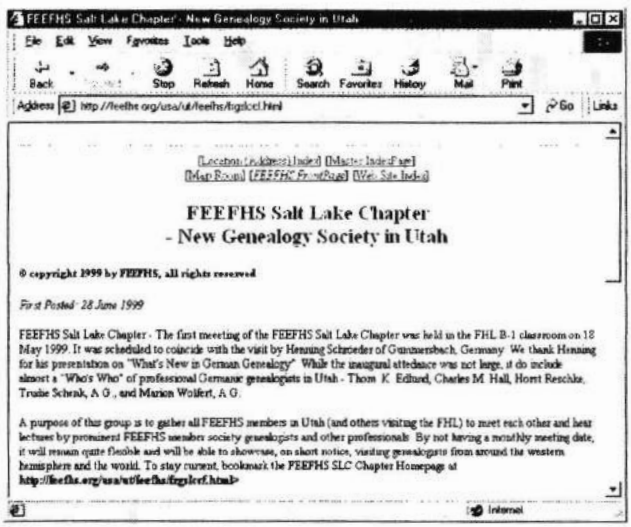
Bibliography of East European Maps
http://feefhs.org/frl/maps/eeurmaps.html

This bibliography was compiled by Thomas K. Edlund, Senior Librarian of Slavic Bibliography at the Family History Library and Editor of *FEEFHS Quarterly*. The bibliography covers maps from Albania to Yugoslavia, as well as regional maps of Eastern Europe. All of the maps in the bibliography are available at the Family History Library.

Czech and Slovak Research Update
http://feefhs.org/fij/czsk/dg-skmf2.html

Duncan Gardiner, C.G., A.G., a leading Czech and Solvak genealogist, recently completed a research trip to Slovakia and the Czech Republic. He shares some of his observations about the accessibility of the archives in those countries, provides an update of the status of microfilming there, and suggests a few book titles that are useful to Czech and Slovak researchers.

The new FEEFHS Salt Lake Chapter home page



FEEFHS Salt Lake Utah Chapter
http://feefhs.org/usa/ut/feefhs/frgslccf.html

The first local chapter of FEEFHS was organized on Tuesday 18 May 1999 at the Family History Library in Salt Lake City, Utah. Monthly meetings will be held where Central and East European Genealogists can hear lectures, share knowledge, and provide mutual help. The new chapter will provide support for the FEEFHS 2000 International Convention, which will be held in Salt Lake City. Chapter members will also be able to assist in indexing FHL microfilm reels and creating finding aids.

Founders of the FEEFHS Salt Lake Chapter are FEEFHS President John Movius and Charles Hall. Founding officers include Movius as president, FHL cataloger Shon Edwards as vice president and FHL cataloger Allan Morgan as secretary-treasurer. The advisory board includes Charles M. Hall and Thomas K. Edlund.

The site provides information about upcoming chapter meetings, projects, and other events.

FEEFHS Saxony Court Records Project (FSCRP)
http://feefhs.org/de/sax/fscrp/fscrp-hp.html

This site provides details about FEEFHS project to index the Saxony court records. For over 50 years, the Genealogical Society of Utah (GSU) has been unable to obtain approval from Saxony church authorities to microfilm Saxony church records. Because of this, the GSU has been microfilming the court records as a substitute. These records
include contracts, land and title records, wills and probate, loans, power of attorney, and many other court records. They describe in various detail aspects of the lives of those persons living in Saxony during the 17th century through about the mid 19th century who came in contact with the court for various reasons.

Since 1993, 14, 407 microfilm reels of these court records have been filmed. So far, records from 76 of the 113 Amts (court districts) of Saxony are available through the Family History Library. There is no index available to these records. FEEFHS has taken upon itself the task of indexing these records. Volunteers are needed to index the 113 Findbücher (finding aids) for each of the Amts. More volunteers will be needed to create a surname index to all of the films.

This page gives information about the progress of the project, how to get involved as a volunteer, and more about the genealogical value of these records.

Polish Archival Finding Aid
http://feefhs.org/ah/gal/bookrev.html

Gayle Schlissel Riley has provided a review of a new book, published in Poland, that gives the location of church books and civil registration documents in Polish archives. The book is titled *Ksiegi Metrykalne i Stanu Cywilnego w Archiwach Pantstwowych w Polsce* and was published in 1998 by the Polish Central Department for Archival Information. This web page gives some basic information about the book, some advice on how to use it, and a list of the abbreviations found in the book with an English translation.

Utah German Genealogical Society (UGGS) Home Page
http://feefhs.org/usa/ut/uggs/frg-uggs.html

The Utah German Genealogical Society was formed at an organizational meeting held 3 February 1999 at the Family History Library in Salt Lake City, Utah. The society is intended for Germanic genealogists living in Utah as well

those who come to Utah to do research (in person or online). Membership is open to all Germanic genealogy record searchers in Utah, North America and elsewhere.

The UGGS home page lists the officers who were elected at the organization meeting and includes information about how to contact UGGS, how to become a member, details of past meetings, and announcements about upcoming meetings.

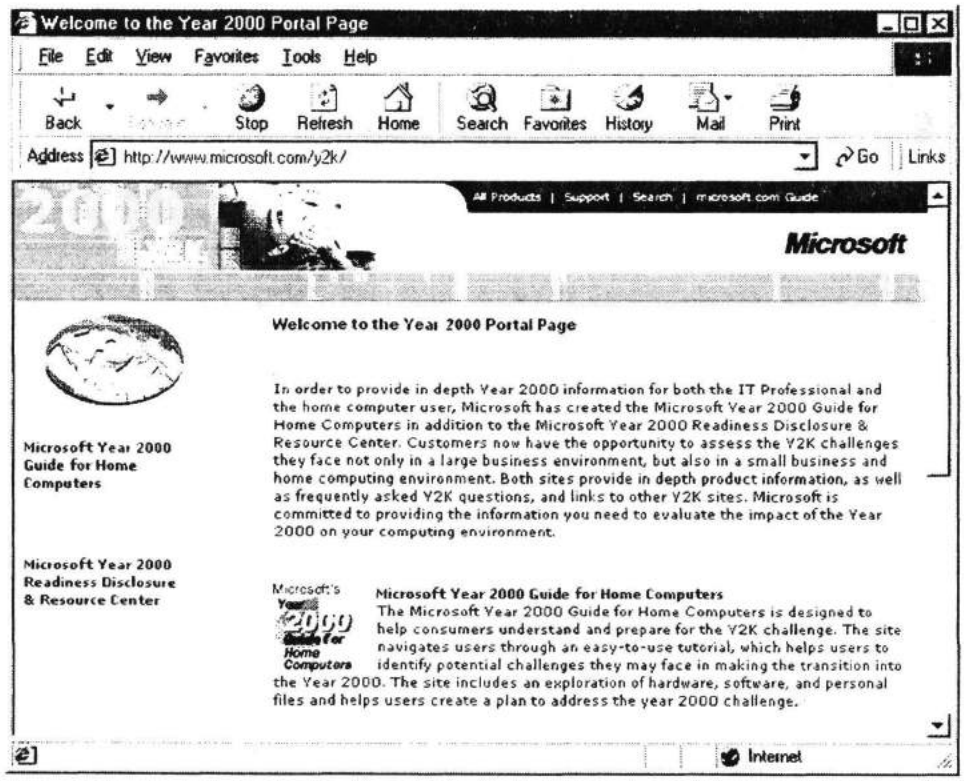
What is Happening at the Family History Library?
http://feefhs.org/fij/fhl/fhl17699.html

This page contains a report on lecture written by FHL director Jimmy Parker on 17 June 1999. The lecture included a brief summary of the history of the library and the Genealogical Society of Utah (GSU), a statement of the library's current philosophy, and a general report on the status of GSU microfilming projects. The lecture also described the new technologies and products being used by the GSU, including the new censuses on CD-ROM, the FamilySearch Internet Genealogical Service, and the new cataloging system at the FHL. Some of the facilities of the FHL were also described. This page contains detailed notes on this lecture for anyone who is curious about what is new at the FHL.

Y2K Home Page
http://feefhs.org/y2k/bcy2k-ps.html

Does the genealogist need to worry about Y2K? Check out this page and see how. Depending on the type of computer you have, you may have little to worry about, or you may decide that you need to buy a whole new computer. The page contains information about bringing your personal computer into Y2K compliance and shows how specific computers and operating systems might perform come the year 2000. Provides dozens of links to other helpful Internet sites about the Y2K problem.

The Y2K page has dozens of links to other helpful Internet sites with info about the Y2K problem. This is Microsoft's Y2K Portal Page, accessed via a link on the FEEFHS page.



Draft Program
Speakers and Dates (as of 10 June 1999)
FEEFHS 1999 International Convention
Airtel Plaza Hotel and Convention Center, Los Angeles (Van Nuys), California
Friday–Sunday, 24–26 September 1999

This schedule is still growing and additional speakers are welcome. Except as noted, the speakers, topics and dates have been confirmed. Arrangements will be made, if possible, to a repeat a lecture, if registrants call for it, contact the convention chairman. Speakers biographies are linked to a full version of this page on the FEEFHS web site at *http://feefhs.org/conf/99la/lectures.html*. Check the FEEFHS 1999 International Convention home page at *http://feefhs.org/conf/99la/99la-hp.html* for late additions.

Marilyn Abigt of Fallbrook, CA. Professional genealogist with German and German-Jewish specialties

-Saxony & Thüringen genealogy - OLD Sources Available before the Fall of the Wall -- Friday
-Saxony & Thüringen genealogy - NEW Sources Available after the Wall's Fall -- Sunday

John C. Alleman of Salt Lake City, UT. Professional translator, co-founder of FEEFHS

-Mastering the Use of Foreign Languages on Your Computer and on the Internet -- Saturday
-Brick Wall Language Workshops -- Friday, Saturday and Sunday

Donna Debevec Cuillard of Simi Valley, CA. FHC Director, member of Slovenian GS International Board

-Slovenian Research - USA Sources -- Friday
-Slovenian Research - A Case Study -- Friday
-Alternate Sources - Intermediate I of II -- Saturday
-Sleeping Cities - Cemetery Records -- Sunday
-Pennsylvania Research -- Sunday

Fay Dearden of Payson, AZ. Genealogy author and lecturer (Tentative)

-How to Use the Meyers Orts- und Verkehrs-Lexikon -- Sunday
-Brick Walls: Meyers Orts- und Verkehrs-Lexikon -- Sunday
(A microfiche reader and set of Meyers fiche will be available to solve personal problems as time.)

David L. Dreyer of South San Francisco, CA. Banat record searcher, AkdFF member, San Bruno FHC volunteer

-Discovering the Village of Origin in the Banat region using American record sources -- Saturday
-Century Old Ship Passenger Lists (to N.Y. & Baltimore from Bremen & elsewhere) -- Saturday
-Panel: Banat and Batschka (with Gordon McDaniel) -- Sunday

Thomas K. Edlund, M.L.S. of Salt Lake City, UT. Senior Librarian for Slavic Bibliography, Family History Library; Editor of *FEEFHS Quarterly*

-Researching Black Sea German-Russian Ancestors, including EWZ, Church Registers etc. -- Friday
-Workshop 1 of 3: Genealogy Research - General Principles and Resources -- Friday
-East European Maps - Selecting the best from the FHL collection for your research -- Saturday
-Workshop 2 of 3: Conducting Research in FHL archives - General Principles and Resources -- Saturday
-The German Minority (Jewish) Census of 1939 : How to use this collection -- Sunday
-Workshop 3 of 3: Research in archives of Central and Eastern Europe - how to do it -- Sunday
-Die Ahnenstammkartei des Deutschen Volkes collection - workshop using examples -- Sunday

Irmgard Hein Ellingson of Ossian, IA.

-19th and 20th Century Volhynia: Historical Overview and Research Resources -- Friday
-The German Settlement in Galicia: Historical Overview -- Saturday
-Eastern European Research: Primary Sources and Oral History -- Saturday
-The Multi-Ethnic Eastern Austro-Hungarian Empire from 1785-1945 -- Sunday

Joseph B. Everett of Salt Lake City, UT. Slavic Cataloger, Family History Library; Managing Editor of *FEEFHS Quarterly*

-Census Records of the Russian Empire -- Friday
-Introduction to Belarus Research

Jim Faulkinbury, C.G.R.S. of Sacramento, CA. Immigrant Research and U.S. Naturalization Records expert

-California Resources of Importance to Central and East European Record Searchers. -- Saturday

-U.S. Naturalization Records From the Colonial Period to Today: Types, Content, Locating Records -- Sunday

Theodor L. Fettkenheuer of Mesa, Arizona, Editor of *Die Pommerschen Leute*

-Panelist: Pomeranian Genealogy for Germanic Record Searchers (with Jean Nepsund) -- Friday, Sunday
-Gathering: *Die Pommerschen Leute* subscribers/Pommern genealogists -- Friday, Saturday, and Sunday

Margaret Aman Freeman of Redondo Beach, CA. Founding Co-Chair of Glückstal Colonies Research Association (GCRA)

-Benefits of Village Research in Your Personal Search for Ancestors -- Friday

Robert Freeman of Redondo Beach, CA. Founding Co-Chair of the Glückstal Research Association (GCRA)

-Computer Implications of Genealogy Group Work on the World Wide Web. -- Friday

Duncan B. Gardiner, Ph.D., C.G., A.G. of Lakewood, OH, 1st Vice President and founding director of FEEFHS

-Czech and Slovak Republics: Genealogical sources and methods. -- Friday
-Austria-Hungary: Historical and genealogical guide for genealogists -- Saturday
-Germans in Bohemia and Slovakia: their history, geography and genealogy - Sunday

Laura Hanowski of Regina, SK, Canada. 2nd Vice President of FEEFHS, Professional librarian SGS

-Using Canadian Records to Trace East European Ancestors. -- Saturday
-Using North American records to Trace Bukovina and Galicia Ancestors -- Sunday

Thomas Hrncirik, A.G. of Visalia, CA. Founder, Moravian Heritage Society

-The Moravian archives (Brno and Opava): Summary of holdings; tips for genealogists -- Friday
-Bohemia's Religious History and its affect on genealogists -- Saturday

Eldon L. Knuth, Ph.D. of Encino, CA. UCLA Professor Emeritus

-Mecklenburg Chronology and Records -- Friday
-Mecklenburg Genealogy and Jürnjacob Swehn -- Sunday

Blance Krbechek of Minneapolis, MN. 3rd VP of FEEFHS, President of KANA

-Getting started researching your Kashubian Polish ancestors -- Friday, repeat on Sunday
-History and Sources of Kashubian Family History. -- Saturday

John Linning of Whittier, CA. VP and Board member of the Immigrant Genealogical Society (IGS)

-The Netherlands in History: A Major Refuge and Transit Point for Emigrants -- Saturday
-Refugees in The Netherlands: Documenting Huguenots, Jews, Lutherans, Mennonites, and others -- Saturday

Gordon McDaniel, M.L.S. of Stanford and Oakland, CA. Slavic Archivist, Hoover Institute (Stanford University)

-Lecture Title to be determined -- Friday
-Lecture Title to be determined -- Saturday
-Panel: Banat and Batschka (with David L. Dreyer) -- Sunday

John Movius of Incline Village, NV. President, webmaster and co-founder of FEEFHS

-German Empire Research - new stuff -- Friday, repeat on Sunday
-Austro-Hungarian Empire Research - new stuff -- Saturday
-Slavic Research - new stuff -- Saturday
-Saxony Court Record Project (FSCRP) and other FEEFHS Finding Aid Projects -- Friday, repeat Sunday
-Panel: Polish Research: Churchbooks/Civil Registration records; Polish City Directories -- Sunday
-Brick Wall Workshops -- Friday, Saturday, Sunday

Jean Nepsund of Westlake Village, CA. Editor of *German American Genealogy*, published by the Immigrant Genealogical Society (IGS)

-Refining Your Search Strategy to Obtain Successful Results -- Friday
-Panelist: Pomeranian Genealogy for Germanic Record Searchers (with Ted Fettkenheuer) -- Sunday

Toni Perrone of Murrieta, CA. Co-founder of the Immigrant Genealogical Society (IGS) and IGS librarian

-Basic German Research -- Friday
-The Donaschawbens and IGS Donaschawben holdings -- Friday
-The Arberese - Albanians in Sicily -- Saturday
-Baden-Württemberg and IGS Baden-Württemberg

resources -- Saturday
-Pommern and IGS Pommern Resources -- Sunday
-The Rhineland Pfalz and IGS Rhineland Pfalz Resources -- Sunday

Gwen Pritzkau of Salt Lake City, UT. Professional librarian, German-Russian expert

-Advanced German-Russian Research: What to do if Stumpp was wrong or didn't mention your surname -- Friday

Gayle Schlissel Riley of San Gabriel, CA. Jewish genealogist and lecturer

-The Polish Census - an Overview -- Saturday
-Panel: Polish Research: 1) Churchbooks/Civil Registration in State Archives, Polish City Directories, etc.

Henning Schröder of Gummersbach, Germany. Professional genealogist and heir tracer

-German Lecture (topic to be determined) -- Sunday (will not duplicate any of his four Saturday lectures to IGS)

Steve Stroud of Elgin, IL. President of Galizien German Descendants

-The 1939 Resettlement Microfilm Extraction Project: Status and First Results (with Betty Wray) -- Friday
-Galicia and Galiziens: An Informal Workshop (with Betty Wray) -- Sunday

Maralyn A. Wellauer of Milwaukee, WI. Professional genealogist; editor and publisher of *The Swiss Connection*

-U.S. Sources for Czech and Polish Research -- Friday
-Getting Ready to Write or Visit Overseas -- Sunday
-Switzerland Genealogy Research -- Sunday

Marion Werle, of Northridge, CA. President and webmaster of Latvia Special Interest Group (Jewish-Latvian genealogy group)

-Latvian Jewish Genealogy: Sources and Resources -- Sunday

Betty Wray of Walnut Creek, CA. Editor of the Galizien German Descendants newsletter

-The 1939 Resettlement Microfilm Extraction Project: Status and First Results (with Steve Stroud) -- Friday
-Galicia and Galiziens: An Informal Workshop (with Steve Stroud) -- Sunday

John H. Wray, Ph.D., C.G., of Tuscon, AZ. Belgium expert

-Belgium: History and Genealogy Resources (covering the French, Flemish and German areas) -- Saturday
-German Parish Registers: How do you determine the ones you seek really exist? -- Sunday

FEEFHS 1999 International Convention Registration Form

The convention will be held at the Airtel Plaza Hotel and Conference Center in Van Nuys, California. The entire convention runs four days: September 23rd–26th, 1999. The FEEFHS convention runs three days, September 24th– 26th. It is being held in conjunction with the Immigrant Genealogical Society (IGS) 1999 German Genealogy Day on Saturday, September 25th and the Glückstal Colonies Research Association (GCRA) 1999 Workshop on Thursday, September 23rd. You may use this form to register for all three events, or to register to participate in specific parts of the convention. You may also use this form to buy tickets for any of the meals sponsored by the three participants.

1999 Syllabus: US$20.00 at the Convention (Postage and handling to be determined)

Vendor Tables: To reserve table, contact John Movius at (801) 284-5917. There are a limited number of tables available. Fees: non-profit member societies: US$40.00; member commercial vendors and non-member non-profit societies: $US50.00; Non-member commercial vendors: US$75.00. Make your check payable to FEEFHS and mail it to P.O. Box 510898, Salt Lake City, UT 84151-0898. Your check is your reservation.

FEEFHS membership saves you money when registering. A significant advantage is gained by joining FEEFHS at the time of registration. In this way, you can obtain registration and/or Vendor tables at the FEEFHS member rate. Annual Membership Dues: **Member:** Society/Organization, Professional or Personal: US$25.00 minimum **Sponsor:** (medium sized societies - i.e up to 500 members): $35.00; **Patron:** (larger organizations: i.e. over 500 members): $50.00; **Commercial membership** (includes a 1 Meg mirror site): US$50.00; Commercial 2 Meg Home Page or mirror site: US$65.00 per year.

Registration forms: This registration form is now posted on the FEEFHS web site under the 1999 Convention Home Page at *http://feefhs.org/conf/99la/99la-hp.html*. For a copy of the Registration Form by mail, send a self-addressed stamped envelope to FEEFHS, P.O. Box 510898, Salt Lake City, UT 84151-0898.

Hotel accommodations: Airtel Hotel and Conference Center: - (Sherman Way at Van Nuys Airport) - 7277 Valjean Avenue, Van Nuys, CA 91406. To make reservations, **call 1-800-366-3684** (or FAX 1-818-785-8864) and **ask for the FEEFHS Group Rate** US$75.00 (+tax = US$85.40) a night. This is a great rate for such an attractive hotel and a competitive rate for Los Angeles. This rate includes free parking and free shuttle service to and from the nearby LAX Airport Satellite Ground Transportation Terminal. The deadline is 9 September 1999.

Registration Fees (Thursday 23 September - Sunday, 26 September 1999):

Thursday, 23 Sept. (GCRA Only)	**Member**	**Non-Member**
Postmarked by September 13	____ $20.00	____ $25.00
Postmarked after Sept. 13	____ $25.00	____ $30.00
Saturday, 25 September (IGS Only)		
Postmarked by September 13	____ $25.00	____ $27.50
Postmarked after Sept. 13	____ $30.00	____ $30.00
Friday, Saturday, Sunday, 24-26 September (3 days FEEFHS only)		
Postmarked by September 13	____ $75.00	____ $85.00
Postmarked after September 13	____ $85.00	____ $95.00
Any Two (2) Days of FEEFHS (Circle days: Friday / Saturday / Sunday)		
Postmarked by September 13	____ $50.00	____ $55.00
Postmarked after Sept. 13	____ $60.00	____ $65.00
One (1) Day of FEEFHS (Circle the day: Friday / Saturday / Sunday)		
Postmarked by September 13	____ $25.00	____ $30.00
Postmarked after Sept. 13	____ $30.00	____ $35.00

Subtotal Registration Fees ... FEEFHS US $_____, IGS US$_____, GCRA US$_____

FEEFHS 1999 International Convention Registration Form (Continued)

Convention Meals: (Registration is NOT required to purchase any meal tickets.)
(Note: These meals are offered at cost.)

Thursday Lunch (GCRA) - Chicken Chausseur	$20.25 $____ (GCRA Program)
Thursday Dinner (GCRA) - London Broil	$25.00 $____ (GCRA Program)
Friday Lunch (FEEFHS) - Chicken Crepes ala Reine	$19.00 $____ (FEEFHS Introductions)
Friday Dinner (FEEFHS) - Yankee Pot Roast	$23.50 $____ (FEEFHS Speaker tba)
Saturday Luncheon (IGS) - German Lunch	$20.00 $____ (Movius on Y2K and Viruses)
Saturday Dinner (FEEFHS) - Chicken Picatta	$23.50 $____ (Introductions, FEEFHS Awards)
Sunday Lunch (FEEFHS) - Lemon Herb Chicken Grill	$19.75 $____ (Introductions, Awards)
Sunday Dinner (FEEFHS) - Turkey Maria Louise	$24.75 $____ (Officer Nominees Introduced)

(Note: These prices include a 25.5% hotel service charge and tax.)

Subtotal Meals ... FEEFHS US $_____, IGS US$_____, GCRA US$_____

Cancellation Policy: All cancellations must be postmarked by September 18, 1999. Registrants will receive a full refund on their fees if their request is postmarked by this date. Sorry, after this date no refunds will be given, however, the FEEFHS conference syllabus will be mailed to you, if it is part of your payment.

FEEFHS 1999 INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION

Mail this coupon with your payment (with SEPARATE checks for FEEFHS, IGS and GCRA functions) to: FEEFHS 1999 International Convention, P.O. Box 4430, West Hills, California 91308-4430

Last Name_____ First Name _____ MI ____

Address _____

City _____ State/Province _____

Zip/Postal Code _____ Country _____

Telephone: ( ) _____ email address: _____

	FEEFHS	IGS	GCRA
Subtotal Registration	**US$_____**	**US$_____**	**US$_____**
Subtotal Meals	**US$_____**	**US$_____**	**US$_____**
Syllabus @ $20.00	**US$_____** (FEEFHS Syllabus is free ONLY with 3-day registration.)		
Grand Total	**US$_____**	**US$_____**	**US$_____**

Remember your hotel reservations. See above for information about making reservations. The deadline for hotel reservations is 9 September 1999. PLEASE stay at the AirTel. It is a good rate and we need to meet guaranteed room booking to avoid big charges for convention rooms.

RETURN THE FULL REGISTRATION FORM WITH SEPARATE FEEFHS, IGS & GCRA CHECK(S)
A confirmation will be mailed within 2 weeks of receipt of your registration.

FEEFHS Membership Application and Subscription Form

Name of Organization or Personal Name: _____

_____

Address: _____

City: _____ State/Country: _____ ZIP/Postal Code: _____

Telephone: _____ Fax: _____ E-Mail: _____

(Please check the appropriate box below to indicate your desired involvement with FEEFHS.)

□ Organizational Membership

□ Under 250 members (dues $25 per year)
□ 250–500 members (dues $35 per year)
□ Over 500 members (dues $50 per year)

□ Individual Membership (dues $25 per year)

□ Subscription to *FEEFHS Quarterly* only

□ Personal ($30 per year or 4 issues)
□ Library or Archive ($40 per year or 4 issues)

If you are applying for FEEFHS membership, please complete the reverse side of this form.

Mail your check or bank draft with the appropriate membership dues or subscription fee in U.S. dollars to:

FEEFHS Treasurer, P.O. Box 510898, Salt Lake City, UT 84151-0898

Benefits of FEEFHS Membership

-Subscription to *FEEFHS Quarterly*.
-Homepage on the http://feefhs.org website for your genealogical society or genealogy-related business.
-Promotion of your genealogical society or genealogy-related business, it's publications, projects, and services.
-Assistance in locating resources and training for new and developing genealogical societies.
-Opportunities for networking and collaboration with other FEEFHS members.
-Opportunities for FEEFHS co-sponsorship of your society's conferences and other events.
-Preferred involvement in FEEFHS International Conventions and other FEEFHS-sponsored events.
-Preferred invitation to publish in *FEEFHS Quarterly*, on FEEFHS website, or in FEEFHS monograph series.
-Query privileges in *FEEFHS Quarterly* and on FEEFHS website.
-A listing on FEEFHS online *Resource Guide to East European Genealogy* for professional researchers.
-Right to select a representative from your organization to serve on the board of directors of FEEFHS.
-Right to vote annually for FEEFHS officers.
-Opportunity to serve on FEEFHS committees.
-Opportunity to serve as a FEEFHS officer.
-etc.

FEEFHS Membership Application (continued)

(Please answer the following questions as part of your membership application.)

Your representative on the FEEFHS Board of Directors

Name: _____

Address: _____

City: _____ State/Country: _____ ZIP/Postal Code: _____

Telephone: _____ Fax: _____ E-Mail: _____

Editor of your Organization's Publication

Name: _____

Address: _____

City: _____ State/Country: _____ ZIP/Postal Code: _____

Telephone: _____ Fax: _____ E-Mail: _____

Name of publication: _____

Questions for Member Organizations

Major conferences and/or special events: _____

_____

Terms of membership, including dues: _____

_____

Do you provide translation services? _____ Which languages? _____
Do you provide research services? _____ Please describe: _____

_____

Questions for Individual Members and FEEFHS Board of Directors Representatives

Ethnic/religious/national area of interest: _____
Language skills: _____
Computer skills: _____
Type of computer: _____ O/S: _____ Word processor: _____ Modem speed: _____

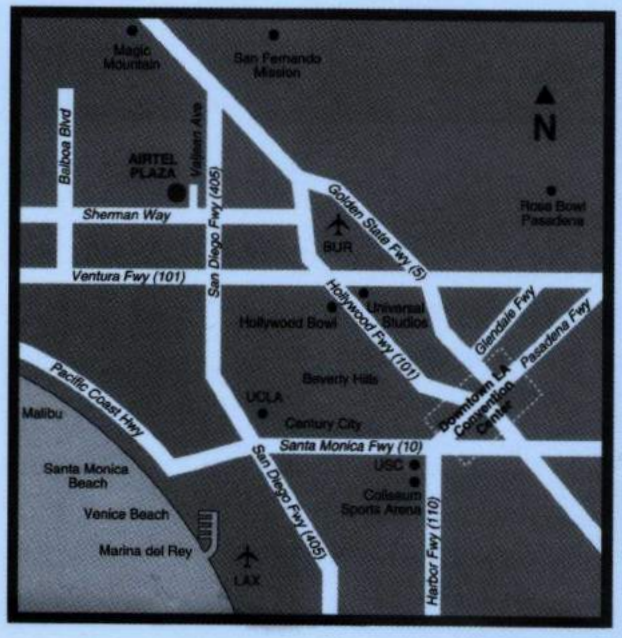
Will you volunteer to participate in the following FEEFHS activities? (Check all that apply.):

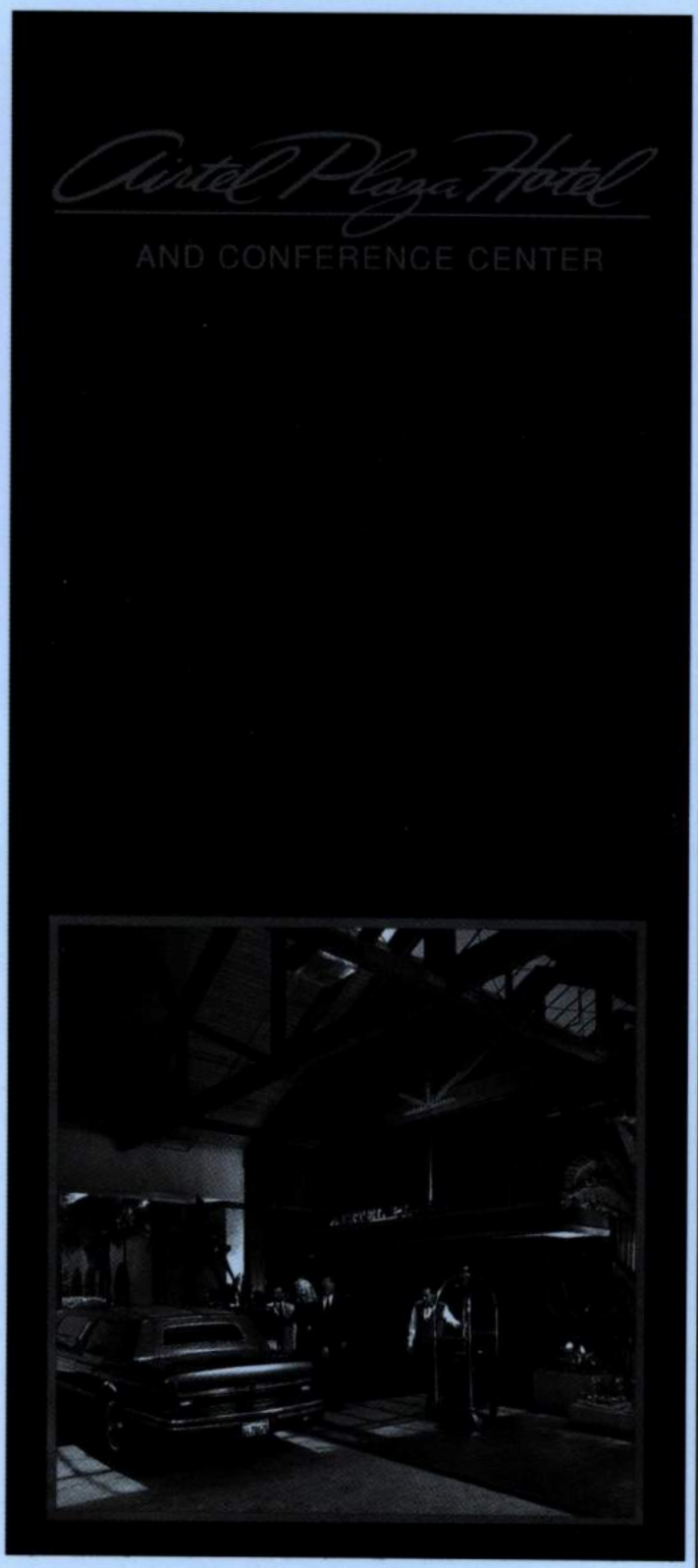
___ Speak at FEEFHS conventions
___ Staff a FEEFHS table at a non-FEEFHS event
___ Prepare lists of archives, libraries, holdings, etc.
___ Type transcriptions/extractions, etc.
___ Write HTML for FEEFHS website
___ Mentor a new or developing society
___ Answer genealogy research queries
___ Write or solicit articles for *FEEFHS Quarterly*
___ Translate articles for FEEFHS publications
___ Extract data from microfilm/fiche
___ Compile bibliographies
___ Serve on convention planning committee
___ Participate in research projects
___ Be a contributing editor for *FEEFHS Quarterly*
___ Publicize FEEFHS events & services in your area
___ Serve as a FEEFHS officer

(Please attach additional information, comments, and suggestions, if necessary.)

FEEFHS Fifth International Convention

September 24th - 26th 1999





Airtel Plaza Hotel
AND CONFERENCE CENTER

Airtel Plaza Hotel and Conference Center
(Sherman Way at Van Nuys Airport)
7277 Valjean Avenue
Van Nuys, California 91406
Reservations:
800 350 1111
818 997 7676
Hotel fax:
818 785 8864
Sales fax:
818 780 2445