

FEEFHS Journal

A Publication for Central & East European Genealogical Studies

Ван. JOTRO,

№. Листа 22



ПЕРВАЯ ВСЕОБЩАЯ ПЕРЕПИСЬ

населения Российской Империи,

на основании ВЫСОЧАЙШЕ УТВЕРЖДЕННОГО ПОЛОЖЕНИЯ 5-го июня 1895 года.

Губерния или область:

Могилевская

ПЕРЕПИСНОЙ ЛИСТЪ ФОРМА А.

Уезд или округ:

Могилевский

Переписной участ. № 4 Счетный участ. № 4

Станъ № или полицейскій участокъ № 1
(Подчеркнуть подлежащее названіе и проставить №).

Возрастъ, гильда, станція или соотвѣтствующее
иго дѣленіе. 2-й классъ

Сельское общество или соотвѣтствующее ему дѣленіе 1-й классъ

Село, деревня или другое поселеніе на землѣ сельскаго общества
(проставить подробно какаго рода поселеніе и его названіе).

Мужики и охоты владѣнія

Имя, отчество и фамилія ХОЗЯИНА; Вора...

Хоз. 1-й м. 1-й классъ, 1-й н. 1-й

ОТЪЕМКО 50 даорн.

строеНіи 1-й

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

по АС'лен. Населеніи 8-й АСНб, КІ, НОГОРОМУ нлрпо11еНа перенСіт,

Въсѣхъ лицъ въ домохъ.		Постоянно живущаго въ домѣ населенія.		Въ числѣ наличнаго населенія было лицъ некрестіан. сословія.		Приписаннаго въ домъ крестьянскаго населенія.	
Здѣсь проставляется итогъ всѣхъ тѣхъ лицъ (мужчинъ и женщинъ отдѣльно), противъ которыхъ въ 10-й графѣ проведена черта, а также тѣхъ, противъ которыхъ отмѣчено «врем. преб.» и «врем. преб. со знакомъ 1/2».		Сюда вносятся общее число всѣхъ тѣхъ лицъ (мужчинъ и женщинъ отдѣльно), противъ которыхъ въ 9-й графѣ отмѣчено «здѣсь».		Здѣсь проставляется (изъ графы 6-й) общее число всѣхъ лицъ некрестіанскихъ сословія (мужчинъ и женщинъ отдѣльно), противъ которыхъ въ графѣ 10-й проведена черта, а также тѣхъ, противъ которыхъ отмѣчено «врем. преб.» и «врем. преб. со знакомъ 1/2».		Сюда вносятся общее число всѣхъ лицъ (мужчинъ и женщинъ отдѣльно), противъ которыхъ въ графѣ 8-й отмѣчено «здѣсь» и «здѣсь въ поселеніи».	
М.	Ж.	М.	Ж.	М.	Ж.	М.	Ж.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

FEEFHS Journal

Volume 7, nos. 3-4

Printed in the United States by:
Morris Publishing
3212 E. Hwy 30
Kearney, NE 68847
1-800-650-7888

FEEFHS Journal

Editor: Thomas K. Edlund. editor2@feefhs.org
Managing Editor: Joseph B. Everett. everett@aros.net
Contributing Editor: Shon Edwards
Assistant Editors: Emily Stanford Schultz, Judith Haie Everett

FEEFHS Executive Council:

1998-1999 FEEFHS officers:

President: John D. Movius, c/o FEEFHS (address listed below).
feefhs@feefhs.org

1st Vice-president: Duncan Gardiner, C.G., 12961 Lake Ave.,
Lakewood, OH 44107-1533. duncan@en.com

2nd Vice-president: Laura Hanowski, c/o Saskatchewan Genealogical Society, P.O. Box 1894, Regina, SK, Canada S4P 3E1
l.hanowski@sk.sympatico.ca

3rd Vice-president: Blanche Krbecek, 2041 Orkla Drive,
Minneapolis, MN 55427-3429. bkrbecek@worldnet.att.net

Secretary: Mila Ranovic, 5267 Spring Gate Drive, Salt Lake City,
UT 84117-6890. milara@aros.net

Treasurer: Marlene Nolte, 24000 Archwood Street, West Hills, CA
91307-3007. Mrlnnolte@juno.com

Other members of the FEEFHS Executive Council:

Founding Past President: Charles M. Hall, 4874 S. 1710 East, Salt
Lake City, UT 84117-5928. chall@burgoyne.com

The *FEEFHS Journal* Editor: Thomas K. Edlund

To subscribe: Subscription is \$30 per year for personal subscriptions and \$40 for libraries and archives. A subscription request form is found at the back of this publication. FEEFHS members receive a free subscription as a benefit of membership.

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 small organizations (under 250 members), \$35 per year for medium-sized organizations (250-500 members), and \$50 per year for large organizations (over 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 more than the minimum amount to help offset the expenses of its many services, including its Web-site. The 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 The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, though we greatly appreciate the LDS contribution to family history in collecting, filming, and sharing genealogical records.

Send/Ing 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 Journal*. Send article submissions to Editor, c/o FEEFHS (address listed below). Submissions received by mail must be on 3.5" disk and in WordPerfect 5.1 or higher format. Disks cannot be returned. E-mail submissions are also accepted at editor2@feefhs.org.

Copyright© 1998 by FEEFHS. All rights reserved. *FEEFHS Journal*, ISSN 1077-1247, formerly *FEEFHS Quarterly*, formerly *FEEFHS Newsletter*, is published by FEEFHS, P.O. Box 510898, Salt Lake City, UT 84151-0898.

Who, What and Why is FEEFHS?

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

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

Goals and Purposes:

The fall of the Iron Curtain opened up exciting new possibilities for genealogical research, but also generated significant new problems in knowing where to find the needed records. One goal of FEEFHS is to disseminate information about new developments and research opportunities in Eastern and Central Europe as soon as possible. This multi-ethnic federation is very effective in helping family historians with various ethnic and religious backgrounds who often seek similar types of information from the same hard-to-find locations. In the process members of FEEFHS have learned much more about available resources in North America and Europe. FEEFHS publicizes the publications, services, and activities of its member societies. FEEFHS develops on-line and printed databases of pertinent resources, maintains liaison with other organizations worldwide that share interests, serves as a clearinghouse for information on the existence and services of member societies, and promotes public awareness of member societies. FEEFHS also helps to create new 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 communicates with its individual and organizational members in many ways:

- 1) *FEEFHS Journal* with cutting-edge articles, published quarterly since December 1992.
- 2) FEEFHS tables at major national, state, and regional conferences. This started in the spring of 1993.
- 3) FEEFHS International Convention in North America, held each spring or summer since May 1994.
- 4) *FEEFHS Resource Guide to East European Genealogy*, published 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. The address is: <http://feefhs.org>.
- 6) Regional North American conferences -- the first was at Calgary, Alberta, Canada in July 1995.
- 7) Support of the *soc.genealogy.slavic* news-group, its FAQ (frequently-asked questions), and the Banat FAQ.
- 8) Referral of questions to the appropriate member organization, professional genealogist, or translator.

Table of Contents

From the Editors.....	86
<i>by Thomas K. Edlund, Editor</i>	
President's Message.....	87
<i>by President John D. Movius</i>	
Research Articles	
The 1st National Census of the Russian Empire.....	88
<i>by Thomas K. Edlund, Editor</i>	
A Beginner's Guide to German Research	98
<i>by Steven W. Blodgett, MLS, AG</i>	
Seeking Ancestors in the Zulawy	110
<i>by Francelle L. Grisham</i>	
Lithuanian Genealogy	115
<i>by Kahlile B. Mehr, MLS, AG</i>	
Translating 19th Century Polish Civil Registration	120
<i>by Jerry Frank</i>	
Addendum to Beginner's Guide to Croatian Research.....	125
<i>by Thomas K. Edlund, Editor</i>	
Member Spotlight	
Galizien German Descendants	126.....
<i>by Betty Wray</i>	
My Bandrow Chronicle	127
<i>by Jakob Frambach, Introduction by Jim Streilein</i>	
Recollections of Bandrow	135
<i>by Ernst H. Ackermann and Edward T. Ackermann</i>	
Web Update and Other News	
FEEFHS Webmaster's Report.....	141
<i>by John D. Movius, President</i>	
Additions to the Web Site - Fall/Winter 1999	142
Book Announcement	142
<i>by Gayle Schlisse[Riley</i>	
FEEFHS Convention News	143
FEEFHS Societies and Organizations	144
Index	150

On the cover: Example of Form "A" from the First National Census of the Russian Empire, 1897. See related article by Thomas K. Edlund on page 88.

The EuroSlavic and Cyrillic II fonts used to print this work are available from:
Linguist's Software Inc., PO Box 580, Edmonds, WA 98020-0580 Tel (206) 775-1130.

In This Issue

A stated purpose of the *FEEFHS Journal* is "to disseminate information concerning new developments and research opportunities in Eastern and Central Europe as soon as possible." In accordance with this intent, the editorial staff of the *FEEFHS Journal* is pleased to announce the initial microfilming of the 1897 Russian Imperial census. To date, returns for the entire Tobol'sk province, as well as the Glazov district of Vyatka, are available in microreproduction at the Farnily History Library. The lead article of this issue addresses the history behind census taking in the Russian Empire, and looks at the specific challenges and opportunities the 1897 census offers to genealogists. Additional articles in this issue describe Lithuanian genealogical resources, Polish research and deciphering Polish handwriting.

The Journal's ongoing series "A Beginners Guide to Genealogy" focuses in this issue on Germany. Steve Blodgett, an Accredited Genealogist from Sandy, Utah, summarizes the resources and record types useful to researchers for the pre-World War II German Empire. Profiled in the "Member Spotlight" is the *Galizien Gennan Descendants*, an organization headquartered in Walnut Creek, California.

Coming in Volume VIII

Volume VIII, no. 1-2, is scheduled for release in early summer 2000 and will contain an extensive research guide on Czech genealogy. Additional articles in that issue will describe Russian passport documentation, Vienna city records, a summary of Latvian genealogical source documents, and a profile of the *Gennans from Russia Heritage Society*, headquartered in Bismarck, North Dakota. The GRHS is a long-standing member of FEEFHS and is the

premier organization in this country dedicated to remembering the history and genealogy of Russo-German immigrants to the United States and Canada. A primary agenda I have pursued as editor of this publication is to expand the representation and involvement of Russo-German interests. I hope that this profile is merely the first in a sequence of articles devoted to this remarkable ethnic group.

Hail and Farewell

Joe Everett, Managing Editor for the Journal the past two years, has chosen to suspend his involvement in the near future due to time conflicts and constraints imposed by vocational concerns. Paramount among these is his enrollment in the School of Library and Information Management at Emporia State University. Training of new personnel to assume his duties has caused, in great part, the modest delay in this issue's release.

In the future, Joe's responsibilities as Managing Editor of the *FEEFHS Journal* will be largely undertaken by Shon Edwards, a professional genealogist who specializes in Czech research. Shon hails from Payson, Utah and has represented the Federation for the last year as Vice-president of the Salt Lake City FEEFHS chapter. He brings to his new position a wealth of qualifications and skills that most certainly will ensure the ongoing improvement of this publication.

As usual, I again extend the opportunity for members and member to societies submit for publication case studies, translation guides, village histories, or any other papers on Central and East European genealogy to the journal editor ateditor2@feefhs.org, or P.O. Box 510898 SLC UT 84151-0898.

Gennany is the subject of Steven W. Blodgett's Beginner's Guide, starting on page 98 of this issue.



From President John D. Movius

Looking Back

My presidency began 1 January 1996 at age 65, about 7 months after I placed the pioneer FEEFHS Website up on Davis Community Net (DCN) while I was living at Davis, California. It ends four years later after three excellent conventions, a large web presence, and with my office at Salt Lake City and home at Incline Village on Lake Tahoe, Nevada.

There are a few things we wanted to do that didn't get done, including the indexing of Volume 5 of the FEEFHS Newsletter and the preparation of a 501(c)3 Non-profit submission to the US IRS Tax agency to obtain US Federal Non-profit status. That is now for future leaders to deal with.

However some important things did get done, including the growth of FEEFHS and its survival during a time of momentous change caused by the Internet. The FEEFHS web site was created in May 1995 at Davis Community net (DCN), our "new" shorter domain name registration <<http://feefhs.org>> occurred in late 1996 and all member organizations at the time received their first web homepage by early 1996.

Installation of our first web server at a Woodland CA ISP and a SWISH search engine occurred in early 1997. Naming our web server and creating / naming our Memorial Fund for a late, great founding organization member (Myron Grunwald, who died 4 February 1998) and moving the server to Burgoyne.com at Salt Lake City occurred in August 1998 while leaving a mirror site at DCN for our highly acclaimed Map Room.

Buying and installing a second generation Myron Grunwald Memorial Web Server occurred in August 1999 after locating a qualified system administrator to do it "on the cheap". These are some of the things that have helped FEEFHS to grow and to have an increasing impact on genealogy solutions for Central and East European record searchers.

Working closely with national and ethnic researchers has lead to a broad diversification of resources now available on the FEEFHS web. For example, the posting of a complete Armenian Parish listing in 1999 with cross links between the LDS and FEEFHS web sites. This is the first such approval appearing on a non-LDS web site that I know of. And in March 1999, hits from Antarctica gave us our first world-wide 7 continent month.

Looking Forward

I try to avoid thinking of my next birthday, the 70 year mark of my life. But as the oldest of the seven founders of FEEFHS, I'm getting mortality reminders - a knee operation (November 1998) and a foreshortened walk (November 1999 COMDEX computer show). After carrying 4 FEEFHS leadership positions, I expect to be retired from all FEEFHS responsibilities in the next decade, working full time on my personal genealogy.

To this end, as of 1 January 2000: 1) Duncan Gardiner of Lakewood Ohio has accepted his election to a single two year term as FEEFHS President, 2) I now am training Alan Morgan of Sandy Utah as a FEEFHS Assistant Webmaster. He's also been elected as the new FEEFHS Secretary, coordinating the FEEFHS Journal mailing list with our Treasurer, Marlene Nolte of West Hills California, 3) working with Shon Edwards of Spanish Fork Utah on the next FEEFHS Convention (24-26 September 2000) and on the FEEFHS Salt Lake Chapter; 4) working with newly elected 2nd VP Marsha Gustad of Milwaukee Wisconsin on FEEFHS Convention (sometime in 2001); and 5) working with 3rd VP Laura Hanowski of Regina, Saskatchewan Canada on the first Canadian FEEFHS Convention (summer of 2002).

We are also quite fortunate to have persons of the stature of founding past president Charles Hall, founding Newsletter Editor John Alleman and former Treasurer and Secretary Miriam Hall-Hanson who have all served with distinction during my two terms. Also to be especially commended are Thom. Edlund and Joe Everett, who have jointly converted the old FEEFHS Newsletter into highly acclaimed periodical documenting Central and East European genealogy. FEEFHS and I owe much of what has been accomplished to the combined efforts of all these hard working and dedicated volunteers.

I've coordinated very closely with Thom. Edlund of Sandy Utah. He is training others to assume his FEEFHS Journal responsibilities, has participated in every FEEFHS Convention to date and has prepared himself well to be a senior leader of FEEFHS in the future by serving as a member of the FEEFHS Executive Council since 1998. He brings important insights to FEEFHS from his intimate familiarity with East European archival resources and background in professional genealogical research. I value both his counsel and advice.

What does this really mean to me? As I make my transition into the role of Past President (and eventually turn the web site reins on to others in several years), a new breed of Central and East European genealogist - the second wave of FEEFHS leaders - will be a majority of the voting members of the FEEFHS Executive Council. They will have assumed the responsibility for FEEFHS; ratifying important decisions of the President as well as those that impact its future. I feel confident I am leaving the presidency of FEEFHS with FEEFHS in many good hands.

I've never felt quite so optimistic about the future of an organization on leaving the leadership role as I do about leaving the presidency of FEEFHS at the end of this millennium. FEEFHS has not just survived its early years. It is on a solid growth path as a major contributor on the cutting edge of Central and Eastern European genealogy. And it has a new breed of genealogy leaders and a cadre of volunteers that continues to grow.

The 1st National Census of the Russian Empire

© by Thomas K. Edlund, Editor

Census taking was a short lived practice in Imperial Russia, with the only attempt at enumerating territorial population together with its associated demographic characteristics occurring on 9 February 1897. Prior to this event, numerous inventories of specific classes of persons were conducted, one from Kievan Rus dating as early as the eighth century C.E. These early head counts attempted to document individuals the state had need to control by taxation, military service, or forced labor. Similar tallies of particular groups were conducted to assess tribute due Mongol rulers by Russian princes: Kiev in 1245, Ryazan in 1257, Novgorod in 1273.¹

Over time and paralleling the centralization of the Russian state, the unit of taxation focused on property. Land holdings became the new taxable units, and it was from these that population estimates were drawn. Data were recorded in the *nHCOQBHe KHHrn* (*pistsovyye knigi*), or land survey books. The system was cumbersome, unpredictable and based on a poorly defined tax unit known as the *coxa* (*sokha*). This unit was seen either as a land measurement or as a number and type of households. One Russian lexicographer summarizes the term with wonderful ambivalence, concluding that *coxa* was a relative word meaning just about anything the taxing authority wished.²

In an effort to establish equity in the taxation process while at the same time assuring a flow of revenue to the state, Tsar Alexis replaced the land tax with a scheme based on the household. This system, known as the *podvornoye oblozheniye* (podvornoye oblozheniye), was first used throughout the principality of Moscow in 1646. By 1710, the household tax would be applied to all the lands of the Russian state and would also document the female population. Targets for this inventory were all males of a household irrespective of their tax paying status, but the actual taxable unit was the household itself. Data collection was performed by government officials. Civil servants collected household registers known as *skazki* (skazki) that were compiled by landlords.

Data were then collated into draft registers subject to verification. Once confirmed, the *Okazh* were labeled as *zemskie knigi* (*chemyye knigi*) and deposited with the *poselenny prikaz*, an office of the central government.³ Four household assessments were conducted in the 17th and 18th centuries. The first, taken 1646-1648, replaced the land tax only in part, and the population's financial burden actually increased. In 1676-1678, then Tsar Fyodor III ordered a second general assessment, and declared that all direct taxation be based only on it. This assessment served as the basis for taxation until 1719.

Peter the Great had ordered a third assessment in 1710, but results were not satisfactory to the Tsar and were

ignored. A similar undertaking in 1717 was equally futile. This system, like its predecessor, failed to generate sufficient funds to finance Russia's military, due in large part to vaguely defined terminology. A household was seen as the total of individuals residing at one address. To lower their tax rate, many peasant families began cohabiting the same building. The result was a reduction in the tax base of over one third by 1710.

Fig. 1 - Revision List

[illegible]

In 1718 Peter I ordered a "revision" to the established methods of tax collection. The overhauled system, or *podushnaya podat*, counted the taxable population on a person-by-person bases, rather than by household. Initially this poll tax was intended to levy all males between the ages of fifteen and fifty five, and all females between the ages of sixteen and sixty. In the end, a *revizskaya dusha*, taxable person) was defined as any male from a taxable social estate (e.g. peasantry, guild merchants, the nobility, etc.). Excluded from the tax were the clergy, post riders, and retired soldiers. These groups of persons, however, were recorded. Excluded from both taxes and recording were *dvoryane*, gentry), government officials, Army and Navy personnel, and foreigners.

Primary lists for the *peBHSI* (*reviziya*) were drawn up by landowners or their stewards, by elders in settlements where peasants lived, and by urban administrators in cities. The lists were to include all inhabitants of a given locality, together with their age and family status. A total of ten revisions were undertaken from 1719 through 1859.⁴ Annotated for each individual were age, family status, gender, name and social class.

Fig. 2 - Western Siberia, including Tobol'sk Province

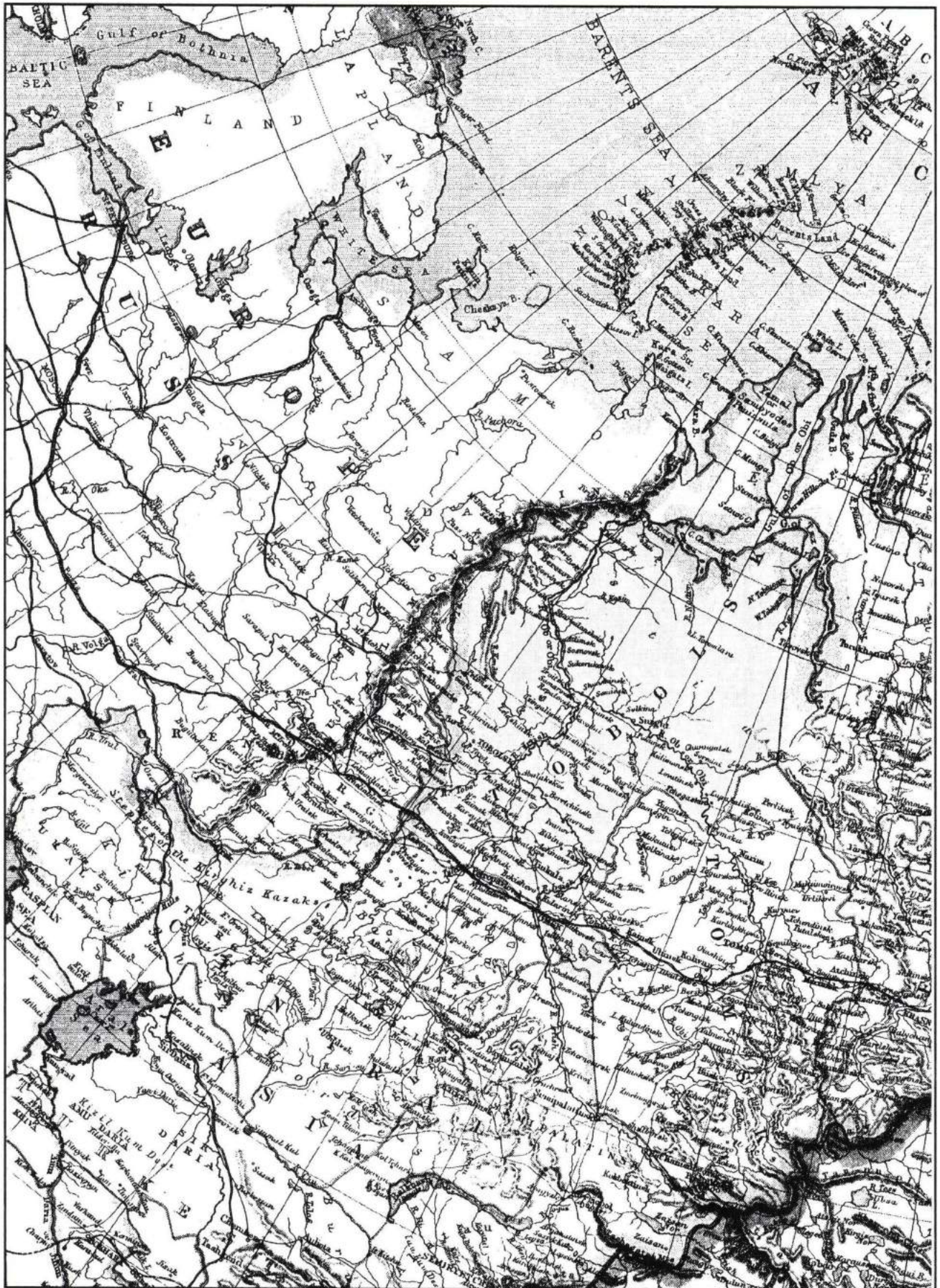


Fig. 3 - Instructions to the Census Questionnaire

[illegible]

ErIn xnuCIII^{III} nIUuITC^{III}... C^{III}... o6o uAIG, -v-v*,
 IIAUIC^{III}... nIn yvaamNNWE to mI nIIMTATEI in azevH GIL
 nInI^{III}Imolu. ThICuE ut- IZORAmu^{III} nI nIIMTATEI in azevH GIL
 nIn IMH ImroItuTCatno. mAGILuIn. Jamt uyaaoo noapeImu o6allu
 OMu, o n IIMUODH nI ona CIIIMUOL I^{III}HD -OCITIKUuI 1 a Ia Ia
 IHO MOLO DISCH-

2. fOa\, M-IlylllcKo, IC-IleNCNI..
D.fll'r, n&onnACTCa mll. callullullalllm Hnn .ua GDMd I&
rllllor:Tu a H&fTIA Ol* nolc'cTII nneC.cnla TOo Iu, Ilyrrro
HOIL JLn rclrl'lllrlR MRO mr.,TL clh (GoLmoc) Iu, Ilylll:lal
I O& (HlHCOO) All *Ct Dllllf.

[illegible]

4. CNOAKO IMHAD ,,,,,, NH .w,c,,lltn on. poAy?
8Aii³ r,r,fl,r,... rllltlllTl, lu4pulla, CkllRrJ J-OW IHKEI0 nllTl,
mnp ,If, D T J ,lln dlTr4, kmpolltl, CkMO roa, D'WLO DUCH
a o Mfcnu-nl, aram ounlia, HIO DIO HllTl³, o ao roHl, Hlop!
Hl Hll4,, ,ua lf,td s. KOTOpI.l-ll-nl,wcllfrcJlllannoATL-dlltcltdp.

5. XoAocn, Iltffln., 8A0llo, pUatAeHv.,
OHHW H orolpu-Sii MOHO oacITL coltpnllncro: ll◇-A:la n6o-
tlmlmhn •eauTwn...C.,...ua a:urr•nnn., X- a al MOCTWX, ci.,-
Mf Hlllllo, CHp-VUI Ddonllm, I RGL... pa-l-l pulc:OIMLUM,
OIMlll R&MMDXO DODUDIL •cpTV.

[illegible]

E cu IIO POAUGA IIO nprndi Ilin nro-xo ropo/Cltoro DOCEfalli,
E CB DMOICFI Bp Dprouaer, TO DMIJO UCALI DMVCO >VIGC> B-
IIOIHOIHI, cser... I, IumalilICICI Inalufi n-Gepala (66CfCTA) * ropo/I
Iin, I, n, nocWf) I I I rop6pnl (6CfICTI) I I yw.a 101pra), 4O Eall
I, ucn; yw aau... ra, uamaxen ni, I>uaunul, rYGerLo a ropo/L
I >OUIHIIICICI IImpIIdIO-rodIOY/CfCTIU Uroo a HD nplamula I.TI
I 8... dmi: klll nprnVCaIlo, o CGN H 3oACh, a ID nA/ NYHHE?

00u0urnu u,mlAR00K T00K0 n D1UX, 0610n01l0n p0n0n0n0
 .cmrD1r,ml0C0T0u u,ml0n0l0u u u,10m0r0u0 00u1=ut1:11
 0a 11n nrl0n0naw 11,10lr r0r0c,0111: >0111C 0a u u x, N 1
 00r1 U1 =010000 (01C0T0) n K0T0>0u n1lncu= Arb 10
 11n0n0110 H 10m0n1T1 r00 cm,ct, u0 t0r0 (n. am0aCT1);
 nrm0n0110 00 M1"n1l, cc,0 n1 nrln0u0 10 10U, r1t u0
 11 n nrcucl, m0101C 10m0n0110 nrl0n0110 r0r0w, 0000u0 a u r,
 r1C 110110 000000 000000 000000 000000 000000 000000
 0r0u0 (060C0T) :>0a0 10000m r1t 0n0 10n010r0,

rAt oGwNHoeNH0 nptouaaon:l t0, Ou1\,u 06L; ocyTCTaIN,
 t:1\,.,., & CGN M 'AtC\, TO ouy K\ MD apeMCHHOhh 3A\C\
 iiiiiaui'No? (ryd. v'3Alo. mOAla) npe6wa11iw.

Il, H4 rihlil ch.hron. hldcuuTib "UlinNO ToM MCTia (c tdu
n nllhnlHO r'roflhu D.vii.LIII, a,n ri-Gelma a rop(Lin), rifl. HO
RUMHUOT Tr, 6 :L.IUE MCTI re.ctf, upu, lllHOMit, ... L'HuesGelU:
rh rilnd O'anol uni HOPIHIULOH' IMIHITIB BIONUCO>. I T, JL,
llllmlnte lllhlon lA TL rth opy. llloSTO ClB unapicalo.

CT IO r) l
l H :: !: ! N ! ! : \ : r) !: !: !
l "ld III""DfCD-0 DdXi IIIIIOTVt llo OG l""llojll-cldlc>. D ffo f(lB
III""f. rnT b) luntt Hlll:lllOlllloAllo>NNOIAINNOIIMCIII

ELLMIHIG¹ IIG²...WHK³ d ONGYM⁴* (11ND⁵. yikLUR⁶, ... IOPHIO u • n-
!!NI⁷ P⁸... Do A!toati, n° nym⁹×Y a T.°), Tora caflye!lo nluuL
d-lw¹⁰.w¹¹l-lJltn¹² a ... 10-1: °Jot, llt-l 0111..... (CKK¹³!O
... in-1nk11- kVA OTH¹⁴ dlt¹⁵ DUT¹⁶ ... xol=

[illegible]

...nlln D|Oll:Habl ,pca "" / (0ltl+ll) N,p,;,, (....),
 .jC<c>tllln D ItAcmlTr.lnoQ *o<nlo8 t.l)ia:Gi, In T U l n <l>"
 .tl.. ttlllk'rt8 r.t.v;wcf., ll ID. :4:l: cO pEWkrlM

III

f1, HHOICfOILUif, eO.-.-
Ciou anrewllorciJITO uao J alpa;-a., J I H
OTIILL: DilaNOCIJITO tsly(c)f.xa,-t,t,Uffd,yw&JIO-.....s
JXHCOC,KRN'N.ILM-Ky'. pscatd,t,I,OfIbaecac
JAICHNI'I,l'Impw,apITJO,f1ilH'O'IHCHJLJ-ap,a.: IJ,-lgrJw-
cylL.; M'yrlHrLKyio-ILCJUW; GyaILCIMO -SJ,p;-
c-y.a-un;-j,mulnrgen-mJwase&T.T.1

12. POANol IJWn.
fuftr. lonl:ncor. lualal ITO AW. IMIMlI) - CW.
Toun. un. M polil. l. Jta pycuro - W. fuftrfWU. u.
f. r. J. U fuftrfMclrl:lr-c-c. l. * 6-f1lp7oe...
Jntulul IuftrfU l fMofr:lr:Uho. fufION - O'f. MI.
(6BIMlI) fuftrfMclrl:lr:Uho) Nout. tuc.uca., ct-all, l. ura... ..
lclp. fuftrfU. uolul. 1

13. r p u o c n .

a) Yl1cTloJIN NiiA? 6) rAtodr11le11, t6Jllut. u •
KONNIb IPC'b e6puelul:r(II

[illegible]

14. 3aHulo, poUCAO, npo•WCHlo, AOINNOCH, uyafa.
n) l':1;lutinc, l' u Tn, 1e0Topoo 100Taa.1a1T r.1aa1wa
t.p.e:tr.run ,c, 1')1lter.Tuo.0111h.
t.p.e:tr.run ,c, 1')1lter.Tuo.0111h. 1a1-H.1. 111 N.D.

[illegible]

a₁... n lv>#Hk>" cHlHhKMYXlsvsm apoa₁cuuaOTli... *ac₁rm *
 lHlHlOChl: <:;Lsw, h<:;mrl, n<:;YHlH<:; 'l' nO₁psma:ac:na, lHpa
 sw.n <:;olHpm n pewa<:;HhChlJM, TOpro, apoa₁ac:na, lHpa
 lHhhl, pelfe:rl q T, l, n
 -, n, uampe xouau lHl.rnaat:run, lapelfl^{Op}, ropo, ro: Gam
 r.OOTcpHlun "nAtto<:;4:l6pId, apasu... n IDINl, caao....

[illegible][illegible]

Jima, uup: aAallinea np, cno Cien, id<1a, k1, l..... naooae
 oG<1oellc<1THQ, c: YKA<1np noe, laaaro aa, oGwuooaro caoro
 aampj, u 1 lom: 10CTH, uup: *fUUP> Cien, *len<<
 Hcnw cellckrm, (a1w, d n, T, Jc), lHDIH>ldt rucrl n
 npGnm rrau cellCCTH, lnp, n aoaaw, paGorazla, ... pellocri,
 ... prnorf, T - ... JHl HclpDHO o6odlTlAO lH, lPlla k, o
 ... lclp, Tawo, lnp, GTH, compell, 119 Ds, a, T, 1, H, k, o

[illegible]

to CHD 07f1HfI nro. apa acardo ona aaa,..., c- r-u:urlen PUTTIH noro
10f1d1 nnup: "nra li"IO-JUUTC.f, poel. Q7f1H-fanKJf1Hf.
c- scioth... 10f1c-IQ-H I man ...
po CHO I r1l0... OMOHCNQ OMw- H.cda.en...n .06_n
...lluc1lw1... ..nnnl kaktO TOPTOMOH polOCJCHf1Hf, CflP
IUUMID, KCUWf1, CflCf1MD rJOHrJAM I T D, SOT,c oenInplIMO lIC&

6 jifrai'""IHe 10 101IC101, 101110 U L
Illa uia paditella Illie cuai 11nol 11 litt ucn: 11 11001

like t4C1b ((, l) c.fuycn, HCNW&T; upona, rin l1I2, JoOTOpw
 :c,ao: anala:le 000ua:le10 uo lpuellaC1a)Jo1d rnc4T1-nopocrt
 :ucago anala:le, cp111e11n : n 110(C1Opren ..., j110C1111g1Goron,
 :C1aucaso on, r11anuro suma, n.a.: : rro apa r11a:aoiin.
 D1111:cauon "patf1" 14 4, cloen Udf11 Do rocy11Jpcneaol:
 :C1OUC1O1O1O1...ry*61, 1D T1Oprount, D1O111111OC1111 1 DP.

INDOA:OIF, uanp nepell CHOK GJ'an., IDPULHIT, 10110n, 1H
 &cl. Clb IO'OHRI:acHo, IOCHBHIU'Uomo DT.JL, TO Oft o-salD
 can. Ib no'p mss.II Itt ItallII, Utro BCUOMATULIKU, u . II
 m-mrua. Ettaa acunallal, xpoot JtUro-oGo noocroaro IlmlllII,
 uccula acunCIUA . npucoorpa A All'II, llllen, euto JtUro:JGGo
 snato uln Illo loocnoce a.nllle, JU>Uee d lapaGoFOn, JO MY

... nuntio conuenit in haculo o-loma co m, m' pa, n (14 h
 ... REKATI HEUB, no-UCIO &ll, Gpara. JPOU. T u
 Crpelli n' I nocuerunt fo-IWCW &aOODJL Oftri, r tG8
 Palamula lb OOI pa.r.I.
 Cucn'aumid, 6oallIPICHUn n.t 140 o-IZ n aallael ...,
 ... nua, 14a Paiv (a, OTIIIfmcr.) i o-Iilew, 'lloailiu, 'PP...
 ...ucum Kmet nyxla at lOiaC-I'lllewy c- f'tona woni &a

[illegible]

nlt' laturca: patu. p:lp:panumin., aepcucacnw eas.l & ll ac:n:-l.an.
ium. anu.:) OIHCHH... .JartOPW-Til&D'i .. oOpac>fi
; ; ,,,,: : , , . laap4 om. TIL'a, om. au. RUT

The abolition of serfdom in 1861 created a greater demand for socio-demographic documentation of the population by the Russian government. This need was recognized in the early 1860s by the geographer turned statistician P. P. Semenov-Tian-Shanskiy. As director of the Central Statistical Committee, Semenov-Tian-Shanskiy drafted a bold plan to enumerate the population of the Russian Empire *in toto*. Unfortunately, the census proposal was delimited to yet another inventory of men by the Main Statistical Council. This was done largely to accommodate

Fig 4 - Censusform "V"

Fig 4 - Censusform "V" is a military census form. It features a header with the title "nEPBAR BCE06[tAff nEPENMcB" and "Hacemmifl Pocitit1c0B BMrrrepilif". Below this, it specifies the region and district. The main body of the form is a large table with multiple columns for recording data, likely related to military service or conscription. There are also sections for additional information and a signature line at the bottom.

for the training of over one hundred and fifty thousand census takers, as well as coordinating their activities.⁶

The 1897 census had an ambitious intent: to document the entire population of the Empire and describe its associated characteristics on a single day. This *odnodnevnyy perepis* would collect data on age, gender, literacy, nationality, place of birth, etc., for all residents irrespective of their social estate or tax status. The census would likewise calculate temporary and permanent populations at each enumeration point. Varying

Fig 5 - Censusform "A"

Fig 5 - Censusform "A" is a census form for peasant households. It features a header with the title "nEPBAH BC-E06IUAR nEPENHCb" and "HaeneHi.11 Poclll:cK011 HMUepiH". Below this, it specifies the region and district. The main body of the form is a large table with multiple columns for recording data, likely related to household composition and demographics. There are also sections for additional information and a signature line at the bottom.

census forms were printed for what were considered the five principle groups of persons. Form A (A) was for peasant households that resided on agricultural property; Form 6 (B) was for landed estates; Form B (V) for urban populations; the *BOIHCka* *nepetmasi* *BeIOMOCITb* for the military population; and the *o6asi* *nepeqtasi* *seIOMOCITb* for boarding students, clergy, wards of charitable organizations, etc.⁷ Each of these was complimented with a sheet of instructions and a two page questionnaire. Over thirty million forms were completed.⁸ Census returns were kept at a local administrative level, and a copy of each was forwarded to the central commission.

There are some reports that the census was met with resistance by many elements of the national population, especially in rural areas. Thirty one entire villages in the

and provide data for the newly implemented universal conscription law of 1874.⁵ Semenov-Tian-Shanskiy, and his career long associate A. I. Troinitkiy, however, were professional bureaucrats in positions of considerable influence. In 1895, a proposal for an nationwide census was finally approved.

Authority to conduct the census was given to the Ministry of Internal Affairs by an Imperial decree. A separate census commission was established on 25 June 1895 with subordinate central and local committees at the *ry6epmnn* (*guberniya*: provincial), *y3ll*. (*uezd*: district) and *ropo1l*. (*gorod*: city) level. This commission was responsible

Penza province categorically refused to participate, and had to be subdued by military force. Extensive riots took place in the Khristopol district of the Kazan province, and census takers were assaulted. In European Russia, schismatics had themselves buried alive to avoid being "registered as the adherents of Antichrist."⁹

The end goal of the 1897 census was to provide statistical data about the national population to the Russian government. In order to produce the required information,

Fig. 6 - Censusform "B"

the census commission created a punch card for each person enumerated. Statistics and tables were then compiled by running the appropriate cards through an automated tabulation machine.¹⁰ Automation did little to speed up reporting of the census, however. Ten years after the single-day collection of the data, the preliminary analysis and publication of the census was still ongoing, although initial summaries were printed from 1899-1905.¹¹ These publications provide extensive information on population, age, and gender distribution, but on the whole are without use for strict genealogical purposes. Until recently these statistical summaries served as the only census documentation from Imperial Russia available to Western researchers.¹²

Many return copies were destroyed by the central commission after statistical tabulation. This fact has led

some scholars to conclude that returns of the 1897 census have not survived. While true in part, the reality of this situation has been exaggerated. Local returns survive in many district archives. I have personally seen the local returns for Grodno (province), modern Latvia and Lithuania, Odessa (city), Ryazan (province), Saint Petersburg (city), Tobol'sk (province), Tartu, Vyatka (province) and Yekaterinoslav (city). Recently, the Genealogical Society of Utah (GSU) in Salt Lake City microfilmed the 1897 census

Fig. 7 - Military censusform

for the entire Tobol'sk province (somewhat comparable to the modern Tyumen oblast). Physical extent of this *fond* (record group 417, series 2) is 3936 extant files.¹³ Individual records in the collection are arranged geographically within seven broad segments: Tobol'sk city and district; Ishim city and district; Tara city and district; Turinsk city and district; Tyukalinsk city and district; Tyumen city and district; and various returns for areas not included in the above.

Returns for urban populations (Form V) and military units are grouped first by *ropo* (city), and then organized by *qaTh* (city district), *yqaTOK* (section), and *npHropo* (suburb). Final sequencing is by street and building/house number. This data was recorded by the census taker as illustrated in figure 4. Military returns reflect a similar archival arrangement. The records are not indexed, so it is

93

№ п/п	Фамилия (присоединение), имя и отчество.	В каком возрасте, когда и где родился?	Состояние или место жительства.	Где родился?	Место жительства (или пребывания).
141	а) Составить по списку: Шевелева Филипповна Кареева	874 г.р.	Хорошо	В деревне	В деревне
142	Шевелева Мария Фроловна	875 г.р.	Хорошо	В деревне	В деревне
143	Шевелева Соня Иванди	874 г.р.	Хорошо	В деревне	В деревне
144	Шевелева Родина Мотылева	874 г.р.	Хорошо	В деревне	В деревне
145	Шевелева Соня Иванди	875 г.р.	Хорошо	В деревне	В деревне
146	Шевелева Филипповна Кареева	875 г.р.	Хорошо	В деревне	В деревне

Fig. 8 - Example of census return (military form)

In addition to the standard genealogical data of age, gender, marital status and family relationship, the 1897 census provides significant information for broader family historical interest. Of particular note are details concerning education, literacy, native language, occupation, religion and residence.

Special attention should be paid to item eight, place of registration for those required to register. Several classes of people, for example Jews and peasants both before and after emancipation, were tied through registration to a specific location or commune for conscription and taxation purposes. Such persons could move within the Empire only with the use of special papers. These documents were issued at periodic intervals by a local Counsel of Elders, Duma or other administrative authority. Place of registration in this context refers to where a person was recorded for the draft or taxation, and was often different from their actual place of residence. This locality is usually where the individual or his historic family were recorded in the tenth or earlier revision, but in the case of Jewry can refer to an ancestral community or *kahal*.

Returns for military personal include only twelve questions (see figure 8):

- 1) **NONO no nopsilJky.**
Entry number
- 2) **<DaMHHH (np03BHine), HMSI H OT'eCTBO.**
Surname, name and patronymic.
- 3) **B KOTopOM roDy polJHJicsi?**
Born in what year?
- 4) **XoJIOCTH, xeHan, BHOBJH, HHH pa3BeJ'eHh.**
Unmarried, married, widowed, or divorced.
- 5) **CocJIOBHe HHH 3BaHHe.**
Estate or rank.

- 6) **flJe polJHJICSi?**
Place of birth?
- 7) **MeCTO npHnHCKH (eCJH npHnHCKH)?**
Place of registration (if registered)?
- 8) **BepoHcobeJJAHHe.**
Creed.
- 9) **POJHOH CBbIKh.**
Native language.
- 10) **npaMOTHOCTh.**
Education.
 - a) **YMeen-JIH WHTaTh?**
Can the individual read?
 - 6) **fDe obyqaeTCSI, oby'laJICSi HHH KOHTHJIX Kypcb o6pa3oBaHHcI?**
Where individual is studying, studied or graduated?
- 11) **3aHcITH HHH peMeJICO.**
Profession or handicraft.
 - a) **IlpexHee, DO nocTynneHHe Ha coyx6y.**
Previously, until entrance into service.
 - 6) **Tenepb, Ha cnyx6e.**
Now, [while] in service.
- 12) **OTMeKH o6 OTCTbIBAH.**
Notes about absence.

As with the previous form age, recorded as year of birth rather than a count of years, and marital status data are of primary genealogical relevance. Gender, of course, was unilaterally male in the Imperial Army, and so was not directly stated. Absent in this document is reference to family relationship, explained here by the reality of military life and housing.

Tangentially interesting information includes civilian and military occupations, education level, native language

The 1897 census of Russia was a remarkable accomplishment, as its major proponent, A. I. Troinitskiy, was fond of pointing out. Confronting illiteracy, technological crudity and an impoverished infrastructure, the Census Commission of the Empire documented the population of one sixth the land mass of our planet. All told, demographic data were collected on over one hundred twenty eight million people living in an expanse ranging from the Arctic Circle to Persia, and from the German frontier to the Pacific Ocean.

[illegible]

FEEFHS Journal Volume VII, Numbers 3-4

Arkhangel'skaya guberniya parts 1-2 1899
Arkhangel'skaya guberniya part 3 1904
Astrakhanskaya guberniya part 1 1899
Astrakhanskaya guberniya part 2 1904
Bessarabskaya guberniya 1905
Vilenskaya guberniya part 1 1900
Vilenskaya guberniya part 2 1901
Vilenskaya guberniya part 3 1904

Vitebskaya guberniya part 1 1899
Vitebskaya guberniya part 2 1901
Vitebskaya guberniya part 3 1903
Vladimirskaya guberniya part 1 1900
Vladimirskaya guberniya part 2 1904
Vologodskaya guberniya part 1 1901
Vologodskaya guberniya part 2 1904
Volynskaya guberniya 1904

Voronezhskaya guberniya part 1 1901
Voronezhskaya guberniya part 2 1904
Vyatskaya guberniya 1904
Grodenskaya guberniya 1904
Oblast Voiska Donskogo 1905

Yekaterinoslavskaya guberniya 1904
Kazanskaya guberniya 1904
Kaluzhskaya guberniya part 1 1901
Kaluzhskaya guberniya part 2 1903
Kievskaya guberniya 1904

Kovenskaya guberniya 1904
Kostromskaya guberniya 1903
Kurliandskaya guberniya 1905
Kurskaya guberniya 1904
Liflyandskaya guberniya 1905

Minskaya guberniya 1904
Mogilevskaya guberniya 1903
Gorod Moskva part 1 1901
Gorod Moskva part 2 1904
Moskovskaya guberniya 1905

Nizhegorodskaya guberniya part 1 1901
Nizhegorodskaya guberniya part 2 1904
Novgorodskaya guberniya part 1 1901
Novgorodskaya guberniya part 2 1903
Olonetskaya guberniya part 1 1899

Olonetskaya guberniya part 2 1900
Olonetskaya guberniya part 3 1904

[GSI 143008]

Orenburgskaya guberniya 1904
Orlovskaya guberniya 1904
Penzenskaya guberniya 1903
Permskaya guberniya 1904
Podol'skaya guberniya 1904

[GS 1143009]

Poltavskaya guberniya 1904
Pskovskaya guberniya part 1 1902
Pskovskaya guberniya part 2 1904
Riazanskaya guberniya 1903
Samar'skaya guberniya 1904
Gorod S.-Peterburg part 1 1901
Gorod S.-Peterburg part 2 1903
S.-Peterburgskaya guberniya 1903

[GS1143010]

Saratovskaya guberniya 1904
Simbirskaya guberniya 1904
Smolenskaya guberniya 1904
Tavricheskaya guberniya 1904

[GSI 143011]

Tambovskaya guberniya 1904
Tverskaya guberniya 1904
Tul'skaya guberniya 1904
Ufimskaya guberniya part 1 1901
Ufimskaya guberniya part 2 1904
Kharkovskaya guberniya 1904

[GS1143012]

Gorod Odessa 1904
Khersonskaya guberniya 1904
Chernigovskaya guberniya 1905
Estlyandskaya guberniya 1905
Yaroslavskaya guberniya 1904

[GS1143013]

Gorod Varshava 1904
Varshavskaya guberniya 1904
Kalishskaya guberniya 1904
Kelet'skaya guberniya 1904
Lomzhinskaya guberniya 1904
Lyublinskaya guberniya 1904
Petrokovskaya guberniya 1903

[GS 1143014]

Plotskaya guberniya 1904
Radomskaya guberniya 1904
Suval'skaya guberniya 1904
Sedlet'skaya guberniya 1904
Bakinskaya guberniya 1905
Dagestanskaya oblast 1905

Yelisavetpol'skaya guberniya 1904
Karsskaya oblast part 1 1900
Karsskaya oblast part 2 1904

[GS1143015]

Kubanskaya oblast 1905
Kutais'skaya guberniya 1905
Stavropol'skaya guberniya 1905
Terskaya oblast 1905
Tiflisskaya guberniya 1905

Fig. 10 - Statistical summary from Baku

<p>БЕРБАВ BCE 6UIA BEPEONCB. H CEBEHTR .. POCII-ICHOI-t -MMnEPH-t, 1897 r. Tlul'tummul nmmrm lomm lmmmmiuii, lllm, .liti LXI. sAKHOKAR rvsEPHr.</p>									
Y3d , CPOA ti Hin.	Прогноз от 1897 г. по 1900 г.	Наличие ископаемых в 1897 г.	Наличие ископаемых в 1900 г.	Наличие ископаемых в 1903 г.	Наличие ископаемых в 1905 г.	Наличие ископаемых в 1907 г.	Наличие ископаемых в 1909 г.	Наличие ископаемых в 1911 г.	Наличие ископаемых в 1913 г.
1. Азербайджанская губерния	3 541,7	108,448	74,448	102,807	30,10	3,740	12,300	21,3	19,1
2. Бакинская губерния	11 418,3	45,011	111,904	117,705	27,34	704	887	2,0	19,1
3. Гялинская губерния	1 341,1	1,341	1,341	1,341	1,341	1,341	1,341	1,341	1,341
4. Дербентская губерния	10 114,8	1,198	86,854	80,848	8,00	814	8,870	1,1	1,1
5. Ленкоранская губерния	11 418,3	1,198	86,854	80,848	8,00	814	8,870	1,1	1,1
6. Нахичеванская губерния	11 418,3	1,198	86,854	80,848	8,00	814	8,870	1,1	1,1
7. Ордубадская губерния	11 418,3	1,198	86,854	80,848	8,00	814	8,870	1,1	1,1
8. Раджабпашинская губерния	11 418,3	1,198	86,854	80,848	8,00	814	8,870	1,1	1,1
9. Сабирпашинская губерния	11 418,3	1,198	86,854	80,848	8,00	814	8,870	1,1	1,1
10. Сумгайитская губерния	11 418,3	1,198	86,854	80,848	8,00	814	8,870	1,1	1,1
11. Талашинская губерния	11 418,3	1,198	86,854	80,848	8,00	814	8,870	1,1	1,1
12. Тарсмакская губерния	11 418,3	1,198	86,854	80,848	8,00	814	8,870	1,1	1,1
13. Урдубадская губерния	11 418,3	1,198	86,854	80,848	8,00	814	8,870	1,1	1,1
14. Урдубадская губерния	11 418,3	1,198	86,854	80,848	8,00	814	8,870	1,1	1,1
15. Урдубадская губерния	11 418,3	1,198	86,854	80,848	8,00	814	8,870	1,1	1,1
16. Урдубадская губерния	11 418,3	1,198	86,854	80,848	8,00	814	8,870	1,1	1,1
17. Урдубадская губерния	11 418,3	1,198	86,854	80,848	8,00	814	8,870	1,1	1,1
18. Урдубадская губерния	11 418,3	1,198	86,854	80,848	8,00	814	8,870	1,1	1,1
19. Урдубадская губерния	11 418,3	1,198	86,854	80,848	8,00	814	8,870	1,1	1,1
20. Урдубадская губерния	11 418,3	1,198	86,854	80,848	8,00	814	8,870	1,1	1,1

[GS1143016]

Chernomorskaya guberniya part 1 1900
Chernomorskaya guberniya part 2 1901
Chernomorskaya guberniya part 3 1903
Yerivanskaya guberniya 1905
Amurskaya oblast part 1 1899
Amurskaya oblast part 2 1905
Eniseiskaya guberniya 1904
Zavaikal'skaya oblast 1904
Irkutskaya guberniya 1904

[GSI 143017]

Primorskaya oblast part 1, 1899
Primorskaya oblast part 2 1900
Primorskaya oblast part 3 1905
Ostrov Sakhalin part 1 1899
Ostrov Sakhalin part 2 1904
Tobol'skaya guberniya 1905
Tomskaya guberniya 1904

[GSI 143018]

Yakutskaya oblast 1905
Akmolinskaya oblast 1904
Zakaspiiskaya oblast 1904
Samarkandskaya oblast 1905
Semipalatinskaya oblast 1905
Semirechenskaya oblast 1905
Syr-Dar'inskaya oblast 1905
Turgaiskaya oblast 1904

[GSI143019]

Ural'skaya oblast 1904
Ferganskaya oblast 1904

Endnotes

¹ S. I. Bruk and V.I. Kozolov, "*K ucmopuu yitema emHultec1wzo cocmoBa s nepenucuRX HaceAeHu1L*," p. 174. In *Ilpo6Ae.Mbl ucmopuitem,wu iJe.Mozpa<Jiuu CCCP*, edited by R.N. Pullat. (Tallin: Akademiya Nauk Estonskoy SSR), p. 173-185.

² Sergei G. Pushkarev, *Dictionary of Russian Historical Terms from the Eleventh Century to 1917*. (New Haven: Yale, 1970), p. 136: "The dimensions of the Muscovite normal (or great) sokha differed according to the quality of the land and the categories of the landowners. Lands belonging to the state (chemye zemli) were taxed more heavily than the lands of private landlords (who imposed their own levies on their peasants); therefore the dimensions of the taxable units of state lands were smaller than those on land of other categories. In the 16th and 17th centuries the normal Muscovite sokha on state land measured 500 chetverts of good land, 600 chetverts of medium land, and 700 chetverts of poor land; on the land of private landlords, respectively 800, 1,000, and 1,200 chetverts; on monastic properties, respectively 600, 700-750, and 800-900 chetverts. All these measures are indicated in one field; therefore, under the dominant three field system, they have to be multiplied by three to get the full size of the sokha; one chetvert was equal to .5 desiatina (2.7 acres); therefore a chetvert in the three fields was equal to 1.5 desiatinas (4 acres). In the cities the sokha was composed of various numbers of households (dvory) according to their economic status; normally, it was 40 of the best (lutchie), 80 medium (serednie), and 160 molodochie (younger, therefore poorer) dvory. But the number varied from one town to another and from one time to another."

³ These records are now housed at the Central Archive of Ancient Documents, Moscow.

⁴ 1st Revision: 1719-1721 and corrected through 1727; this revision was conducted by the military. 2nd Revision: 1743-1747 with returns as late as 1757. 3rd Revision: 1761-1767; conducted by territorial governments and included females. 4th Revision: 1781-1782; conducted by the *KačHHaSI naJiaTa (kazennaya palata)* and local land courts responsible for *ye3A (uezd)* administration. 5th Revision: 1794-1795 with returns through 1808. 6th Revision: 1811; not completed due to Napoleonic War. 7th Revision: 1815-

1817; undertaken to complete the abortive 6th Revision. 8th Revision: 1833-1835; for the first time data were verified by comparison to *MeTpuqecKHe KHHm (metricheskiye knigi)*. 9th Revision: 1850-1851. 10th Revision: 1857-1859; information used to distribute land following serf emancipation. The 1Qth Revision listed a population of 33,390,748 males and a total population of 67,081,167.

⁵ W. B. Lincoln, *Petr Petrovich Semenov-Tian-Shanskii. The Life of a Russian Geographer*. (Newtonville, Mass.: Oriental Research Partners, 1980), p. 60.

⁶ <A Ep0Kray3 u 11.A EcppoH, 3HUHKJioneAuqecKuü CJioap&, T. 24 (C.-IleTep6ypr: Tuno-JluTOpacpm1 M.A. Ecppotta, 1809), c. 245.

⁷ The 1897 census guidelines considered an urban population as comprised of the uезд and guberniya centers, to include the surrounding contiguous community. Many large population centers that one would deem urban by colloquial standards, were not accounted legal city status by imperial authorities.

Legitimate urban centers correspond to city or towns defined as a *ry6epttcKuü ropoA* or an *OKpyxH&Ü ropoA*. To confirm whether or not a locality is so defined, consult: *CnuckH HaceJieHHX MacT PoccuüCKou MMnepuu. JI3A. JIeHTpaJibHbIM CTaTHCTИqecKHM KOMИTeTOM MuHHCTepCTBa aHyTepHHX AeJl, T. 60 (C.-IleTep6ypr: TunopacпуSI MuttucTepcTBa aHyTepHHX AeJl, 1871. [FHL fiche 6002224, parts 389-401].*

⁸ Ep0Kray3, *op. cit.*, T. 33, CT. 245.

⁹ "Census in Rural Russia," *New York Times*, 12 July 1897, p. 5.

¹⁰ The data processing equipment used to analyze the 1890 United States census was also used to tabulate the 1897 Russia census. This equipment was developed and provided by Hernan Hollerith, the technical inspiration behind what would become IBM.

¹¹ Don Karl Rowney and Edward G. Stockwell, "The Russian Census of 1897: Some Observations on the Age Data," *Slavic Review* vol. 37, no. 1 (1978): 219.

¹² *Ilepaasi aceo6maSI nepenHc& uaceJieHHSI PoccHÜCKou HMnepHH, 1897 r. JI3A. JIeHTpaJibHbIM CTaTHCTИqecKHM KOMИTeTOM MuHHCTepCTBa BHyTepHHX AeJl DOA пeAaK. H.A. TpoÜHHUKaro. (C.-IleTep6ypr: 1899-1905).*

These records are available at the Family History Library or may be ordered at any Family History Center. See Appendix for an inventory of contents and the associated microfilm numbers.

¹³ Actual archival notation ranges through number 4028, indicating the loss of 92 files.

¹⁴ The Genealogical Society of Utah has microfilmed all metrical books of the Orthodox Consistory of Tobol'sk, the main record groups of which are: Fond (F.)156, series 20 and 31; F. 88, series 1; F. 133, series 1; F. 715, series 1; F. 699, series 1; F. 700, series 1; F. 704, series 1; F. 78, series 1; F. 86, series 1; and F. 99, series 1.

A Beginner's Guide to German Research

© by Steven W. Blodgett, MLS, AG

Background on Germany

The First German Empire was created in the 10th century by Saxon kings. They brought together an area corresponding to the modern states of Germany, Austria, Switzerland, Liechtenstein, the Netherlands, Belgium, Luxembourg, the Czech Republic, Slovenia, and parts of western Poland, eastern France and northern Italy, and called it the Holy Roman Empire of the German Nation. It was made up of various kingdoms, principalities, duchies, imperial states and cities. The Empire endured until the beginning of the 19th century. It ceased to have influence over Italy and France in the 15th and 16th centuries. The independence of the Netherlands and Switzerland was recognized in 1648. From then until the dissolution of the Empire in 1806 by Napoleon, the individual kingdoms and duchies that made up the Empire were fairly independent.

In 1806 the Habsburg rulers of the Empire retreated to Austria, while the French assumed control of the remaining German territories except Prussia. At the demise of the French Republic in 1815, the German states began to reorganize under the leadership of Bismark of Prussia, which led to the establishment of a second Empire in 1871. The Austrian monarchs, with their extensive holdings in Bohemia, Moravia, Poland, Croatia, Italy, Slovenia and Hungary, refused to align themselves with the new Empire.

After the German defeat in the First World War, much of the eastern territories of Posen and West Prussia were awarded to Poland. Alsace-Lorraine in the west was given to France. Other small areas were awarded to Denmark, Belgium, Lithuania and Czechoslovakia. The Weimar German Republic was established in 1919 and lasted until the Second World War when Austrian, Czech, Polish and other areas were again added to Germany, establishing briefly a third Empire during the period 1939-1945.

Following the second World War the occupational zones of Germany led to the development of separate East and West German States, and the loss of extensive German territory in the east to Poland and Russia. East Prussia, eastern Pomerania, eastern Brandenburg, and nearly all of Silesia were incorporated into Poland or Russia. Thousands of German refugees were forced to flee areas that had been their homeland for many centuries. The central German states of Saxony, the Thuringian duchies, Mecklenburg and the rest of Brandenburg and Pomerania were brought under communist control to form the (East) German Democratic Republic. After 45 years East and West Germany were reunited in 1990 to form the expanded Federal Republic of Germany. Documents were signed resolving any outstanding claims to former territories currently within the boundaries of other countries.

SUMMARY OF GERMAN POLITICAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY		
911-1806	1 st German Empire	Included Netherlands, Belgium, Switzerland, Austria, Bohemia, Pomerania, Silesia, Savoy, Burgundy, Alsace-Lorraine, etc.
1618-1648	Thirty Years War	Treaty of Westphalia recognized the independence of the Netherlands and Switzerland.
1792-1806	Napoleonic Wars	Lost Alsace-Lorraine, Rhineland and Palatinate.
1806-1815	French Departments	Dissolution of the Empire.
1815-1866	Confederation	Includes Prussia, Austria, other states.
1866-1871	Customs Union	Prussia, other states, not Austria.
1871-1919	2 nd German Empire	Prussia, Bavaria, other states.
1919-1933	Weimar Republic	Lost Posen, West Prussia, Alsace-Lorraine
1933-1945	3rd German Empire	Acquired Austria, Bohemia, Poland, Alsace Lorraine.
1945-1990	East and West Germany	Lost East and West Prussia, Posen, Alsace-Lorraine, Austria, Bohemia, parts of Silesia, Pomerania, and Brandenburg.
1990-	German Republic	East Germany incorporated into Federal Republic, resolution of claims to former territories.

Throughout the history of the German Empire, wars, epidemics, plagues, and pestilence swept through the land, greatly diminishing the population and causing tremendous material destruction and a dramatic increase in poverty. The chaos resulting from those disasters also allowed for the displacement and destruction of many valuable parish registers.

The Black Death (1348-1350) penetrated northern Europe, reducing the population by about a third. Other plagues occurred in 1478, several times during the early 1600s, and again in 1648. The first devastation of the Palatinate by the French began in 1674. The Turkish invasion of Austria began in 1683, and the second devastation of the Palatinate 1688-1697, resulted in a massive migration from the area. Also of significance were the Seven Years' War (1756-1763), the Napoleonic wars (1798-1813), the War of Liberation of Europe (1813-1815), the War of Schleswig-Holstein (1856-1864) with Denmark, the Franco-Prussian War (1870-1871) and the two World Wars (1914-1918 and 1939-1945). Each of these conflicts ravaged Germany further.

The population of the First German Empire was about 17 million in the year 1500. By 1700, the Empire's population had grown to 20 million despite the loss of Italy, Switzerland and the Netherlands. By 1800 there were 24 million despite the loss of Austria. Prussia was not part of the Empire, but numbered 9 million in 1800, and over 15 million by 1850. In 1900 there were 57 million Germans in the second Empire. By 1939 there were 90 million residents of Germany.

Between the years 1820 and 1974, Germany led the world in the number of emigrants (6.95 million) who came to the United States. During many of these years Latin America also held a great fascination for Germans emigrating to the New World.

Religions History.

The Catholic Church prevailed in the German Empire for over 500 years prior to the Protestant Reformation. During this time many important records began to be kept by Church officials concerning land, tax, court and other civil affairs. Many of the churches were owned by secular officials. Many of these documents and functions later developed into the basis for public record keeping in Germany. The Reformation provided much of the impetus for the widespread recording of parish registers in Germany. The early Protestant records date from 1523, and most early Catholic records from 1563. A few isolated registers were kept as early as the late 1400s. The Thirty Years War 1618-1648 caused extensive damage to records in many areas.

The Protestant Reformation during the years 1523-1560 encompassed nearly the entire Empire. Only scattered strong-holds in Bavaria, Austria, Westphalia, Alsace-Lorraine, southern Baden and Württemberg, and Ermland (East Prussia) remained Roman Catholic. Most of Germany was inclined toward the Augsburg (Lutheran) confession. Areas of Switzerland, the Palatinate, Upper Palatinate, and

the Netherlands subscribed to the Reformed (Helvetian) persuasion. Independent groups include Lutheran Reformed, Old Catholic, Old Lutheran, and free churches.

The Catholic Counter-Reformation succeeded in regaining significant territories to Catholicism, especially in Bavaria (Upper Palatinate), Rhineland, northern Baden, Silesia, Bohemia, Moravia, and Belgium. In general, the northern and eastern sections of Germany remained largely Protestant, while the southern sections were mainly Catholic. During the rise of Prussian authority, the German Protestant Church became the official state church. Later Catholics were also granted "state-church" status.

THE REFORMATION IN GERMANY

Area	Year	Counter-Reformation
LUTHERAN (Augsburg Confession):		
East Prussia	1525	
Bohemia	1526	1620
Moravia	1526	1620
Silesia	1526	1620
Hesse	1527	
Bavaria (Upper and Middle Franconia)	1528	
Pomerania	1528	
Thuringia	1534	
Württemberg	1534	
Brandenburg	1536	
Saxony	1539	
Westphalia	1542	
Hanover	1542	
Oldenburg	1542	
Brunswick	1542	
Schleswig-Holstein	1542	
Rhineland (Berg and Julich)	1542	1620
Mecklenburg	1549	

REFORMED (Helvetian Confession):

Switzerland	1523	
Netherlands	1528	
Bavaria (Palatinate)	1556	
Bavaria (Upper Palatinate)	1560	1648

REMAINED CATHOLIC:

Bavaria (Southern)
Baden
Rhineland (Southern)
Alsace-Lorraine
Posen
West Prussia
Austria

Other religious groups included the Mennonites in West Prussia, the Hutterites in Moravia, the Huguenots in Hesse, Württemberg, Middle Franconia (Bavaria), and Brandenburg,

and the Waldenses in Hesse and Württemberg. The Jews were significant in large cities such as Berlin and Hamburg, and in Hesse and Alsace-Lorraine as well as Posen and other Polish areas. In 1910, 62% of the population was listed as Protestant, 37% Catholic, and 1% Jewish.

Size and Scope of FHL Collection

As of September 1999, the FHL German collection consisted of church books from 5,926 Catholic and 6,735 Protestant parishes in Germany. Also included are congregational records for 833 Jewish communities. The GSU has been filming in Germany since 1948 following World War II. Numerous projects in state, church and local archives have been completed over the years.

At present over 200,000,000 manuscript pages on 131,000 reels of microfilm are available for use. Sixty three percent of these microfilms are church and civil vital record collections.

Extensive collections are available for the historical regions of Baden, the Palatinate, Alsace-Lorraine, Hesse, Hohenzollern, Lippe, Lübeck, Westphalia and Württemberg. Notable collections are also extant for Berlin, Bremen, Mecklenburg, East and West Prussia, Oldenburg, Posen, Rhineland, and Silesia.

Important collections of other types of records are also available. These include marriage supplements and population registers of Bavaria; probate records of Berlin and Brandenburg; passenger lists and population registers of Hamburg; census and court records of Mecklenburg; land, tax and guild records of East Prussia; and land, tax, citizenship, and population registers of Saxony. Examples of many of the other genealogically significant records are also represented in the FHL collection.

Record Types

The German peoples are related to those speaking the Germanic languages of Danish, Faeroese, Icelandic, Norwegian, Swedish, Dutch, English, Flemish, Frisian and old Gothic.

From a linguistic perspective the record groups microfilmed in Germany are diverse. Between 1500 to about 1800 there were 64 major German dialect areas. Dialect variations are great in German; for example, spoken Swiss, south German, and Austrian appear to be different languages to a person from Hamburg or elsewhere in northern Germany.

In the old German Empire, the various dialects of German developed into separate languages in the Dutch and Frisian areas and strong dialects in Switzerland, Luxembourg, Austria and elsewhere throughout the Empire. Standardization of the language began with the publication of the Bible by Martin Luther in a High German dialect in 1523. Standardization of the language was completed in the mid 1800s by the Duden language committee.

Major languages in church records and other official documents of Germany include German, written in Gothic script, and Latin, written in Roman script, which were used

extensively throughout Germany. The practice of using Latin continued in Catholic areas to 1806, and even to the present time in some areas. Protestant areas generally switched to German early (1525 to 1560), but some continued in Latin (and even some Greek) until the 1700s. Other languages of importance regionally were: French in Alsace-Lorraine, Rhineland, the Palatinate and Hessen prior to 1815; Dutch and Frisian in Hannover and the Netherlands; Danish in Schleswig-Holstein; Polish in Posen, West Prussia, and Silesia; Wendish (Sorbian) in Saxony; Czech in Bohemia and Moravia; Slovenian in Austria; Italian in Tirol; Hungarian and Croatian in Austria; and Swedish in Pomerania and eastern Prussia. Although dialects are still spoken regionally, High German is the official written and spoken language today.

Denominational Vital Records

Genealogically valuable records have been received from Catholic, Protestant (Evangelical and Evangelical Reformed), and Jewish institutions. Registers of births or baptisms, marriages, marriage banns, deaths or burials, confirmations, communion and membership lists are similar to records of other European countries.

The earliest Protestant parish registers begin 1523-1560 and the earliest Catholic records start 1550-1580 and extend up to the present. The heavy losses of the Thirty-years War occurred from 1618-1648 for extensive areas of Germany. During this time period some of the earlier records were destroyed.

After 1648 parish records are fairly complete until 1792/1798 when civil registration began west of the Rhine river. At that time some ministers stopped keeping parish registers in that area and kept only civil records. The keeping of parish registers was restored in 1815 in most of these areas, but some did not start again until 1826-1836. After that records were well kept for all of Germany until 1876 and the advent of general civil registration for Germany.

A parish minister was also responsible for surrounding villages. He was required to go to the homes of his members to perform christenings on the day of birth or a few days later. The parish church was usually in a centrally located village. Almost every village, however, had its own cemetery and sometimes even a small chapel in which special services could be conducted. When the village had no chapel or cemetery, the dead were buried in the cemetery of the parish church. Careful evaluation should be made of all information available in the records covering the appropriate time period.

Throughout early time periods, only one register was kept in many of the smaller parishes. In that register all baptisms, confirmations, marriages, and deaths were recorded in the order in which they were performed. At the end of the 1700's separate registers for each of the ordinances began to be kept in a standard format.

Parish registers contain in the baptismal entry, the name of the child, parents and witnesses names, and the date of baptism. The occupation and place of residence of the

Fig. 1 - German birth register from Gailenkirchen, 1817

<p>24) Anna Maria ... Taufdatum d. 22. 11.</p>	<p>Eltern: Johann Leonhardt Schumacher b&b zu Wackershofen Anna Barbara nata Krausin Ort der Geburt: Wackershofen</p>	<p>Zeit der Geburt: d. 22. November, Nachmittags 4-5 Uhr. Ort und Tag der Taufe: dahier d. 24. ej.</p>	<p>Wer getauft hat: Pastor. Taufzeugen: 1) Anna Maria, Johann Georg Meyer b&b auch Schultheiß zu Wackershofen. 2) Maria Margaretha, Johann Jakob Weidners b&b zu Wackershofen. 3) Catharina Barbara, Georg Leonhardt Freymüllers b&b dahier. 4) Catharina Barbara, Friedrich Schumachers b&b zu Schönenberg sämtl. Ehefrau.</p>
<p>25) Anna Maria ... Taufdatum d. 24. 11.</p>	<p>Eltern: Johann Leonhardt Schumacher b&b zu Wackershofen Anna Barbara nata Krausin Ort der Geburt: Wackershofen</p>	<p>Zeit der Geburt: d. 24. November, Nachmittags 4-5 Uhr. Ort und Tag der Taufe: dahier d. 26. ej.</p>	<p>Wer getauft hat: Pastor. Taufzeugen: 1) Anna Maria, Johann Georg Meyer b&b auch Schultheiß zu Wackershofen. 2) Maria Margaretha, Johann Jakob Weidners b&b zu Wackershofen. 3) Catharina Barbara, Georg Leonhardt Freymüllers b&b dahier. 4) Catharina Barbara, Friedrich Schumachers b&b zu Schönenberg sämtl. Ehefrau.</p>
<p>26) Anna Maria ... Taufdatum d. 26. 11.</p>	<p>Eltern: Johann Leonhardt Schumacher b&b zu Wackershofen Anna Barbara nata Krausin Ort der Geburt: Wackershofen</p>	<p>Zeit der Geburt: d. 26. November, Nachmittags 4-5 Uhr. Ort und Tag der Taufe: dahier d. 28. ej.</p>	<p>Wer getauft hat: Pastor. Taufzeugen: 1) Anna Maria, Johann Georg Meyer b&b auch Schultheiß zu Wackershofen. 2) Maria Margaretha, Johann Jakob Weidners b&b zu Wackershofen. 3) Catharina Barbara, Georg Leonhardt Freymüllers b&b dahier. 4) Catharina Barbara, Friedrich Schumachers b&b zu Schönenberg sämtl. Ehefrau.</p>

father, and whether the child is illegitimate may also be recorded. Toward the end of the 1700's the date of birth is also recorded. In the case of stillborn children or children who died very young, the burial date may be recorded in the baptismal column.

The marriage records contain the names of the bride and groom and date of marriage. The names of witnesses and parents of the couple began to be recorded also very early in these records. Occupations and places of residence are usually recorded, as well as ages and marital status. If widowed, the name of the previous spouse may be given.

Death or burial records contain the date and place of death and/or burial, and the name and age of the deceased. Sometimes only an occupation and surname will be mentioned. In the case of females, rarely will the maiden name be given. Sometimes only the fact that she was a widow and her husband's name will be given in the death entry. The names of spouses may be recorded, as well as the causes of death.

In each of these types of records, the occupation, place of residence, street address and other details may be shown. Most parish registers also have confirmation and first communion records which show names and ages of participants. In the Protestant Church children were confirmed usually at age fourteen or fifteen at Easter time. In the Catholic Church confirmations took place any time in the year, and at a wider range of ages.

Some parish records also include family registers which show families in group form with dates of births, marriages and deaths for each family member. Indexes of births, marriages, deaths and family registers may be present in the parish register books.

Parish registers are the prime source for research in Germany before the advent of civil registration. The reliability of the parish registers is excellent. The percentage of population covered has been estimated at 60-70 percent for pre-1700's, and as high as 90 percent after that time.

German Parish Registers

Protestant Evangelical and Reformed church books are primarily composed in German, but may have some Latin phrases included. Some ministers may even demonstrate their knowledge of Greek or Hebrew in an occasional document.

Protestant birth records are easy to read in the context of a given minister's handwriting. Variations in style, vocabulary and format often are apparent when a new cleric begins recording entries.

The example shown in Fig. 1 is entry #26 from the baptismal record for the year 1817 for the parish of Gailenkirchen in Württemberg. Headed by columns the entry reads: *Taufnamen des Kinds: Anna Maria...*, *Eltern: Johann Leonhardt Schumacher b&b zu Wackershofen [et] ux Anna Barbara nata Krausin.* *Ort der Geburt: Wackershofen.* *Zeit der Geburt: d. 22. November, Nachmittags 4-5 Uhr.* *Ort und Tag der Taufe: dahier d. 24. ej.* *Wer getauft hat: Pastor.* *Taufzeugen: 1) Anna Maria, Johann Georg Meyer b&b auch Schultheiß zu Wackershofen. 2) Maria Margaretha, Johann Jakob Weidners b&b zu Wackershofen. 3) Catharina Barbara, Georg Leonhardt Freymüllers b&b dahier. 4) Catharina Barbara, Friedrich Schumachers b&b zu Schönenberg sämtl. Ehefrau.*

"Baptismal names of the child: Anna Maria. Parents: Johann Leonhardt Schumacher citizen and resident of Wackershofen and his wife Anna Barbara nee Krausin. Place of birth: Wackershofen. Time of birth: the 22nd of November, afternoon between 3 and 4 o'clock. Place and day of birth: Here on the 24th of the same month. Who baptized: Pastor. Witnesses: 1) Anna Maria wife of Johann Georg Meyer citizen and resident and village magistrate of Wackershofen. 2) Maria Margaretha, wife of Johann Jakob Weidner citizen and resident of Wackershofen. 3) Catharina Barbara, wife of Georg Leonhardt Freymüller, citizen and resident of this place. 4) Catharina Barbara, wife of Friedrich Schumacher, citizen and resident of Schönenberg."

Fig. 2 - German marriage register from Gailenkirchen, 1833

Namen des Bräutigams u der Braut				Geboren wann, wo?				Ort u Zeit der Proklam.			
Namen des Bräutigams u der Braut	Stand, Charakter, Profession, Aufenthaltsort, Religion	bürger u lasbar	Uj.gesell in Gottwollshausen	von Gottwollshausen	Eltern: Georg Michael Schmidt burger in Gottwollshausen	Maria Christina geb. Hage/in	Jakob Conrad Schodh Soldner in Gottwollshausen	ux Anna Catharina geb. Eusebius	Ledig gesichtbarstand: ledig, ledig	Geboren wann, wo?	4 November 1806 zu Obe.fischach; 7 Juli 1804 zu Gottwollshausen
Jakob Friedrich Schmidt	ledig				Georg Michael Schmidt	Maria Christina geb. Hage/in	Jakob Conrad Schodh	Anna Catharina geb. Eusebius	ledig	4 Novemb. 1806	7 Juli 1804
Barbara Schodh	ledig				Georg Michael Schmidt	Maria Christina geb. Hage/in	Jakob Conrad Schodh	Anna Catharina geb. Eusebius	ledig	4 Novemb. 1806	7 Juli 1804
Gottwollshausen 15. Mai. Geistliche der die Trauung verrichtet: Pfr. Zeittaisen. Reihe ziff. Der Fam. Reg. 54, 54c; 50.											
Names of the bride and groom: Jakob Friedrich Schmidt and Barbara Schodh. Condition character, profession, residence of each: citizen and journeyman in Gottwollshausen; of Gottwollshausen. Parents: Georg Michael Schmidt, citizen in Gottwollshausen & Maria Christina Hagelin; Jacob Conrad Schodh, laborer in Gottwollshausen and wife Anna Catharina Eusebius. Single or marital status: Single; Single. Born when, where? 4 November 1806 at Oberfischach; 7 July 1804 at Gottwollshausen. Place and time of the proclamation,											

Figure 2 is a marriage entry for the year 1833 from the same parish. Entry #3 reads: **Namen des Bräutigams u der Braut: Jakob Friedrich Schmidt et ux Barbara Schodh.** **Stand, Charakter, Profession, Aufenthaltsort, Religion: bürger u lasbar. Uj.gesell in Gottwollshausen; von Gottwollshausen.** **Eltern: Georg Michael Schmidt burger in Gottwollshausen, Maria Christina geb. Hage/in; Jakob Conrad Schodh Soldner in Gottwollshausen, ux Anna Catharina geb. Eusebius.** **Ledig gesichtbarstand: ledig, ledig.** **Geboren wann, wo? 4 November 1806 zu Obe.fischach; 7 Juli 1804 zu Gottwollshausen.** **Ort u Zeit der Proklam., Copulat.: Gailenkirchen u Gottwollshausen,**

Gottwollshausen 15. Mai. Geistliche der die Trauung verrichtet: Pfr. Zeittaisen. Reihe ziff. Der Fam. Reg. 54, 54c; 50. "Names of the bride and groom: Jakob Friedrich Schmidt and Barbara Schodh. Condition character, profession, residence of each: citizen and journeyman in Gottwollshausen; of Gottwollshausen. Parents: Georg Michael Schmidt, citizen in Gottwollshausen & Maria Christina Hagelin; Jacob Conrad Schodh, laborer in Gottwollshausen and wife Anna Catharina Eusebius. Single or marital status: Single; Single. Born when, where? 4 November 1806 at Oberfischach; 7 July 1804 at Gottwollshausen. Place and time of the proclamation,

Fig. 3 - German death register from Gailenkirchen

Namen des Verstorbenen				Geboren wann, wo?				Ort u Zeit der Proklam.			
Namen des Verstorbenen	Stand, Charakter, Profession, Aufenthaltsort, Religion	bürger u lasbar	Uj.gesell in Gottwollshausen	von Gottwollshausen	Eltern: Georg Michael Schmidt burger in Gottwollshausen	Maria Christina geb. Hage/in	Jakob Conrad Schodh Soldner in Gottwollshausen	ux Anna Catharina geb. Eusebius	Ledig gesichtbarstand: ledig, ledig	Geboren wann, wo?	4 November 1806 zu Obe.fischach; 7 Juli 1804 zu Gottwollshausen
Johann Michael	ledig				Georg Michael Schmidt	Maria Christina geb. Hage/in	Jakob Conrad Schodh	Anna Catharina geb. Eusebius	ledig	4 Novemb. 1806	7 Juli 1804
Barbara Schodh	ledig				Georg Michael Schmidt	Maria Christina geb. Hage/in	Jakob Conrad Schodh	Anna Catharina geb. Eusebius	ledig	4 Novemb. 1806	7 Juli 1804
Gottwollshausen 15. Mai. Geistliche der die Trauung verrichtet: Pfr. Zeittaisen. Reihe ziff. Der Fam. Reg. 54, 54c; 50.											
Names of the bride and groom: Jakob Friedrich Schmidt and Barbara Schodh. Condition character, profession, residence of each: citizen and journeyman in Gottwollshausen; of Gottwollshausen. Parents: Georg Michael Schmidt, citizen in Gottwollshausen & Maria Christina Hagelin; Jacob Conrad Schodh, laborer in Gottwollshausen and wife Anna Catharina Eusebius. Single or marital status: Single; Single. Born when, where? 4 November 1806 at Oberfischach; 7 July 1804 at Gottwollshausen. Place and time of the proclamation,											

marriage: Gailenkirchen and Gottwollshausen; Gottwollshausen the 15^h of May. Clergy who performed the marriage: Minister Zeittaisen. Row number in the Family Register: 54 and 54c; 50."

Figure 3 is from a death record for the year 1845. Entry number 7 reads: *Nahmen der Gestorbenen: Johann Michael Hanselmann, geb. D. 4 Aug. 1787 in Groß Altdorf. Stand, Lichen, Aufenth. Ort und Religion: h u bauer in Gailenkirchen, wittwer, verh.. Eltern: Johann Michael Hanselmann, gen. h u bauer in Groß Altdorf & war vh Maria Magdalena geb. Moll. Ehegatten: vh. Maria*

Magdalena; Katharina geb. Käse/ein td. 25 Okt, 1841. Alter: 66 Jahren, 8 Mon., 3 Wochen. Krankheit: Sterröfe Lungen. Entzündung. Ort u Zeit des Todes; der Beerdigung: Gailenkirchen d. 25 April, Nachts 9 1/4 Uhr; Gailenkirchen d. 28 April Nachts um 1 Uhr. Seitenzahl des Famil. Reg.: 103

"Names of the deceased: Johann Michael Hanselmann, bom the 4 Aug. 1787 in Groß Altdorf. Condition, residence and religion: citizen and farmer in Gailenkirchen, widower, married. Parents: Johann Michael Hanselmann, citizen and farmer in Groß Altdorf"

Fig. 4 - Family registerfor Gailenkirchen

Geburts- Tag, Monat und Jahr.	Hausvater.	Populations- Tag, Monat und Jahr.	Hausmutter.	Geburts- Tag, Monat und Jahr.
18 Aug. 1787 Jahr	Johann Michael Graeter, geb. 4. Aug. 1787 in Groß Altdorf. Stand, Lichen, Aufenth. Ort und Religion: h u bauer in Gailenkirchen, wittwer, verh.. Eltern: Johann Michael Hanselmann, gen. h u bauer in Groß Altdorf & war vh Maria Magdalena geb. Moll. Ehegatten: vh. Maria Magdalena; Katharina geb. Käse/ein td. 25 Okt, 1841. Alter: 66 Jahren, 8 Mon., 3 Wochen. Krankheit: Sterröfe Lungen. Entzündung. Ort u Zeit des Todes; der Beerdigung: Gailenkirchen d. 25 April, Nachts 9 1/4 Uhr; Gailenkirchen d. 28 April Nachts um 1 Uhr. Seitenzahl des Famil. Reg.: 103	27 Jan. 1807. Jahr	Katharina Barbara geb. 25 Okt. 1841 F. J. J. Lignil 1859	9 Aug. 1785 Jahr
Vater.	fol. 87.		Johann Georg Bäumling, bauer in Gailenkirchen	Vater.
Mutter.			Anna Barbara geb. Vogelstein	Mutter.
Joh. Jos. Michael Graeter aus Waldenhausen in Gailenkirchen geb. 18. 7. 1745 † 12. 7. 1821				
11	Maria Magdalena	9. Jan. 1808.	1822.	26. Jan. 1869.
21	Johann Georg Michael	10. Jan. 1810	1824	
31	Johann Georg	27. Jan. 1812.	1826	12. April 1837 - Lebte in Gailenkirchen
41	Johann Georg	13. Jan. 1815	1829.	8. April 1842 - Lebte in Gailenkirchen
51	Johann Georg	20. Jan. 1817.	1831.	13. Jan. 1847 - Lebte in Gailenkirchen
61	Katharina Barbara	7. Jan. 1820	1834.	27. Jan. 1847 - Lebte in Gailenkirchen
71	Johann Michael	7. Jan. 1822	1836.	18. Jan. 1847 - Lebte in Gailenkirchen
81	Johann Michael	7. Jan. 1825		
91	Johann Michael	7. Jan. 1826		
101	Maria Barbara	3. Jan. 1828	1842.	11. Jan. 1847 - Lebte in Gailenkirchen

Figure 4 is from a family register for Gailenkirchen. The entry on page 89 shows birth, marriage and death information for the father, mother and each of the children:

Hausvater: Johann Leonhard Graeter, Hohen/oh: Waldenburg/. patr. beteth. u bauers, Geburts-Tag, Monat und Jahr 1 Juni 1777, dahier, t d 5 März 1852, Copulations-Tag, Monat und Jahr: d 27 Jenner 1807 dahier: Hausmutter: Catharina Barbara nat. Bäumlisbergerin, Geburts-Tag, Monat und Jahr: 9 Aug. 1785 zu Neunkirch, fd. 7 April 1859. Vater: fol. 87 kol. Joh. Michael Graeter von Wackershoffen ein blödsinnigen Mensch nat. d 19. Mai 1745, td 12. 9br 1821. Vater: Johann Georg Bäumlisberger, bauer zu Neunkirchen, Mutter: Anna Barbara nat. Vogelvehnnin Kinder Zahl, Namen, Geburt, Confirmationen oder Erste Communion, Verhehelichung, Tod:

1) Maria Magdalena, 9 Juni 1808, 1822, 31 May 1836 in Gailenkirchen 7, 72.

2) Johann Georg Michael, 10 Juni 1810, 1824, 26 Jan 1869

3) Johann Georg, 27 Xbr 1812, 1826, 12 April 1837 Eckartshausen

4) Johann Christoph, 3 Mai 1815, 1829, 8 April 1845 nach Ober Münkheim

5) Johann Jacob 20 Febr. 1817, 1831, 13 Mai 1861 S 349

6) Regina Barbara, d 9 Febr. 1820, 1834, d 27 April 1847 in Sulzdorf

7) Johann Leonhard d 10 Xbr 1822 1836 1856 ü Michelfeld mit seiner Wittwe.

8) Johann Friedrich d 16 Juni 1825, d 27 e. nata

9) Johann Friedrich d 30 9br 1826, d 4 Xbr e.d.

10) Marie Barbara d 31 Dezember 1828, 1842, 1860?, Johann Gg. Mich. Gärtner "Father and mother's birth, marriage and death day, month, year: Johann Leonhard Graeter, subject of Waldenburg, resident and farmer, bom 1 June 1777 in this place, died 5th March 1852, married the 27th of January, 1807 at this place: Catharina Barbara nee Bäumlisbergerin, bom 9 Aug 1785 at Neunkirch, died the 7th of April 1859, his parents see page 87, her parents: Johann Georg Bäumlisberger, farmer at Neunkirch and Anna Barbara nee Vogelvehnnin. Resident Johann Michael Graeter from Wackershofen, a male idiot, bom the 19th of May, 1745, died the 12th of November, 1821. Children's number, names, birth, confirmation, marriage and death dates:

1) Maria Magdalena, 9 June 1808, 1822, 31 May 1836 in Gailenkirchen, d July 1872.

2) Johann Georg Michael 10 June 1810, 1824, died 26 Jan 1869

3) Johann Georg b 27 December 1812, 1826, md 12 April 1837 in Eckartshausen

4) Johann Christoph b the 3rd of May 1815 1829, md 8 April 1845 in Ober Münkheim

5) Johann Jacob b the 20th of February 1817, 1831, md 13 May 1861 see p. 349

6) Regina Barbara, b the 9th of February 1820, 1834, md the 27th of April 1847 in Sulzdorf

7) Johann Leonhard b. the 10th December 1822, 1836, md

1856 at Michelfeld with bis widow

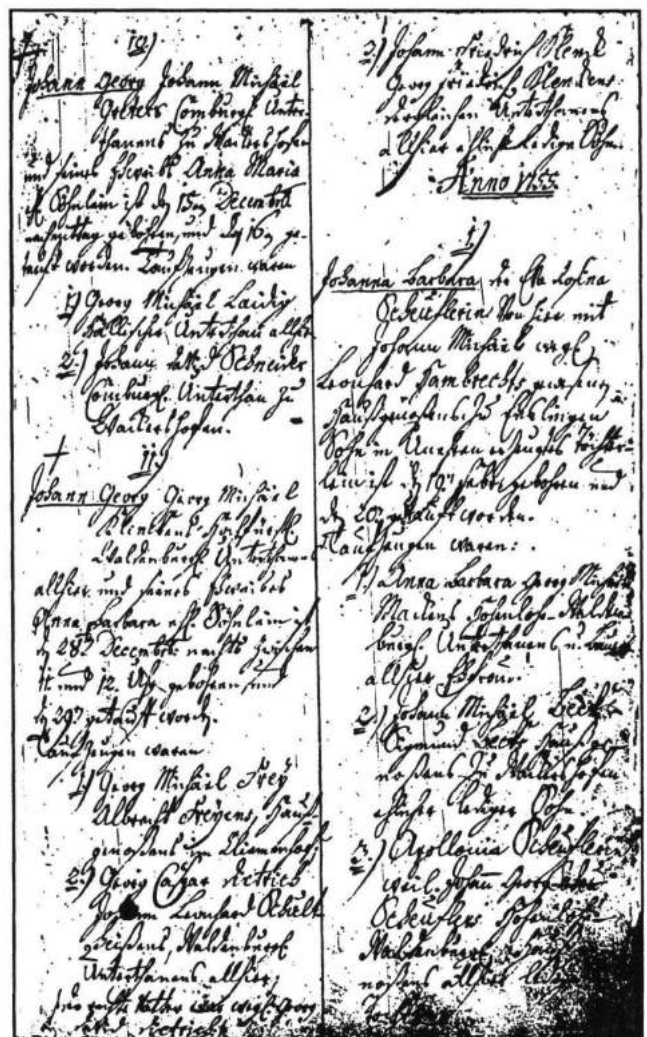
8) Johann Friedrich, the 16th of June 1825, died the 27 of the same

9) Johann Friedrich, b the 30th November, 1826, died the 4th of December 1827 of the same

10) Marie Barbara b the 31 of December 1828, 1842, md 1860 gardener Johann Gg. Michael"

An example of a baptismal document for the year 1754 is shown in Fig. 5: Johann Georg, Johann Michael Klenckens hochfürstl. Waldenburg/. Unterthanens allhier und seines Eheweibes Anna Barbara ehl. Söhnlein ist dn 28^{ten} Decembris nachts zwischen 11. und 12. Uhr gebohren und dn. 28^{ten} getauft worden. Taufzeugen waren 1) Georg Michael Frey, Albrecht Freyens Hausßgenossens in Gliemenhof, 2) Georg Caspar Dietrich, Johann Leonhard Schultheißens Waldenburg/. Unterthanens allhier (p. das rechte Vather war weyl. Georg David Dietrich, 3) Johann Friedrich Klenck, Georg Friedrich Klenckens dergleichen Unterthanensallhier ehelich ledigen Sohn. "Johann Georg, the legitimate son of Johann Michael Klenck of this place, a subject of the illustrious Waldenburgs, and his wife Anna Barbara, was born the evening of the 28^h of December

Fig. 5 - German birth register from Gailenkirchen, 1754



between 11 and 12 o'clock and was baptized the 29th. Witnesses were 1) Georg Michael Frey, servant of Albrecht Frey of Gliemenhof, 2) Georg Caspar Dietrich, ward of Johann Leonhard Schultheiß of this place, a Waldenburg subject (his father was the deceased Georg David Dietrich), 3) Johann Friedrich Klenck, son of Georg Friedrich Klenck of this place, also a subject of the same."

Latin Parish Registers

Catholic church books are primarily composed in Latin and/or German. The example shown in fig. 6 is a typical of baptismal record from Augsburg for the year 1606: *Ao. 1606. den 5. Mertzen, baptiza[za]tus est Fridericus. Parentes: Joannes Pedrell est uxor eius. Patrinus: Mattheus Völckh.* "In the year 1606 on the 5th of March was baptized Friedrich. Parents: Johannes Pedrell and his wife. Godfather: Matthäus Völckh.

Fig. 6 - Baptismal entry from Augsburg, 1606

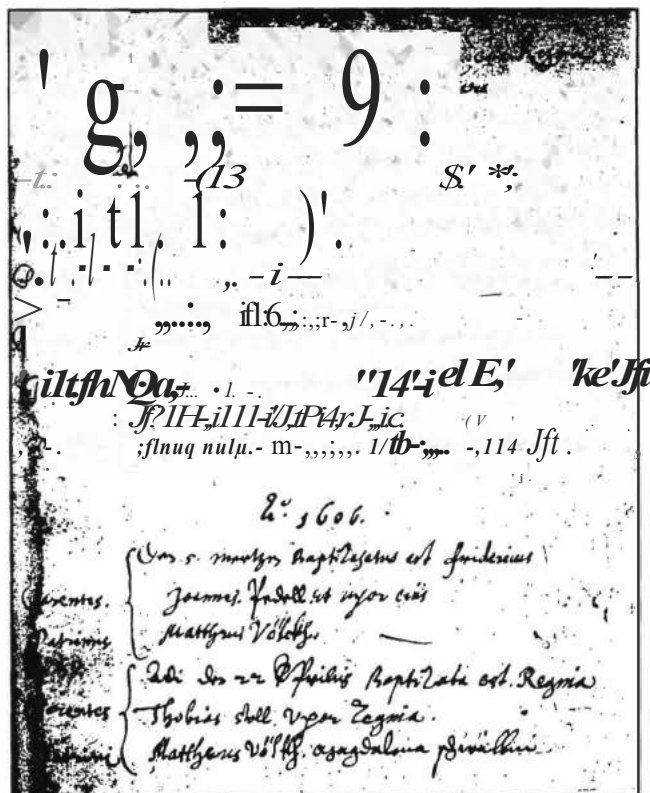
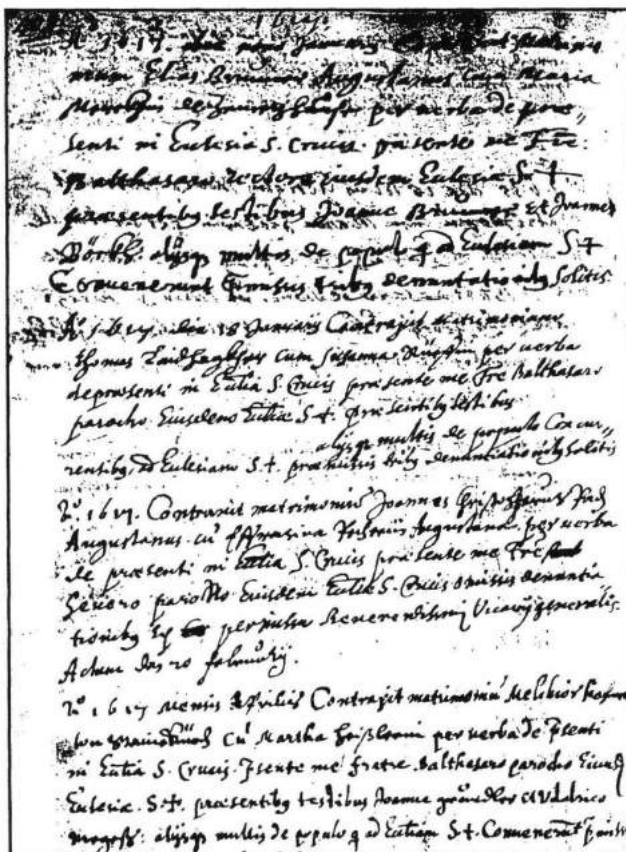


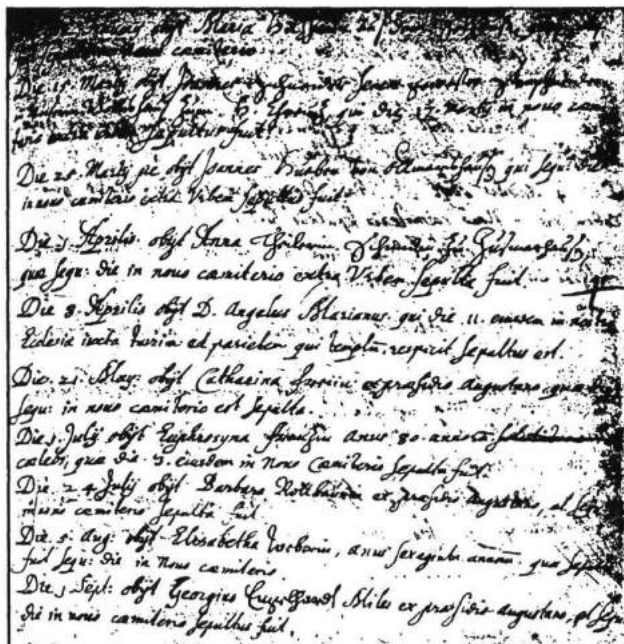
Figure 7 is an example of a marriage record from the same place for the year 1617: *Ao. 1617 die 18 Januarii contrajeit matrimonium Thomas Laidhegkher cum Susanna Rürstin per uerba depraesenti in Eulia S Crusii prasente me Fre. Balthasari paracho Euselemono Culia S f Presentity testibus----- a lysgr multis de prpulto concurrentibz ad eulesiano s Tprasensis buty dennetiasionity solitis.* "In the year 1617, the 18th of January were married Thomas Laidhegkher and Susanna Rürstin in the Church of St. Cross by minister Balthasar."

Fig. 7 - Marriage entry from Augsburg, 1617



An example from the death records is shown in figure 8: *Anno [1647], die 5. Aug. obyt Elisabetha Weberin annus sexaginta annou qua sepulta fuit segu: die in nous cemiteris.* "On the 5th of August died Elisabetha Weber aged 60 years and was buried in the new cemetery."

Fig. 6 - Baptismal entry from Augsburg, 1606



Terminology used in Gennap parish registers

ANNUAL MASSES: Anniversarien, Anniversarium, Gedächtnisfeier, Jahreszeiten, Seelenmesse

BAPTISMS: Taufen, Baptizati, Baptizatorium, Getaufte, Renatorium, Renatus, Taufbuch, Taufregister

BIRTHS: Geburten, Geborene, Geburtsbuch, Geburtsregister, Naissance, Nati, Natorum

BURIALS: Beerdigungen, Begrabene, Sepultus, Vergrabene

COMMUNICANTS: Konfirmanden, Abendmahlsteilnehmer, Kommunikanten, Confirmati, Erstkommunikanten, Firmlinge, Gefirmte, Kommunikanten, Neukommunikanten

CONFIRMATIONS: Konfirmationen, Confirmationen, Firmungen, Kommunion

CONVERSIONS: Bekehrungen, Conversioni, Kircheneintritte, Übertretungen, Übertritte

DEATHS: Tote, Deces, Defuncti, Defunctorum, Gestorbene, Morti, Mortuorum, Obiit, Obyt, Obytorum, Sterbebuch, Sterbefälle, Sterben, Sterberegister, Todtenregister, Toten, Totenbuch

FAMILY REGISTER: Familienbuch, Familienregister

ILLEGITIMATE: Ausserehelich, Unehelich

LIST OF MEMBERS: Mitgliederliste, Mitgliederverzeichnis, Seelenliste, Status Animarum

MARRIAGES: Heiraten, Conjugati, Conjugatorium, Copulati, Copulatorum, Desponsatorium, Ehebuch, Ehen, Eheregister, Eheschließungen, Geheiratete, Getaute, Heiratsbuch, Heiratsregister, Inthronizati, Inthronizatus, Mariages, Matrimonia, Matrimonialis, Sponsalia, Trauungen, Trauungsbuch, Verehelichungen, Verheiratete

MARRIAGE BANNs: Proklamationen, Aufgebote, Bekanntmachungen, Eheverkündigungen, Heiratsaufgebote, Heiratsbekanntmachungen, Heiratsverkündigungen, Verkündigungen

MARRIAGE SUPPLEMENTS: Heiratsbelege, Belege, Dokumentationen, Verehelichungsakten

Places of Origin

Determining the place of origin of an ancestor in Germany is essential in locating the appropriate records. Emigration, vital, census and other sources must be consulted to find the local place name.

Gazetteers

The most important geographical dictionary is: *Meyers Orts- und Verkehrslexikon des Deutschen Reiches* / E. Uetrecht. 5th ed. Leipzig : Bibliographisches Institut, 1912-1913. 2 v. Film numbers 496640-496641; fiche numbers 6000001-6000029 (943 E5mo).

Meyers is the gazetteer used by the Family History Library as an authority to establish spellings of place names and their jurisdictions for the Library catalog. You will need to become familiar with the old Gothic type to use this gazetteer effectively.

The following maps are recommended:

Karte des Deutschen Reiches. Scale 1:100,000. Berlin : Königliche Preussische Landesaufnahme, 1845-1917. film number 068814

Deutscher Generalatlas/Volkmar Mair. New ed. Stuttgart : Mairs Geographischer Verlag, 1974. Scale 1:200,000. (943 E3m)

Church jurisdictions

All towns didn't keep their own records. The residents of each town were assigned to a particular Protestant or Catholic parish in the area. The events of baptism, marriage or burial for ancestors would have been recorded in the town where the appropriate parish was located.

If the listing in _____ for the place you want doesn't show a parish, you will want to consult directories which show church jurisdictions and inventories of available church records.

For Protestant church jurisdictions use: *Deutsches kirchliches Adreßbuch*. Berlin : Evang. Pressverband, 1934. 1504 p. Film number 476672 (943 K24d 1934)

For the Catholic church see: *General-Schematismus der Katholischen Geistlichkeit Deutschlands*. Passau : Verlag der Redaktion des General-Schematismus, 1905-1906. 4 v. Film number 1340500

BADEN=Grandduchy

Church jurisdictions and a description of the available parish registers are shown in the following:

Hermann Franz, *Die Kirchenbücher in Baden*. 1957. 296 p. Film number of 1938 edition 492889 item 2.

Fiche number 6000833 (4 fiche) (943.46 B4ns no. 4)

BAVARIA - Kingdom

Church jurisdictions are shown in the following comprehensive gazetteer: *Ortschaften-Verzeichnis für den Freistaat Bayern*. 1928. Film number 924721 (943.3 B4fr no. 109)

Descriptions of available parish registers are shown in the following series: *Pfarrbücherverzeichnisse für das rechtsrheinische Bayern*. 1937- 1951. Film numbers 492887-492888 (943 K23p vols. 1-8)

BRANDENBURG - Province of the Kin2dom of Prussia

For a description of the Protestant parish registers see: Kurt Meyerding de Ahna, "Die Kirchenbücher der Evangelischen Kirche in der Provinz Brandenburg." (In: *Archiv für Sippenforschung*, year 10, 1933. p. 97-141. Film number 1181595 item 16 (943.15 K23m)

EAST PRUSSIA - Province of the Kin2dom of Prussia

For a description of the available parish registers see: Eduard Grigoleit, *Neues Verzeichnis Ostpreussischer Kirchenbücher*. 1958. 57 p. Film 1045344 it. 2 (943.83 K2g)

HANNOVER - Province of the Kin2dom of Prussia

For a description of the Protestant parish registers see: Fritz Garbe, *Die Kirchenbücher der Ev.-Luth. Landeskirche Hannovers*. 1960. 112 p. Film number 1181595 item 5 (943.59 K23g)

HESSE - Grandduchy

Church jurisdictions and a description of the available parish registers are shown in the following:

Praetorius, *Kirchenbücher und Standesregister für alle Wohnplätze des Landes Hessen*. 1939. 176 p. Film number 492895; Fiche number 6053529 (3 flehe) (943.1 A5ks)

HESSE-NASSAU - Province of the Kin2dom of Prussia

For a description of the Protestant parish registers see: *Kirchenbuchverzeichnis der Evangelischen Kirche von Kurhessen-Waldeck*/ Erich Eisenberg. Kassel : Oberlandeskirchenrat, 1973. (943.41 K23e)

MECKLENBURG - Grandduchy

Church jurisdictions and descriptions of the available parish registers are shown in: C. A. Endler and Edm. Albrecht, *Mecklenburgs familiengeschichtliche Quellen*. 1936. 135 p. Film number 496473 item 8; Fiche number 6000834 (2 flehe) (943.2 A5e)

OLDENBURG - Grandduchy

Church jurisdictions are shown in the following: *Ortschaftsverzeichnis des Großherzogtums Oldenburg*. 1911. 293 p. Film number 806633 item 1; flehe number 6053541 (4 flehe) (943.1 E5L)

For a description of Catholic parish registers see: J. H. M. Putman, *Die Kirchenbücher des Bistums Münster*. Bussum, 1974. (Includes parts of Westfalen, Rheinland, and Oldenburg). Film number 1045373 item 7, 9. (943.56/Ml)

PALATINATE<BAVARIA>

For a description of the available parish registers see: Anton Müller, *Die Kirchenbücher der bayerischen Pfalz*. 1925. 130 p. Film number 415618 (943 B5az sup. 1)

POMERANIA - Province of the Kin2dom of Prussia

For a description of the parish registers see: M. Wehrmann, "Die Kirchenbücher in Pommern." (In: *Baltische Studien*, v. 42, 1892, p. 201-280.) 943.81 K23w)

FEFHS Journal Volume VII, Numbers 3-4

POSEN - Province of the Kin2dom of PRUSSIA

For a description of the available parish registers see: Alfred Lattermann, *Einführung in die deutsche Sippenforschung in Polen und dem Preussischen Osten*. 1938. 160 p. Film number 1181595 item 6; flehe number 6053531 (4 flehe) (943 D27L)

PRUSSIA - Kini:dom

Church jurisdictions are shown in the following: *Gemeindelexikon für das Königreich Preußen auf Grund der Materialien der Volkszählung vom 1. Dezember 1905*. 13 v.

SAXONY - Kini:dom

Church jurisdictions are shown in the following: Karlheinz Blaschke, *Historisches Ortsverzeichnis von Sachsen*. Leipzig: Bibliographisches Institut, 1957. 481 p. Fiche number 6000830 (7 flehe) (943.21 E5bk 1957)

For a description of the Protestant parish registers see: Hermann Köhler, *Sippenkundliche Quellen der Ev.-Luth. Pfarrämter Sachsens. Verzeichnis der Kirchenbücher und der übrigen für die Sippenforschung wichtigen Amtsbücher*. 1938. 232 p. Film number 1183522 item 13; flehe number 6053524 (3 flehe) (943.21 K23k)

SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN - Province of the Kin2dom of Prussia

For a description of the parish registers see: Wilhelm Jensen, *Die Kirchenbücher Schleswig-Holsteins, des Landsteils Lübeck und der Hansestädte*. 1936. 104 p. Film number 1183522 item 5 (943.512 D2q, v. 2)

SILESIA - Province of the Kin2dom of Prussia

For a description of the parish registers see: Erich Randt, *Die älteren Personenstandsregister Schlesiens*, 1938. 260 p. Film number 862039 (943.85 K2r)

THURINGIA - Re2ion

For a description of the Protestant parish registers see: Karl Güldenapfel, "Die Evangelischen Kirchenbücher Thüringens." (In: *Archiv für Sippenforschung und alle verwandten Gebiete*, 1931). Film number 1181595 item 12; flehe number 6053525 (1 flehe) (943.22 K23g)

WALDECK - Principality

Church jurisdictions are shown in the following: *Gemeindelexikon für Westfalen. Waldeck und Pyrmont, 1905*. Film number 491042 (943 ES p. 10)

For a description of the available parish registers see: R. Krieg, "Alter und Bestand der Kirchenbücher in den Fürstenthümern Lippe, Birkenfeld, Lübeck, Waldeck und Schaumburg." (In: *Zeitschrift des Historischen Vereins für Niedersachsen*, 1895, p. 146-163). Film number 1181595 item 8 (943 K23k)

WEST PRUSSIA - Province of the Kin2dom of PRUSSIA

For a description of the available parish registers see:

Max Bär, *Die Kirchenbücher der Provinz Westpreußen*. 1908. 65 p. Film number 1045433 item 5; fiche number 6000826 (1 flehe) (943.82 B4a v. 13)

WÜRTTEMBERG-Kinadom

Church jurisdictions are shown in the following: *Ortschaftsverzeichnis des Königreichs Württemberg nach der Volkszählung vom 1. Dezember 1900*. Stuttgart, 1901. 390 p. Film number 1344454 (943.47 ESok)

For a description of the available parish registers see: Max Duncker, *Verzeichnis der Württembergischen Kirchenbücher*. 1938. 245 p. Film number 492889 item 1; flehe number 6053528 (4 flehe) (943.47 K23d 1938)

Civil registration

Civil registration of births, marriages and deaths by civil officials began nationally in Germany January 1, 1876. In the Prussian provinces it began October 1, 1874. During the French occupation a few areas in the west began civil registration as early as 1792.

Birth registers contain the day, month, year, hour and place of birth, sex and name of the child, names, occupation and place of residence of the parents and witnesses.

Marriage registers show given and surnames, occupations, ages, birth places and residences of the marriage partners, as well as an indication that each had reached age 21. Or if not 21, then permissions from parents or guardians are included. Birth records for the marriage partners were required to be shown. If these were not available then a notarial record with the required birth information had to be supplied. The marriage had to be posted two consecutive Sundays on the courthouse door. Registers of these proclamations and the other accompanying documents are kept with the marriage records. Divorces were also recorded by the civil officials throughout the marriage register.

Death registers show the given and surname, age, occupation, birthplace and residence of the deceased. In the case of those married or widowed, the name of the spouse is recorded. If it is known the names, occupations, and residences of the parents of the deceased are also recorded.

Pre-1876 records are available at regional and local state archives. Searches are possible in person and by correspondence.

Post-1876 records which are available at local civil registry offices have a very high success rate for searches both in person and by correspondence. These records are restricted to close family members.

Transcripts of Parish Registers

Parish register transcripts of baptisms, marriages, and deaths were kept from 1794-1876 in many areas prior to the institution of civil registration.

Content value is similar to parish registers and civil registration. Format makes them easier to search than parish registers because of added indexes and the standard forms that were used.

Transcripts were often kept according to civil districts, rather than parish jurisdictions. There may exist separate register books for several towns in a parish jurisdiction, rather than just the one register for all towns in that district. Because these records were sent in each year, some years are sometimes lost, or sent to a different jurisdiction and may be hard to find.

Many of these have been microfilmed for Baden, Westfalen, Posen, Schlesien, and Prussian Sachsen.

Library Catalogs

The Family History Library Catalog for Germany contains descriptions of records for the former empire of Germany which existed prior to 1919, and for modern Germany. After 1919 much of Germany was given to Poland, Czechoslovakia, the Soviet Union, Lithuania, France, Belgium, and Denmark. Place names are listed in the Library Catalog under modern names in these countries as well as the old German names.

The Family History Library has a large collection of parish registers, parish register transcripts, and other records for places throughout the German empire.

The records of Germany may be in German, Polish, French, Danish, Sorbian, or Czech, with early years in Latin.

In addition to the microfiche and compact disc catalog, the Family History Library Catalog is also available on the Internet at the following web site: www.familysearch.org.

Others Records

Following are descriptions of valuable genealogical sources that are now available for German genealogical research.

1. 600- Deeds, land and tenancy records (*Grundbücher, Prästationstabellen*). Include names, dates, places of residence, consideration, description of land or property, sometimes relationships, economic status.
2. 950- Tithing and tax records (*7.ehnt- und Zinsbücher*). Names, dates.
3. 1000- City records (*Stadtbücher*). Names, dates, relationships.
4. 1000- Court and notarial records (*Gerichts- und Notariatsakten*). Names, dates of cases, relationships, marriage and death dates.
5. 1100- Guild and apprenticeship records (*Zunft- und Lehrbücher*). Names, residences, occupations, names of parents, name of employer.
6. 1100- Wills and estate records (*Testamente, Nachlassakten*). Name and age of testator, residence, heirs, relationships, descriptions of property, dates of will and probate, signature, witnesses.

7. 1133- Burgher rolls and citizenship records (*Bürgerbücher*). Names, ages, social and economic status, relationships.
8. 1300- Marriage contracts and banns (*Heiratskautionen und Belege*). Names, dates, relationships.
9. 1350- Cemetery inscriptions (*Friedhofsinschriften*). Names, dates, relationships.
10. 1350- Guardian and ward records (*Vormundschafts- und Waisenakten*). Names, dates, relationships.
11. 1386- School and university records (*Schulmatrikel*). Names, ages, places of residence.
12. 1430- House books (*Hausbücher*). Names, occupations, social and economic status of owners and residents.
13. 1496- Census records (*Volkszählungen*). Originally tax and tithing records, includes names, ages, occupations, place of origin, residence.
14. 1498- Parish registers (*Kirchenbücher*). Names, places and dates of birth, baptism, marriage, death, relationships, occupations, godparents.
15. 1500- Business records (*Handelsakten*). Names, dates, relationships.
16. 1518- Funeral sermon collections (*Leichenpredigten- und Totenzettel-Sammlungen*). Name and age of the deceased, names of next of kin.
17. 1648- Military records and conscriptions (*Militärakten, Stammrollen*). Names, dates of enlistment, dates of birth, personal descriptions, children's names.
18. 1649- Immisions post mortem (*Totenerklärungen*). Names, dates, relationships.
19. 1700- City directories (*Adreßbücher*). Names, addresses.
20. 1710- Emigration records and passenger lists (*Auswanderungsakten*). Name of emigrant, date and place of birth, residence, occupation, destination, names of spouse and children.
21. 1792 (1876)- Civil registration (*Zivilstandsregister*). Names, dates and places of birth, marriage, death, relationships, occupations.
22. 1794-1875 Parish register transcripts (*Kirchenbuchduplikate*). Names, dates and places of birth, marriage, death, relationships, occupations.

23. 1798- Population registers (*Melderegister*). Names, vital data, residence, previous residences.

24. 1800- Voting registers (*Wahlregister*). Names, dates.

Bibliography

Many guides to research have been published and have particular value in many areas:

Central European genealogical terminology / Jared H. Suess. Logan, Ut.: Everton, 1978. 168 p. (943 D27s)

Encyclopedia of German-American genealogical research / Clifford Neal Smith. New York: Bowker, 1976. 273 p. (943 D25sm)

A genealogical handbook of German research / Larry O. Jensen. Pleasant Gove, UT.: 1978. 209 p. (fiche # 6000366-6000368) (943 D27j)

Germanic genealogy: a guide to worldwide sources and migration patterns / Edward R. Brandt. Saint Paul MN : Germanic Genealogical Society, 1997. 517 p. (943 D27be)

Germany genealogical research guide / Steven W. Blodgett. Salt Lake City, UT. : 1989. 76 p. (film #1573115 item 2, fiche #6001630) (943 D27bs)

Taschenbuch für Familiengeschichtsforschung / Friedrich Wecken. Neustadt a. d. Aisch : Degener, 1975. 355 p. (943 D25t)

Archival guides:

Archives and libraries in a new Germany. New York: Council for European Studies, 1994. (943 J5w 1994)

Aktuelle Adressen und Informationen für Familienforscher. Archive, Verbände, Vereine in der Bundesrepublik Deutschland und für die ehemaligen Ostgebiete / Eike Pies. Solingen : Brockhaus, 1993. (943 D24pe)

Seeking Ancestors in the Zulawy

© by Francelle L. Grisham



Polska

Tue genealogical trail back through time and across the terrain of different countries can be difficult to follow, but discoveries do come with persistence and a little luck. Fortunately, many people in Poland have also been willing to help me. A few years ago I decided that it was time to find my father's German immigrant family that came in the 1880's from West Prussia, now Poland. Due to the 'uprooting,' lost family ties, personal tragedies and two world wars much of the family history on this side had been lost or deliberately forgotten. When I came to live, teach and research in Poland, I had the basic information—the names of family members for several generations and the names of villages, both the earlier German and now Polish names. I also knew what records were on microfilm in the LDS Family History Centers and what records I needed that have not been copied. However, I had only a vague concept of the history and geography of the Zulawy region of Poland which has become an interesting study in itself apart from the family history.

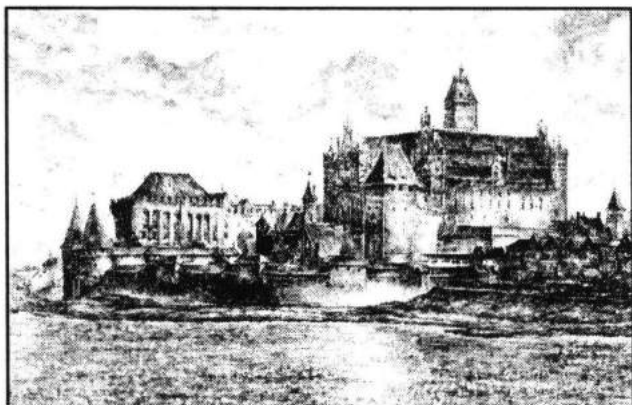
After acclimating and settling into Poland for several months, I embarked during the semester break, January 1999, on a tour of the Zulawy region in the north of Poland. My guide was a young enterprising woman, Kasia, who is knowledgeable about genealogy in Poland and helps people to find their "roots." On a journey of over 1000 miles, including many side trips, I learned much about the delta

region of the Vistula (Wisla), thirteenth century Gothic architecture, the Teutonic Knights, Copernicus and Polish roads in the winter, as well as the scars of World War II and the communist era that lie below the surface of the new prosperity in Poland. Although we did some of the usual sightseeing, Torun, Malbork, Elbląg and Fromberg, my main objective was to understand the Zulawy region of my ancestors.

The Zulawy, the delta of the Vistula and other nearby rivers, is generally defined as being east of Gdansk to Elbląg (approximately 75 miles) and south from the Baltic Sea to Malbork (about 35 miles). This marshland has been drained for farming and provides rich fertile soil, but the many waterways have often flooded. The maps of the last five hundred years reveal how the area has been extended into the Baltic Sea and Lake Druzno by river deposits and drainage. The horizon stretches far into the distance, but distinguishing where the land, water and air end or begin is difficult. Only the small and occasional villages and church spires testify that the area has been inhabited for centuries, although in geological time this land is very young.

The churches often give evidence of the tangled history of the Evangelical (Lutheran), Mennonite and Catholic denominations and different ethnic groups. The canals, drawbridges, windmills and old 'Prussian' houses evoke a time long past. A large number of Germans first settled in the

region in the thirteenth century when the Teutonic Knights conquered the area. Later this part of Poland came under the rule of the Polish crown when the Teutonic Order was defeated in the fifteenth century. The area is again firmly Polish, mainly with people from the east who were relocated here by the Russians after World War II. However, when my family emigrated to the United States, the area was part of the Prussian Partition (1772-1945). After World War II, the boundaries of Poland were established and all Germans left or were expelled; today the Germans return in large numbers as tourists.



For several hundred years when the Teutonic Order dominated the Zulawy, the seat of their power was Marienburg, later Malbork, but today it is a popular tourist site and archives. This mighty brick fortress is a monument to the political maneuvers, iron discipline, military organization and cruelty of the Knights. The Order built fortifications to control all the important waterways and grain trade of the region. Without the inspiring church within the castle walls, religion would not be recognized as the reason for the existence of the Order. After shivering through a cold, but impressive, tour of the castle, Kasia and I descended to the basement, not the torture chambers, but the archives for this district. The stern bureaucratic women in charge of the records were not Teutonic Knights and they did not brandish swords, but these guardians of the documents were formidable. Due to my guide's expertise

and finesse, we were allowed to see the records without specific written permission from Warsaw. Once we had access to the records, we found the system easy to use and quickly checked for certain villages.

Part of the challenge of doing genealogical work in Poland is to first find where needed records are kept. Previously, when I first arrived in Poland, I had written to the main archives in Warsaw and was notified that the records for the villages that I sought were in Malbork. (All my correspondence was in Polish.) However, Malbork responded to my request with only a brief form letter informing me that the civil records for one of the villages that I sought were in the Standesamt in Berlin. Malbork failed to inform me that the other village and town civil records that I requested were there in Malbork. Fortunately, I had come to the archives and found some of the needed records. Although we were allowed to use only ten record books per day, we were able to find all the possible records in two days. I knew that my grandmother was born in the general area in 1880, before the family emigrated to the United States, but did not know the town or village. Based on an assessment of other family records, we quickly found her birth record in Nowy Staw and I could confirm her date of birth. This record alone made the trip worthwhile. Although I do not read German, it was not difficult to decipher these records and Kasia had some knowledge of German records as well. We were unable to find some records, but the family may have lived in other towns and villages during certain years. The death records of my grandmother's grandparents in the late nineteenth century were also located. (Her parents died in the United States.) The death records give the names of the deceased person's parents, so that there are clues to other generations. These records are not on microfilm in LOS Family History Centers because the copied civil records there cover only the period 1874-1877.

In Malbork I found other helpful information, but many records for this region are in Berlin. I confirmed again that the civil records for the village of my grandfather are in Berlin. After several months the Standesamt in Berlin also responded to a request in German with a verification of his

Nowy Staw w 1750 r. - reprodukcja sztychu H. Dewitza



birth record. The earlier church records for West Prussia are in Berlin at the Evangelical archives, but are also available in the LDS microfilm libraries. Another helpful record which I used in Malbork was the *Regierungsbezirk* for 1885 which gives the population for the villages, number of males and females, number of people of each religion, number of houses, etc., as well the political subdivisions in which the villages can be found. According to these records, the family villages were predominately Evangelical and the town of Nowy Staw was evenly divided between the Catholic and Evangelical congregations..

After the Malbork castle and archives we traveled ten miles north on a narrow, old highway through the wide open, cold farmlands to Nowy Staw. This small town, then Neiteich, where my grandmother was born, is unique because there are two large churches, Catholic and Evangelical, on the town square. Although the Evangelical church is not in use, it is in good condition and is often shown in town literature as a landmark. The officials in the town hall were helpful and agreed to search for the last known family member who died here in 1930. Hopefully, I will receive the record, but it has to be sent to the town hall in my

but the roads were treacherous at times. I did not need to go further east into nearby Russia to understand winter. Late one afternoon we turned south off the main highway between Elblitz and Malbork to visit the village of my grandfather. The snow had stopped and the sun was trying its best to appear. The sky was filled with low dark clouds, but the patches of blue sky offered some hope to these travelers. The white mist rising from the snow covered fields gave a vague, indistinct feel to the landscape which looked like a watercolor painting with much of the paper left untouched and only a few brush strokes for details. As we bumped along the snowy ruts of a road that was built high above the fields, I felt as if I was traveling to some outpost of time. The landscape seemed to be endless and the bare willows along the canals stood bravely in their nakedness marking the way. All the world seemed to be holding its breath, as it huddled close to the ground.

I scanned the flat landscape hoping for the usual spire of a brick church to assure myself that the village which we sought was there somewhere. Finally, we crossed a blue metal drawbridge over a canal into a small village waiting in the shadow of the large trees. This old Settlement is not the



city, Kalisz, where I will pay for the copy. Records less than one hundred years old are usually stored in the nearest town hall. An assistant in the mayor's office located several pamphlets (in Polish) on the city. One local reference in the bibliographies intrigues me because it was written in German (1929) by a person with my family name, which is not a common name. We tried to call and visit the local library, but unfortunately it was closed. However, I continue to look for that book.

As we traveled, the weather continued to worsen over the next couple of days and every night brought more snow. The temperature kept dropping closer and closer to Odegrees Fahrenheit and the roads, although sanded some, became more hazardous. However, my guide was an excellent and careful driver and always suggested one more place that we should visit. The experience of winter in this country gave me a true feeling for the area and I am glad that I was there,

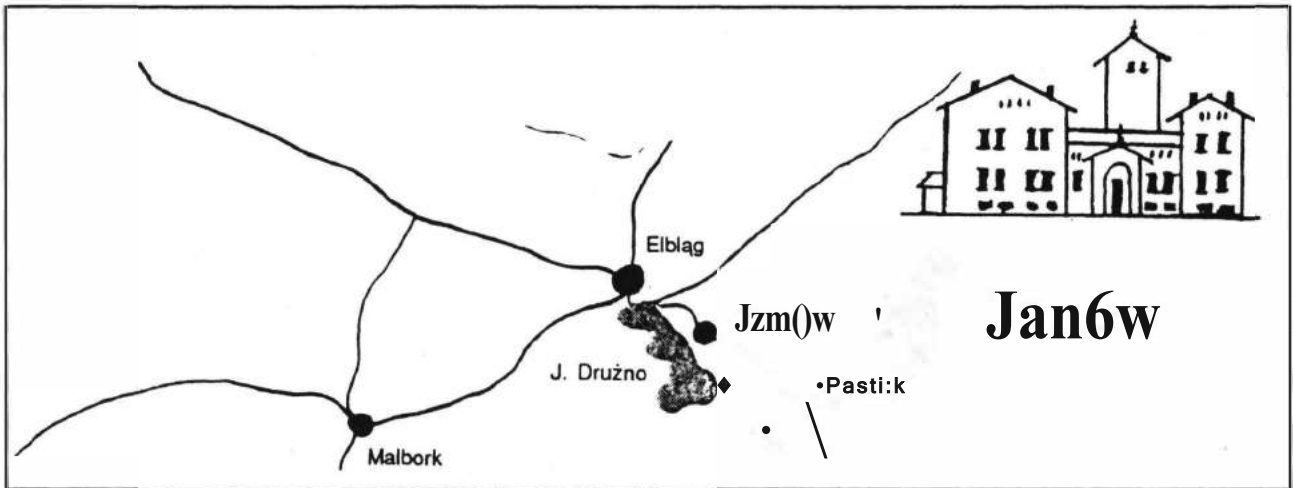
worst of villages, but it is neither large nor prosperous. This collection of odd buildings looks neither new nor old, but does give the feeling that people have always found a way to exist and survive here. The church, large and imposing for this village, looks as if it has been repaired often and possibly rebuilt in the nineteenth century, although it is much older. Typically, the church had once been Evangelical and is now Catholic. An old, deserted Mennonite church and cemetery stand stoically at the other end of the village. No one was moving in the village and there was no traffic. Even the dogs did not come out to bark. I took a few pictures in the quickly fading light while Kasia tried unsuccessfully to find the priest at the house next door. On one side of the church a granite and steel World War I memorial stands honoring the German residents who died fighting the Russians. One name listed was a family name. The old German name for the village is etched into the stone tablet, possibly the only

reminder of that name and time. By now (4:00 p.m.) a full moon, no warmer than the sun, had appeared in the sky. Although the winter day somehow persisted, we left along the only road through the village.

A few days later, we returned for a visit with the priest. Somehow Kasia had made contact with him and between the Sunday masses we were able to talk with him. This middle-aged and gregarious man, dignified in his cassock and hat, welcomed us unto an old parish house, and served us coffee and cake. Father Stanislaw is well educated and he is proud that he once studied under a teacher who later became Pope John Paul. Because this priest speaks three or four languages, including a little English, I was able to talk with him about the history of the region which he knows well. Pulling out maps and books he explained the geography of these wetlands which has often determined the lives of people in this area. Although the church does not have a copier, he offered to make copies and send me the material which is in German and Polish. His stories of the last Germans in the village made World War II a much closer reality. When the Russians entered from the east near the end of the war, one man barricaded himself in the church tower and made a stand, but was shot and killed. Three other people hid in the bare fields and the canals for two months before they were found and shot. However, a few Germans stayed

their small farms. My research of the late 1800's shows that emigration from Poland was in the millions because the land could not support the number of people and perhaps times have not changed that much. However, the state farms of the communist era certainly did not solve the problem. Farm products will be a major issue as Poland enters the European Union. The Polish farmers are traditional and major changes in their lives will not come easily.

A farm in Janów, outside Elbląg made a comfortable and inexpensive base for our explorations of the Zulawy area. Our hostess and her extended family were gracious and we felt that we were truly guests. The food, part of the very reasonable rate, was ample, delicious and very Polish. The old manor house, with three stories was built in the nineteenth century, replacing an even older mansion. Although the family is in the process of remodeling and repairing their manor, the charm and grace of a former lifestyle are evident. The drawing room is inviting and warm with the original dark oak paneling and the ballroom, which was decorated for the upcoming carnival balls in this season, is elegant with its high ceiling. During the communist years Janów was a state farm and the nearby dilapidated flats of the former workers are still being used. Today, this modern farm family has various sources of income: the dairy farming, his veterinary practice and her farm retreat.



and survived. The last German, a woman, died fifteen years ago. This village, as well as much of the area, was flooded after World War II because of the damage to the canal system, once an extensive and well engineered transport system. As Father said, 'We now must pray for peace always.'

Traveling to the villages in the Zulawy where my grandmother's people lived, we had to take an unexpected detour-the police directed us around a roadblock of tractors and part of the farmers' protest which was occurring all over Poland at that time. We were near Gdansk, very close to the Baltic Sea, and had hoped to make a quick trip in the ice and snow to these particular villages, but it took longer than planned and gave me another perspective of farm life today in Poland. The farmers are protesting the import of cheap farm products when they cannot live on the income from

Our hostess on the farm is passionate about their dreams and delights in talking about both the past and future of this property. Soon the farm will be part of a special project to recreate a Prussian village of the ninth century. These first pagan Prussians were defeated and annihilated by the Teutonic Knights who came to Christianize them. Somehow the name of the Prussians then became associated with the Teutonic Knights and Germans. The pagan spirit of those early Prussian people can be felt when the hostess takes you for a moonlight walk across the fields to a small woods and insists that if you find your own special tree and hug it, you will have renewed energy and inner peace. I was thankful not to freeze to death. Regretfully, we could not find the time to also take a ride in the antique sleigh on the farm-there was plenty of snow. However, there is time for only so many adventures during any one trip.

To make a genealogical trip to find your 'roots' you first need to have done as much research as possible before coming to Poland—names, records, maps, villages, etc. Knowing the general history and geography of the country, as well as reading some of the literature, will provide depth and understanding beyond the family records. The novels of Sienkiewicz are a good place to begin. Check used and new bookstores, as well as the town halls and tourist offices, for brochures and pamphlets about the local area. In an Elbląg bookstore window, a new book on the Żuławy seemed to be placed there especially for me. I regret that I was not able to visit more of the small local libraries and museums. Cemeteries in the villages, that I visited, contained with few exceptions, only people who have died since World War II. Much of Poland was destroyed during and after World War II and the proud Polish nationalism, now freed from foreign domination does not highlight some of the ethnic and religious groups of the past

The second recommendation for a 'roots' tour in Poland is a guide and translator who can provide the assistance needed to talk with people. Access and use of records in the archives can be difficult; the bureaucracy is still cumbersome. A Polish speaker is an absolute necessity on the backroads and in the villages. As you travel, talk first with the priests in the small villages. They are a valuable source of information and often willing to discuss the history of the parishes. Travel by car is also a necessity because it is impossible to follow a schedule; however, buses do run to all the villages. Kasia's expertise in genealogy, skilled diplomacy and fearless driving certainly made it easier for us to gain access to some places and obtain help. In genealogy the completion of one goal only points the way to the next steps. As I continue to read, study and travel further, my discoveries continue.

Francelle L. Grisham is an amateur genealogist currently living in Peralta, New Mexico.



Lithuanian Genealogy

© by Kahlile B. Mehr, MLS, AG



Trakai, the former capital of the Grand Duchy of Lithuania, 27 km west of Vilnius

Lithuanians have inhabited the eastern littoral of the Baltic Sea for over 2,000 years. In the thirteenth century, Lithuania emerged as a unified state. Under the Grand Duke Vytautas, 1392-1430, it became the largest and most powerful state in Europe at the time, its boundaries extending from the Baltic Sea in the north to the Black Sea in the south. The state's fortunes declined in the 16th century and to counter an increasing threat with the rise of Muscovy, the nation merged with Poland in 1569 under the Union of Lublin. In the last half of the 18th century, the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth was erased from the map when its territory was partitioned by three powerful neighbors--Russia, Austria, and Prussia. Most of what had been Lithuania was annexed by Russia and was known as the Lithuania Province, then later as the Vilna province. In 1843 this province was subdivided into the Vilna and Kovno provinces. In spite of their subjugation to Russia, Lithuanians remained oriented towards the West by virtue of their Roman Catholic faith, their non-Slavic language, and their Western cultural heritage.

Following the end of World War I and the demise of the Russian Empire, Lithuania achieved independence in 1918.

The new state included the Vilna, Kovno and part of the Suwalki provinces of Russia. Contending for territorial integrity against Soviet, German, and Polish forces, much of the Vilna province was lost to Poland in 1920. Twenty *apskritis* (counties) were set up in the newly independent nation. In 1923, the territory of Klaipėda (Memel), formerly part of East Prussia's Baltic littoral, was annexed by Lithuania to form three more Lithuanian counties. In 1939, territory annexed by Poland was returned to the country by the Soviet Union, adding three more counties.

During World War II, Lithuania suffered from both Soviet and Nazi occupation. In 1949 the political authorities closed down most churches, deported many priests, and prosecuted people possessing religious images. The Soviets replaced the twenty-six counties by a system of *oblasti* (regions); and by 1962, forty-four districts had been established.

Lithuania declared sovereignty in 1989 and independence in March 1990. With the Soviet collapse in August 1991 Lithuanian independence became a reality. In 1995 the Lithuanian government created ten counties over the forty-four districts.



Lithuania State Emblem

War, disease, and emigration have devastated the Lithuanian population throughout its history. Almost one million people died in battles with the Teutonic Knights in the 13th-15th centuries. One third of the population was wiped out during the plague of 1708-1711. About 20% of the inhabitants in Eastern Lithuania were killed during the 1812 French-Russian war. After the abolition of serfdom in 1861, mass emigration began (mostly to the United States). Owing to the two World Wars, there was no increase in Lithuania's population in the first half of the 20th century. About 300,000 Lithuanians withdrew with the retreating Russian army in World War I but many returned after the war. Just prior to the German invasion of 1941, the Soviets deported 35,000 Lithuanians to Siberia. Later that year, nearly 56,000 German Lithuanians emigrated to Germany. About 240,000 were massacred during the Nazi occupation. In 1944, 180,000 Lithuanians fled the Soviet reoccupation of the country. Another 30,000 perished in the resistance movement in 1944-1952. In 1976 it was estimated that about 1.5 million ethnic Lithuanians lived outside the country.

In 1995 there were 3.7 million inhabitants; 81% Lithuanian, 8% Russian, 7% Polish, and the remainder being Belarussians, Ukrainians, Jews, Tatars, and Latvians. There was a large Jewish population in 19th century Lithuania but many Jews emigrated towards the end of the century because of anti-Jewish pogroms and persecutions. The Holocaust of World War II decimated the remainder of this ethnic group. Jews constituted 8% of the population in 1923 and less than 1% in 1989.

Virtually all important genealogical sources for the period before World War I are located in the State Historical Archive (address: 2015 Vilnius, Gerosios Vilties 10),

though Kaunas has an affiliate archive with a limited number of sources. When the author visited the State Historical Archive in 1997, he was impressed with the efficiency of the operation and the professionalism of the director, Laima Tautvaisaitė. She expressed a deep concern regarding the preservation and availability of records.

Primary source documents for genealogical research in Lithuania, as with the Russian Empire in general, are religious vital records (metrik knygos). Most Lithuanians are Roman Catholics. There are small groups of Evangelical and Reformed Protestants, Russian Orthodox, Jews, and Moslems. A minimum of two copies were made of each register, one for local use and one for a higher church or civil authority. They exist for the 17th-20th centuries but a majority for the period 1800-1940. They contain the name of the principal, other family members, relationships, dates and place of birth and baptism, marriage, death and burial; marriage and death entries include age at the time of the event; baptisms include the names of the godparents. Entries sometimes identify residence for those not living in the parish. There are approximately 18,000 volumes of this material in the State Historical Archive:

1,891 volumes in fond 1236, the Seiniai Roman Catholic Diocese Chancellory (Sein Romos katalik vyskupyst s kanceliarija), 1746-1917.

1,640 volumes in fond 604, the Vilnius Roman Catholic Consistory (Vilnius Romos katalik vyskupyst s dvasin konsistorija), 1798-1915.

2,891 volumes in fond 669, the Telsiai Roman Catholic Consistory (Telsi Romos katalik vyskupyst s dvasin konsistorija) 1612-1913.

2,000+ volumes in 270+ fonds of Catholic parishes and chapelries, 1619-1905

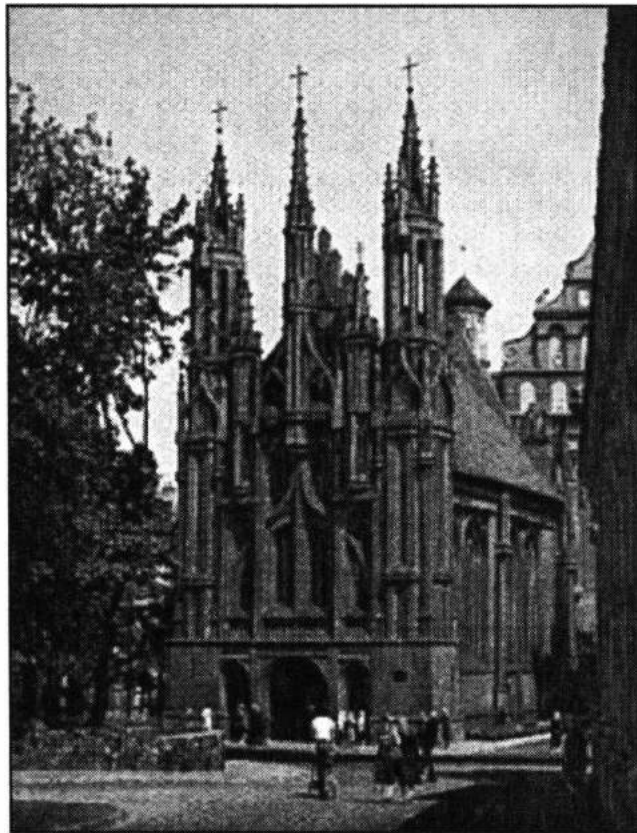
6,685 volumes (usually only a few pages each) of Jewish congregations (Judj religin s bendruomen s) in fonds 728 (Vilna Rabbinate), 1226 (Kovno Rabbinate),



1014, 1108, and some items in 1236 (Suwalki). A locality index has been published to these records: Harold Rhode and Sallyann Amdur Sack, Jewish Vital Records, Revision Lists, and Other Jewish Holdings in the Lithuanian Archives (Teaneck, NJ: Avotaynu, 1996).

370 volumes in fond 634, the Lithuanian Uniate Consistory (Lietuvos unit vyskupyst s dvasin konsistorija), 1766-1849 (material filmed by the Family History Library).

2,750 volumes in 41 fonds of Orthodox, Lutheran, Reformed, and Old Believer records, 18th-20th centuries (material filmed by the Family History Library).



St. Anne's Church, Vilnius

The major genealogical research source not located in the State Historical Archive is post 1915 transcripts of religious vital records (there are some pre-1915 records in books containing records for years after 1915) and civil registration. These are in the State Civil Registration Archive, 2600 Vilnius, Kalinausko Street 21. When Lithuania achieved independence it established a civil registration system based on the historical precedent of religious authorities sending transcripts of their records to a civil authority. Consequently, the content is the same as for religious vital records. In 1940 a civil registration system was instituted based on the Soviet style. Birth registrations include date and time of birth, sex and full name of principal;

name, residence, occupation and age of parents. Similarly complete personal information is contained in other types of registration records. There are forty-four district and ten city civil registration offices. Local registrars transfer records to the State Civil Registration Archive after fifteen years.

In addition to religious vital records, the State Historical Archive collection contains revision lists, an 1825 census of Vilnius, a portion of the 1897 general census, recruit and conscription lists and nobility records. Each of these are described below.

Revision (tax) lists. Lithuania was included in the revision enumeration after the third partition of 1795 placed most of the territory in modern Lithuania under Russian rule. Subsequent revisions were initiated in 1811, 1815, 1833, 1850, and 1856. They contain the revision no. of the household; name, parentage, current age and age at time of last revision, sex, nationality, social rank, family relationship, and change of status since the last revision of all those in the household. Females were not recorded in the 1811 revision.

1,085 volumes of revision lists (gyventoj reviziniai rasai) from the Vilnius Provincial Treasury (Vilniaus gubernijos i d r mai) in F. 515, series 15 primarily for the years 1795-1858.

114 volumes of revision lists from the Kaunas Provincial Treasury (Kauno gubernijos i d r mai) in fond 1262, series 1.

Local census. In the absence of a national requirement for revision lists, local governments in the Russian empire perpetuated a similar system to account for the populace. They occur randomly at different times for different places after 1860. They contain the names and ages of those in a household. In the case of Lithuania, only one such census has been identified by the author: 133 volumes in fond 752, Census of Russians Commission of Vilnius (Komissiya po perepisi russkikh lyudey), 1825-1826.

General census, 1897. Only one general census was conducted in the Russia Empire. It contains the name of each individual; notes if blind, deaf, mute, or insane; relationship to head of family and head of household; age; marital status; social rank; birthplace; where registered; residence; note if person is absent at the time of the census; native tongue; literacy; place of study or graduation; main profession; additional profession; military status. The extant portion of this census for Lithuania consisting of 106 volumes is contained in fond 768.

Recruit and conscription lists, 1812-1918. Lists of those entering into military service. Drafting of selected groups began earlier but as of January 1, 1874, all 21 year-old males were subject to military service. Conscription occurred each year in October. Initially, the term of service was 6 years active and 9 years reserve. The length of active duty was reduced to 5 years in 1876 and then varied between 3-5 years thereafter. Deferments were granted for only sons,

Nr.	Pavardė ir Vardas Name and Surname		Gimimo data ir gyvena Birth date and residence		Eilės Order	Religija Religion	Laidų vieta Burial place	Gyvenimo vieta Place of residence	Užrašai Remarks			Laidavimo Tiesioginis Direct	Per kitą laidavimą Through another burial	Pastabos Remarks
	Jonaitis das Belonging	Jonaitis der Vost	Jonaitis das Belonging	Jonaitis der Vost					1.	2.	3.			
20.	Restis des Jannan	Koppe Jannan Sofia	Schangen I. Brand, des. Kobler	Schangen	1. Hoffmann 2. Hoffmann 3. Hoffmann 4. Hoffmann 5. Hoffmann 6. Hoffmann 7. Hoffmann 8. Hoffmann 9. Hoffmann 10. Hoffmann 11. Hoffmann 12. Hoffmann 13. Hoffmann 14. Hoffmann 15. Hoffmann 16. Hoffmann 17. Hoffmann 18. Hoffmann 19. Hoffmann 20. Hoffmann	Evangel.	latig.	Schangen	24. August 1905.	1905 Juni 24.	10.	2. Mischers 11. Juni 1908 in der ev. Luth. Kirche zu Kaunas geb. 1906/11.	geb. 1906/11.	
21.	Stiputis Gail	Freine Kinnie	Klavel Stiputis, 5. Stiputis, 5. Stiputis, 5. Stiputis, 5. Stiputis, 5. Stiputis, 5. Stiputis, 5. Stiputis, 5. Stiputis, 5. Stiputis, 5. Stiputis, 5. Stiputis, 5. Stiputis, 5. Stiputis, 5. Stiputis, 5. Stiputis, 5. Stiputis, 5. Stiputis, 5. Stiputis, 5.	Klavel Stiputis, 5. Stiputis, 5. Stiputis, 5. Stiputis, 5. Stiputis, 5. Stiputis, 5. Stiputis, 5. Stiputis, 5. Stiputis, 5. Stiputis, 5. Stiputis, 5. Stiputis, 5. Stiputis, 5. Stiputis, 5. Stiputis, 5. Stiputis, 5. Stiputis, 5. Stiputis, 5. Stiputis, 5.	Evangel.	latig.	Schangen	1905. 7. März	1905 Juni 24.	10.	2. Mischers 11. Juni 1908 in der ev. Luth. Kirche zu Kaunas geb. 1906/11.	geb. 1906/11.		
22.	Breinski Hedwig Aifit	Bogatkentis Klaudia	Schangen Klaudia in der ev. Luth. Kirche zu Kaunas	Klaudia	1. Hoffmann 2. Hoffmann 3. Hoffmann 4. Hoffmann 5. Hoffmann 6. Hoffmann 7. Hoffmann 8. Hoffmann 9. Hoffmann 10. Hoffmann 11. Hoffmann 12. Hoffmann 13. Hoffmann 14. Hoffmann 15. Hoffmann 16. Hoffmann 17. Hoffmann 18. Hoffmann 19. Hoffmann 20. Hoffmann	Evangel.	latig.	Schangen	24. August 1905.	1905 Juni 24.	10.	2. Mischers 11. Juni 1908 in der ev. Luth. Kirche zu Kaunas geb. 1906/11.	geb. 1906/11.	
23.	Grankas Antoni	Olga	Klaudia Klaudia in der ev. Luth. Kirche zu Kaunas	Klaudia	1. Hoffmann 2. Hoffmann 3. Hoffmann 4. Hoffmann 5. Hoffmann 6. Hoffmann 7. Hoffmann 8. Hoffmann 9. Hoffmann 10. Hoffmann 11. Hoffmann 12. Hoffmann 13. Hoffmann 14. Hoffmann 15. Hoffmann 16. Hoffmann 17. Hoffmann 18. Hoffmann 19. Hoffmann 20. Hoffmann	Evangel.	latig.	Schangen	24. August 1905.	1905 Juni 24.	10.	2. Mischers 11. Juni 1908 in der ev. Luth. Kirche zu Kaunas geb. 1906/11.	geb. 1906/11.	
24.	Grankas Antoni	Olga	Klaudia Klaudia in der ev. Luth. Kirche zu Kaunas	Klaudia	1. Hoffmann 2. Hoffmann 3. Hoffmann 4. Hoffmann 5. Hoffmann 6. Hoffmann 7. Hoffmann 8. Hoffmann 9. Hoffmann 10. Hoffmann 11. Hoffmann 12. Hoffmann 13. Hoffmann 14. Hoffmann 15. Hoffmann 16. Hoffmann 17. Hoffmann 18. Hoffmann 19. Hoffmann 20. Hoffmann	Evangel.	latig.	Schangen	24. August 1905.	1905 Juni 24.	10.	2. Mischers 11. Juni 1908 in der ev. Luth. Kirche zu Kaunas geb. 1906/11.	geb. 1906/11.	

Lithuanian Marriage Register

sole breadwinners, etc. Over 50 percent of the draftees were not inducted. They contain the name of the recruit/draftee, birth date, religion, marital status, literacy, residence, (sometimes a physical description). Some include father's name and age as well as the names and ages of brothers. Conscription records are located in the following fonds:

Fond 497, Vilnius Provincial Recruiting Office (Vilniaus gubernijos rekrutavimo komisija), 1795-1874

Fond 498, Vilnius Provincial Conscription Office (Vilniaus gubernijos karo prievolės komisija), 1874-1914

Fond 1027, Suwalki Provincial Conscription Office (Sulvalk gubernijos apskritys karo prievolės komisijos), 1898-1917

Fond 499, Vilnius City Conscription Office (Vilniaus miesto karo prievolės komisija), 1875-1914

Fond 514, Trakai District Conscription Office (Trak apskrities karo prievolės komisija), 1892-1914

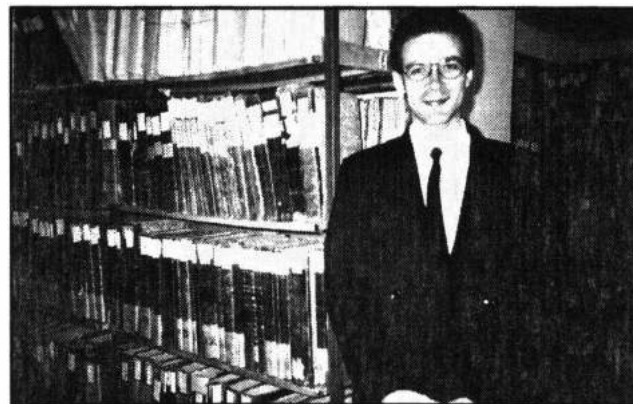
Fond 1134, Vilnius District Conscription Office (Vilniaus apskrities karo prievolės komisija), 1875-1912

Record of noble lineages, 1795-1918. The files were compiled by the nobility to establish their social status and confirm their privileges. As a minimum they identify names and family relationships. Some major collections are:

Fond 391, Vilnius Provincial Assembly of the Nobility (Vilniaus gubernijos bajorų deputatų susirinkimas), 1795-1917

Fond 708, Kaunas Provincial Assembly of the Nobility (Kaunas gubernijos bajorų deputatų susirinkimas), 1795-1917

One of the more difficult problems in Lithuanian research is to identify the place of ancestry. Many emigrants may list Russia or Poland as their place of origin. Because of its complex political history, many localities in Lithuania have variant names in Polish, Lithuania, Russian, and Yiddish. There is no single gazetteer that provides information on Lithuanian localities over time. A more general gazetteer, *Where Once We Walked*, published in



Maxim Shestakovich, camera operator at State Archives

1991, includes Lithuanian localities. While aimed specifically at the Jewish researcher, it can be used by a general audience to identify places under the variant name spellings and versions.

There are a few alternate resources to deal with the locality issue. An important atlas of Lithuania first published in 1961 was reprinted in 1998. It has topographic maps in 1:100,000 scale which identify localities down to small villages, estates, and farms. It was compiled from

maps produced by the military staff of the Lithuanian Republic in 1920-1923. It is available from Daniel L. Wheeler, Treasurer, Lithuanian Global Resources, 110 N. 3880 W. #318-14, Hurricane, Utah 84737-3003. The U. S. Board on Geographic Names published a listing of modern Lithuanian place names with their geographic coordinates in 1994. There is also a Lithuanian surname dictionary that identifies the number of families by that surname in the cities of Lithuania: *Lietyuvi Pavard i o dynas*, Vilnius: Mokslas, 1985-1989, 2 volumes.

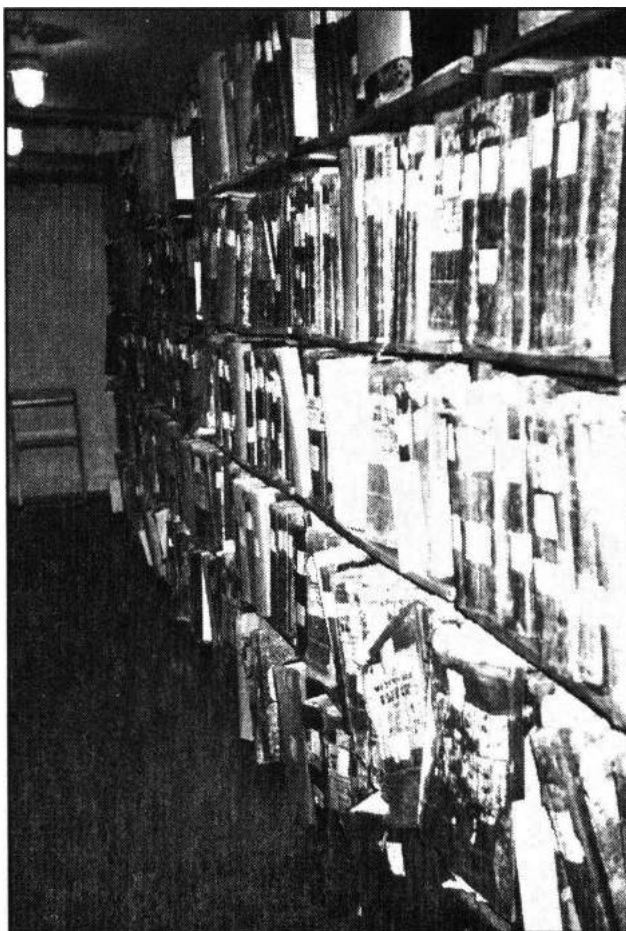
Lithuanians in the United States might want to begin the research at the Balzekas Museum of Lithuanian Culture, 6500 S. Pulaski Road, Chicago, IL, 60629; telephone 312-582-6500. It has an extensive collection of death notices from the 1940s to the present. These are primarily from the Chicago area but also from other parts of the United States. Additionally, they have surname files containing family group sheets, pedigree charts, and other name compilations; as well as many other on individuals; organizations; parishes; political, religious and cultural societies; state, political and professional groups.

Another problem in Lithuanian research is the number of languages in which the records were kept. Most of the genealogical sources in Lithuania are in Latin, Russian, German (Gothic script), or Polish. Lithuanian, unrelated to these languages, did not serve as the official language of the country until its independence, 1918-1940, and more recently, 1990-present. Many 20th century records are in Lithuanian. The Genealogical Society of Utah has only filmed a portion the religious vital records as noted previously in this article. One must, of course, know the above languages to research these films or engage linguistic assistance.

Access to the records in Lithuania can be accomplished in one of three ways:

1. Write directly to the State Historical Archives at the address noted in the article or fax the request to 01 1-370-2-65-23-14. The archive did not perform genealogical research before 1990. They have since developed expertise in fulfilling these types of requests. In 1999, the archive was charging \$70 for an initial search, \$5 for copies, \$13 for a transcript, \$18 for a transcript and translation. A response may be delayed because of limited staff to handle the requests. In 1998 the delay was running at about nine months.
2. Hire a private genealogical search service.
3. Research in person at the archives in Vilnius or Kaunas. One can expect good service at the archive, but the process of getting there and dealing with the local situation may be trying and unpredictable.

The most complete Internet site on Lithuanian genealogical research is the "Genealogy" page of "Lithuanian Global Resources," at www.angelfire.com/ut/



Religious vital records at the State Historical Archive

Lithuanian/indexnl1.html. The "FAQ" (frequently asked questions) section on this page provides helpful advice on doing Lithuanian genealogical research and a good summary of secondary sources on Lithuanian genealogy. "The Lithuanian Archives in Vilnius," on the FAQ page provides researcher comments on their experiences at the State Historical Archive in Vilnius.

The opportunity to trace one's Lithuanian lineage was virtually nil until the decade of the 1990s. Lithuania has now made its genealogical records available to most interested researchers. There are still problems with regard to language or script and expense. As a minimum, though, it is now possible. As one researcher reported to the Rootsweb in October 1998, she could conduct research at no cost and the staff could assist her in English; not much different than the process in U.S. repositories.

Translating 19th Century Polish Civil Registration

© by Jerry Frank

Thirteen years ago I undertook researching the genealogy of my ancestors. All, to the best of my knowledge, were Germans. Many migrated through Congress Poland and Volhynia to Canada in the 1890s. They resided in Poland from about 1803 through 1865, meaning that to research their vital data I have had to work with Polish language civil documents. Since they all left prior to 1868, I was fortunate not to have had to work with Russian language records as well. Throughout this research process, I have translated hundreds of records from their original Polish language.

At my first glimpse of a Polish civil record on microfilm, I did a Macaulay Caulken imitation - aaaahhhh!! This was going to be impossible. When I settled down and began to think rationally, my first thought centered on a Polish friend who had migrated to Canada several years earlier. Surely she could help. I gave her one item to translate to see how it would go. Three months later I finally got an "attempt" back from her and her friends. They were struggling with archaic language and bad handwriting, which allowed for rudimentary translation but not the detail I needed. This was obviously not an effective solution to my problem. At that time I had at least 50 more records to translate. And I wasn't even certain that all the people listed in these records were related to me. They might only share the same surname.

It is important realize that with the right resources and a significant dose of patience, anyone can learn to translate these records for themselves. The first thing you need to understand is that I am not a Polish language expert. My purpose here is to deal only with the 19th century civil registration documents and the words and forms normally used in them. Also, I am not a handwriting expert. If you can't read a line of text, chances are I can't either. I will, however, provide some hints that will help you get by some typical misreading problems.

Civil registration records were compiled in a form instituted by Napoleon after the establishment of the Duchy of Warsaw in 1807. The format was maintained by the Russians after the Congress of Vienna of 1815 and continued on through their domination of central and eastern Poland up to World War I. The documents were originally in the Polish language. After the Polish uprising of 1863, the Russians made Russian the official language so that after about 1868, all records are in Russian.

When I refer to civil records, keep in mind that most of them were compiled by the churches in various areas under the authority of the Russian or Polish government. In most cases, if you see reference to Civil Catholic records, they will cover Polish Catholics. Civil Evangelical records will be for German Lutherans living in Congress Poland. Because these are civil records, however, they document the entire

population. You will find everyone recorded, regardless of their faith. Records for Jews can be found in either type though mostly in those of the Catholics. In the early years prior to establishment of a Lutheran church in an area, Lutherans can be found in the Catholic record books. Similarly, Baptists, Mennonites and other faiths can be found in either set of records. Some records can be down right confusing. I have found a birth registered at the Catholic church, then again five days later in the Lutheran church several miles down the road.

The main challenge with the Napoleonic format is that the entire text is written out long hand and in paragraph form (rather than in chart form): "It happened in such and such a town, in the district of X in the province of Y in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty two, on March twenty eighth at two in the afternoon that so and so, aged twenty five, a cantor in such and such a place and list of witnesses with their ages and occupations, came to report the birth of ..." You get the idea.

For the most part my references and examples will be to records documenting German Lutherans living in Poland. This has been my sphere of experience. The principles involved in the translation process, however, will be the same no matter what the ethnic background of interest. There simply may be a few different words to learn.

Your extraction of information from the Polish records can be done in one of two ways. The first is to find only the names, dates, and ages and extract that information. It gives you fundamental data to complete pedigree and family group charts. A simple Polish-English dictionary may be adequate for that purpose. Such a text will also be helpful with translation work, although poor handwriting and an obsolete vocabulary will minimize its usefulness. For example, if you misread the first two letters of a word, it would be virtually impossible to find it in a dictionary. On the other hand, if you thought the word was a number, it would be handy to have just a list of numbers. That way, you can match the end of the word to something and come up with the correct spelling. Similarly, if the word was in a position to suggest an occupation, comparing the end of the word to a list of occupations would help to determine the correct word.

The second alternative is to do as complete a translation as possible. This might expand your data base by giving former places of residence, occupations, actual house number of current residence, and occasionally little tidbits of information not normally included in the typical format. For detailed translations I suggest the translation manual by Judith Frazin's book. It contains detailed glossaries arranged into applicable groups such as birth terms, marriage terms, family terms, etc. The examples showing key words are detailed and will get you past most obstacles that you may

Before you begin translating documents, it is paramount to know what you are looking at. **If** you extract a name and a date from a death document thinking it is a birth, you will be way off base in your research. Here are the basic words useful to memorize.

Basic Word List

Atta trodon

11 Märzt

Alta Zmasty ch?

Atta Leycia

Akt Matzen'stwa

Atat Zapowiedzi

Be aware that sometimes the title pages are missing. Frequently one record type flows right into another without break. Sometimes one year flows into another without a break. Indices can cover more than one year. There are always exceptions to the regular format. There are two basic types of indices. One type sets aside an entire page or group of pages for each letter of the alphabet. The other is simply a continuous listing in alphabetical order. At times you will find the complete index for all births, marriages, and deaths in a year at the end of that year. In other cases you will find birth indices after the births, marriage indices after the marriages, etc. And finally, some lists may not be alphabetical.

Several alphabetical signs are unique to Polish, and these these letters impact the transcription and translation process (Frazin does not deal with this aspect of translation). In most cases they reflect a particular pronunciation which

Civil registration title page

Stka Throdzonych

*10 Roku Tytułowym Osmietnym
Jedynastym uczynione
10 Gminie Głuchowski-*

[illegible]

Polish barred "ł"

W Wierzy Mierzącej i Półku Bierzącego, i
w Mierzącej i Halgoziaty z Fitymbury
i dwa Mierzący, i Mierzący i Mierzący i

Polish "c"

które przed Norimi Metyka oznaczają
Kościół b. S. B. B. w której
ciężko było walczyć z jego siłą i

A "c" in the middle of a word often carries a t sound.
Marein = Martin.

And finally, the Polish language utilizes word endings to designate the declension of particular nouns, just as we do in English (six, sixteen, sixty, sixteenth, etc.). Sometimes it's not easy to get the exact tense from the handwriting. Refer to the word list at the end of this article: 16 = szesnascie; 16th = szesnasty. In some cases it is easy enough for the translator to drop the ending and figure out his own tense from the usage. At other times it is important to be more careful. For example, 13 = trzynascie; 30 =

Augustopol Dnia 22 Misia Szebronia Jan
 at tego miesiaca i tybia ty sie. On set dwadziecia sto
 tego roku a Godzini drugie popołudniu Hantyle Jan ten
 Gaspardz tu w Augustopol zamieszkał lat dwadziecia
 dwadziecia w Krynawie i tybia a Mieltyko kiego Gaspardz
 Augustopola lat pięć dwadziecia, tudzież Jan Wurt Gaspardz
 Augustopola lat dwadziecia dwa ty sie. i chatet Ma-
 ching pili Mieltyko kiego tu w Augustopolu Dnia dwadziecia
 tego wieczora i tybia roku kiego a Godzini piąte
 a Kana i kiego chatetli Maryannę z Lobengelow lat
 dwadziecia i tybia Mieltyko. I kiego ten na Krynawie dwadziecia
 ty sie, a Gaspardz w dniu trzynastym na dane zostało Janie Klein
 nych, a Krynawie i kiego Chruszczewi byli wyzy w spomniany
 Jan Wurt i Anna Krystyna Bender. Którzy stawszym
 i tybia Janie przedtym i tybia kiego lat pięć dwadziecia
 piątą miemierzy. — W. Gaspardz

Example of post 1826 birth record

and signed by us because they did not know how to write." In the case of marriage records, the banns are no longer recorded.

In many instances after 1826, you will encounter a date written above a line with another date written below. It may or may not include a change in month or year. Orthodox Russia continued to use Julian calendar while Roman Catholic Poland switched to the Gregorian. The Imperial authorities required the notation of both dates on civil records. Most clerks chose to show both dates, which usually differ by eleven to twelve days.

The date example shown in on the previous page illustrates how this policy affects a record created near the end of a year. The text reads "twentieth December / first January" and then later in the line, "one thousand eight

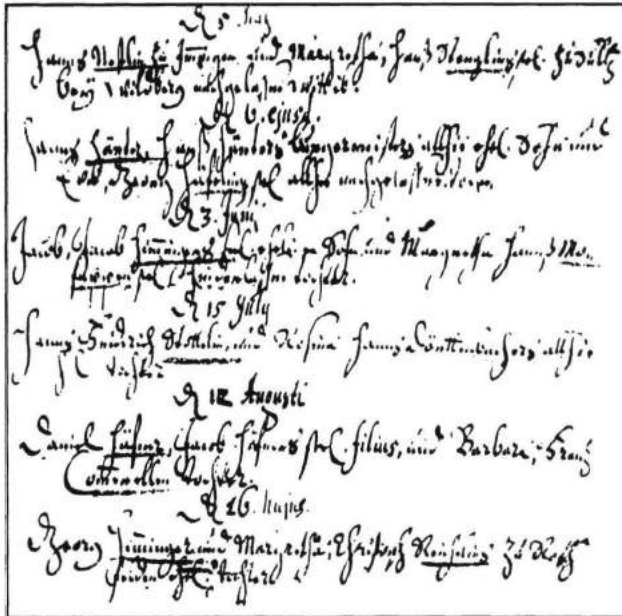
hundred and fifty three / four". Space does not allow me to review a mutiplicity of records in detail, but I do wish to go over one example of how to solve a transliteration problem. Most of our ancestors were farmers, so for occupations you will encounter typical descriptive words like *rolnik* or *gospardz*. Recall I stated that dictionaries might not be the easiest resource to use in translating? Shown below is a document with very good handwriting, generally quite easy to read. I found this word and went straight to my dictionary to look up Lukinnika. Not there. Well, how about Tukinnika? Not there. Must be an obsolete word, right? Wrong. I went to Frazin's list of occupations and looked for a word with the clearly written ending of " -kinnika". Sure enough, there it was, *sukinnika*, a cloth maker!

"Sukinnika" (cloth maker) occupation example

Dopasławszcie Marzawskiem. Hantyle Jan
 Gaspardz Gaspardz lat sibi liczy dwadziecia
 cia i tybia i tybia Sukinnika w Krynawie ca ma-
 naty i tybia nam dacie. Pli Mieltyko kiego
 Krynawie w dniu tego pod Krynawie Krynawie
 Gaspardz i tybia i tybia i tybia i tybia
 Krynawie i tybia Krynawie lat dwadziecia

Having made my way through all this Polish documentation, I now had a location to search for my ancestors in Germany. Here would be records with more familiar words which I have previously spoken and read. Here I could cruise through record books without any problems. Ahhh, much better.

Example of German parish register



In conclusion, I offer the following word list containing translations of Polish words for numbers, months, and some occupations which are commonly found in Polish civil registration documents. A more comprehensive list of genealogically important Polish terms can be found in SourceGuide, which is available on the Internet at the FamilySearch web site at www.familysearch.org.

MINI-WORD LIST			
Numbers:			
1 jedm	1* pierwszy	11 jedenascie	11* jederwty
2 dwa	2* drugi	12 dwonascie	12* dWUIWly
3 trzy	3* trzeci	13 trzynascie	13* trzynally
4 cztery	4* czwarty	14 czterascie	14* cztemasty
5	5* piaty	15	15* jiltnally
6 1...t	6* szesty	16 szesnascie	16* szesnasty
7 siedem	7* siódmy	17 siedemnascie	17* siedemnaaty
8 ośm	8* osmy	18 osiemnascie	18* osiemnasty
9	9* dziewięty	19	19* dziewięć
10	10* dziesięć	20	20* dwadzieścia
21 dwadzieścianajeden	21* dwudzięty pierwszy		
31, 41, etc. - limit	31* limit		
30 trzydziści	30* trzydziści	40 czterdziści	40* czterdziści
50	50* pięćdziesiąt	60	60* sześćdziesiąt
70 siedemdziesiąt	70* siedemdziesiąt	80	80* osiemdziesiąt
90	90* dziewięćdziesiąt		
100	100* sto		
Months:			
Jan(wy) - luty	Febru(wy) - luty	Marzec - marzec	
April - kwiecień	May - maj	Jun - czerwiec	
July - lipiec	Aug - sierpień	Sept - wrzesień	
Oct - październik	Nov - listopad	Dec - grudzień	
Same Oct: umienn. Typig for German, ulm nain Poland:			
komunik - b. liliif	kowal - blacksmith	ciesla - carpenter	
lolarz - carpenter	a clerk	rolnik - farmer	
sukiennik - cloth maker	wyrobnik - day laborer	lesniczy - forester	
parobek - farm helper	goopanz - farm owner	kantor - lay minister	
majlr - m. uterenfrrwi			

Jerry Frank is an amateur genealogist specializing in the research of Germans who migrated to or through Congress Poland and Volhynia. He has written three family books, *Frank Migrations* (about his paternal family), *From Nagold to Thalberg* (his maternal line), and *Ask the Former Generations* (a compilation of the previous two). Jerry was previously active with *Wandering Volhynians* magazine as a contributor of articles and maintainer of the surname data base. From that data base he compiled the book, *Germans From Congress Poland and Volhynia - A Research Tool* which provides listings of over 5,700 Germans from those areas including first generation North American and earlier. A version of this last book with over 7500 names is installed on the FEEFHS web site.

Jerry has spoken at a variety of conferences and conventions including twice for at FEEFHS. He is actively involved on the Research and Publications committee of the Society for German Genealogy in Eastern Europe.

His current project is an as yet untitled book covering the Lutheran German migration through Congress Poland and Volhynia. It will be a historical, geographical, and genealogical resource that will include maps showing over 2500 German settlements in Congress Poland and another 1000 or more in Volhynia. Publication is planned for early in the year 2000.

Addendum to Beginner's Guide to Croatian Research

© by Thomas K. Edlund, Editor

Tue "Beginner's Guide " published in the last issue of this journal focused on ecclesiastical and military records for the area of modern Croatia. The author deliberately avoided a description of civil registration documents due to a paucity of materials. A significant number of readers, however, have requested an example of Illyrian provincial registration. The transcribed and translated document below from Cres, Croatia, written in Italian, will hopefully accommodate their wish.

Provincia Illiriche

Oggi due del mese di Settembre mille ottocento dodici innanzia me Antonio Zauaria Lion Maire di Cherso Circondario Comunale di Cherso dipartimento della Croazia Civile faciente le funzioni d'uffiziale pubblico dello stato Civile si sono presentati li Antonio Vitich del fu Antonio, e Pr. Zuanne Bolmarcich il primo di professione Teriere dell'eta' d'Anni cinquanta circa ed il secondo di professione Marinaio dell'eta' d'Anni quaranta otto circa dimorant in Cherso, Circondario Comunale di Cherso dipartimento della Croazia Civile, i quali dichiarano ehe Lorenzo Vitich del fu Antonio fratello del primonominato e morto quest'oggi alle ore undici mattina nel suo Dornicilio posto in Contra rialto di questa citta

dietro questa dichiarazione, ho esteso il presente Atto, ehe li predetti non hanno finnato per esser illetterati, ma soltanto io

Antonio Vitich +

Zuanne Bolmarcich +

Illyrian Province

Today, 02 September 1812, Antonio (son of the deceased Antonio) Vitch and **Pr.** Zuanne Bolmarcich appeared before me, Antonio Zauria, civil registrar and *Lion Maire* of Cherso, municipal district of Cherso, civil department of Croatia. The first mentioned is a landowner around 50 years of age; the second, a sailor about 48. Both live in the city of Cherso, Cherso county, Croatia. They have declared that Lorenzo Vitich, son of the deceased Antonio and brother to the first mentioned gentleman, died today at 11:00 AM at his home in the *Contra Rialto* district of this city.

This record is continued on the reverse of this declaration. The above mentioned gentlemen have not signed this document, myself being the only literate person.

Antonio Vitich +

Zuanne Bolmarcich +

Civil registration from Cres, Croatia



*Scrivono unitamente a me -
D. Marco Convin affm*

Provincia Illiriche

Oggi due del mese di Settembre mille ottocento dodici innanzime Antonio Zauaria Lion Maire di Cherso, Circondario Comunale di Cherso, dipartimento della Croazia Civile, faciente le funzioni d'uffiziale pubblico dello Stato Civile, si sono presentati li Antonio Vitich del fu Antonio, e Pr. Zuanne Bolmarcich il primo di professione Teriere, dell'eta' d'Anni cinquanta circa. Il secondo di professione Marinaio, dell'eta' d'Anni quaranta otto circa, dimoranti in Cherso, Circondario Comunale di Cherso, dipartimento della Croazia Civile, i quali dichiarano, che Lorenzo Vitich del fu Antonio fratello del primonominato e morto quest'oggi alle ore undici mattutina nel suo Dornicilio posto in Contra Rialto di questa Citta -

Dietro questa dichiarazione, ho esteso il presente Atto, che li predetti non hanno firmato per esser illetterati, ma soltanto io

Antonio Vitich +

Zuanne Bolmarcich +

7

Galizien German Descendants

© by Betty Wray

The *Galizien German Descendants* (GGD) was established with the intent of forming an organization dedicated to family history research of Germans with Galician ancestry. The *GGD* was started by two people, Betty Wray and Evelyn Wolfer, in October 1995. Two hundred dollars were posted by the founding members to finance mailing announcements of the *GGD* to many genealogical societies in the United States and Canada. These organizations were asked to include news about our group in their publications. Most helpful at that time was Brian Lenius, a representative of the group now known as the *East European Genealogical Society (EEGS)*. He provided us with the names and addresses of members from that organization who had Galician heritage. From this small beginning we have grown to over 150 members.

The *GGD* publishes a quarterly newsletter issued in January, April, July, and October. Member subscriptions are US \$18.00 per year. The *GGD* web site at <http://feefhs.org> lists a complete historic table of contents for all issues.

A major contribution to this growth has come from the "Sharing Our Heritage" page on the *FEEFHS* web site. All new *GGD* members are asked to provide lists of the ancestral surnames and Galician villages of origin. Initially we maintained this data for internal use only, publishing it in our quarterly newsletters. The officers of *FEEFHS* encouraged us to submit this information inclusion on the web site <http://www.feefhs.org>.

The *GGD* lists the surname and village of residence, together with a code representing the submitter. For Internet privacy issues, names and addresses of *GGD* members are not posted. Interested parties can obtain information on submitters from the *GGD* central office. Additionally, the routing of all inquiries through one central point of contact allows for more effective coordination and provides opportunity of obtaining surname and village names of the persons inquiring.

Persons seeking information from the *GGD* database are required to provide their full name, mailing address, telephone number and e-mail (if applicable). Some people have accessed the *FEEFHS* web site, but have no e-mail capability themselves. In this situation they usually sent postal inquiries to the *GGD*. If a person does not identify themselves in an e-mail correspondence, they are not provided with information on our members. Rather, their e-mail is forwarded to the appropriate member, who can contact them at their own discretion.

For those members who choose not to work with the Internet, the *GGD* publishes all new surnames, villages, codes, and names and addresses of submitters. A distinction is made between member and submitter. Persons submitting their surnames and villages to our database are not required to join the group or pay dues to support us. Information is

accepted from anyone whose ancestors originated in Galicia. Members' surnames and ancestral villages are included in the *GGD* database even if they are from areas peripheral to Galicia, i.e. Germany, Bukovina, Russia, etc. Submitters are required to update any change of electronic address.

The *GGD* database has inspired other individuals to imitate. One of our initial contacts, Brian Lenius, felt it was so successful that he has started to create type of database for the *EEGS*. At last count the database contained over 2,000 surnames and villages. Admittedly, maintaining this type of service is somewhat time consuming, but it allows for an organization to be successful and reach daily goals of assisting members and the genealogical community at large. I urge each of the organizations belonging to *FEEFHS* to set up a surname/village/code database. If you have any

Betty Wray, GGD co-founder



questions about how to accomplish this, please feel free to contact me, Betty Wray, at:

Betty Wray (wraybj@pacbell.net)
2035 Dorsch Rd.
Walnut Creek CA 94598-1126

My Bandrow Chronicle

© by Jakob Frambach, Introduction by Jim Streilein



[This article and the one that follows (Recollections of Bandrow) were originally published by the Galizien German Descendants society in the April 1996 and April 1999 issues of their publication, respectively. Each is reprinted here with permission from GGD as examples of the quality of their publications. Both articles take us on a journey to a former German colony nestled in the foothills of the Carpathian mountains in the southeast corner of Poland. Life in Bandrow prior to World War II was similar to that of many ethnic colonies throughout Eastern Europe. The story told here will strike a familiar chord for many and provide some insight into the way many of our ancestors lived. -Eds.]

Introduction

Bandrow-colony, one of the poorest but most beautifully located Germanic settlements of Galicia, lays 11 km SE of the train line Chyrow-Sanok, the so-called Carpathian line. One leaves the train station at Ustrzulo-Dolne and wanders in the SW direction. First you pass a 16th century Greek Catholic wooden church and then several iron rings (Eisenringel) which held together oaks from the same time period. The street bends left, then leads through the Jalower Heights and finally coming to Jalowa. Here there are 6-8 farm houses, some belong to the Bandrow church community.

After 1^{1/2} hours of walking you finally come to the Bandrow settlement. It consists of a lower and upper village, what is unique is that between the lower and upper village,

the Ukrainian part of the village lies. The biggest surprise is yet to come, when one hears, that the German school stands in the middle of the Ukrainian part of the town!

The village is laid out with a wide street and farm houses on both sides. All five in a row in the same type of house, gable side to the street. They are block houses with shingled roofs, 8 x 20 meters large. House, stalls and barn are built as a rule into a single building.

The house has its entrance on the yard side which leads into the kitchen with its open hearth fireplace, baking oven and large chimney over fireplace. Over the fireplace one usually finds the iron tripod, the pots with three feet, and on the wall, the bowl shelf and its iron bowls. A sleeping room leads to the living room which also serves as a sleeping room. It also has a fireplace and oven. As a rule the living room has three windows, two towards street and one on the yard side. On the left of the kitchen lies a rather dark room with small windows, which is a Storage room. Here you find the chest with a hollow cavity to keep the milk fresh, the cheese press, the hand mill and spinning wheel. Usually the entrance to the cellar and attic is from this room. The roof overhang is very wide, so one can get to the stall and barn and not get wet when it rains. Behind the house lies the vegetable and fruit garden.

Upon leaving the lower village, the path bends to the left and crosses again over a brook by a foot bridge. Now you are in the Ukrainian part of the village. Scarcely 200 meters on the left side lays the beautiful German school right in the

midst of the Ukrainian village. It is a single stone building with sheet metal roof, and is surrounded by a one and half-meter high fence. Behind it is the front garden with fruit trees and table surrounded by jasmine trees. Often the teacher can be seen laying on the bench sleeping. No one begrudges him the sleep because seventy to eighty pupils would make anyone tired. The Ukrainian neighbors were friendly and good natured people.

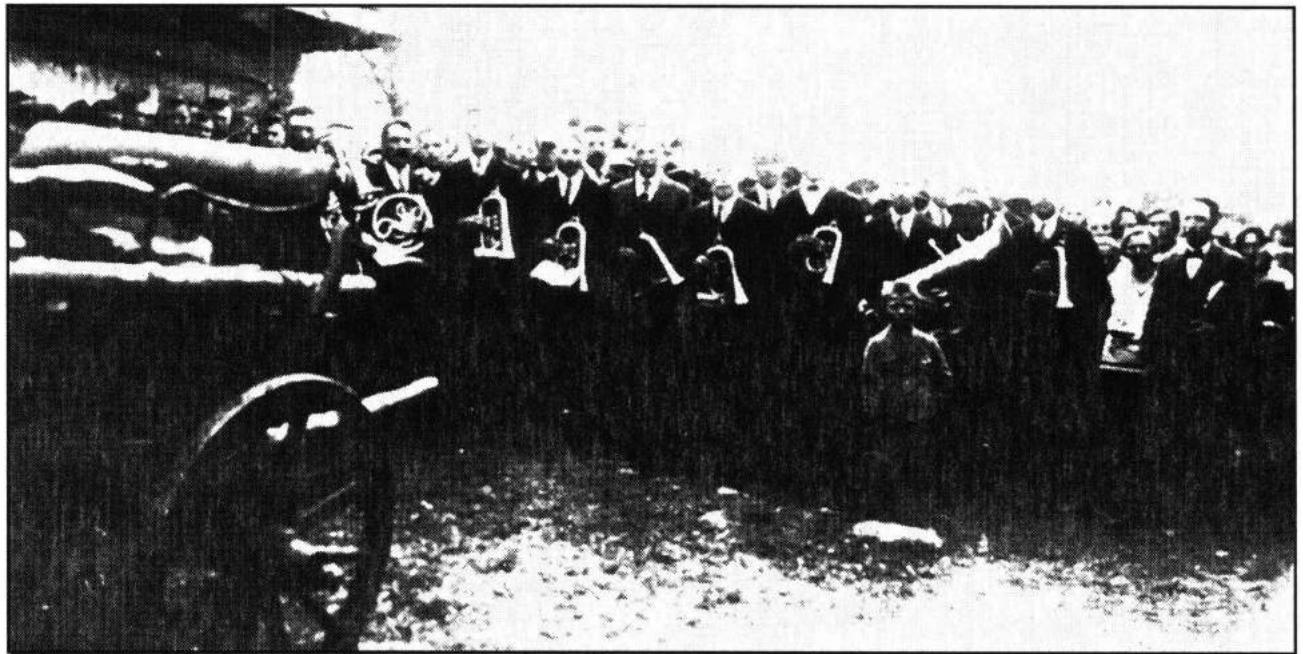
Leaving the Ukrainian village, one crosses over about 200 meters further a brook and then you are in the upper village with about 30 houses. On the right are two village wells. At the end of the village is a split. One path leads to the fields and woods, while another to a Ukrainian village. At the fork are three houses, one an inn owned by the teacher. Between the two paths lays the large school meadow which in the spring and fall is a playground for the school children.

The families were rieb with children, but the children would have to leave to find work. The farmers whose fields were close to the woods were worse. Tue herds of wild pigs destroyed entire fields. After the 1920's the farmers put up fences around their fields or kept fires burning to frighten the pigs away.

Tue young men had no future, and it was not possible for them all to remain on their father's small farms, so many young people emigrated to America. Most of them now live in Johnstown, Pennsylvania. They sent money home to their fathers, and they also contributed to the support of the church and school. Through the dollars sent home by the Americans, a brass choir was founded.

Bandrow was independent, but kept close ties with Steinfeld, Siegental, Obersdorf and Makow. Today Bandrow is in Poland near the Russian border.

The Bandrow Brass Band



Bandrow was settled in the years 1783-85. What moved the Kaiser's commission to settle German farms in this wilderness, is a question many Bandrowers have asked. The settlers mostly came from the Pfalz region with names Frambach, Streilein, Boerstler and Koch predominate. The sparse soil couldn't feed all the people so farming was a side-line. The main money-earning occupations were working in the woods and transporting goods. Field work was done mostly by the women with scythes and threshing flail.

Up until 1939 in the winter, the spinning wheels whirled within the houses. In many of the houses one could find looms before World War I, since the towns people wove linen for clothing.

The winter snow usually lay over one meter high and lasted very late in spring. Often the wheat plants would rot, then summer wheat would need to be planted, but the farmers had no money for seed, and many families went hungry, they had no bread, even potatoes didn't grow well.

Up until the first World War the people lived for themselves, shut off from the rest of the world. Seldom did they travel more than 20 km. They were not much involved with politics but were satisfied with their habits and customs, and especially enjoyed singing in the spinning room. One of the prettiest memories each Bandrower would have was the Christmas service singing 'Silent Night, Holy Night'.

Many young men were drafted in World War I and it was then that the people learned about other people, lands and culture. It was a hard time during the war as there were fewer chances to earn money; many families were hungry because the Russians took away from them the little they had. Many men and women took the hard path through the Carpathian Mountains to Hungary and Bukowina and came back with goods needed for living. After the return of the draftees many conditions improved, especially in farming and availability of fertilizer. Pastor Bolek accomplished the

most progress by his intervention with the Polish authorities. He arranged to sell lumber and from the proceeds, the community purchased a threshing machine and fertilizer and from that time, no one had to go hungry and prosperity increased.

About World War II, when the German troops defeated Poland in 1939, an agreement was reached with the Soviets to create a demarcation line at the San River, and an order came from the military to take all Germans with them. All the Bandrowers had to hurriedly pack their wagons and leave. After a terrible three week journey through the devastated and clogged streets they arrived in Warthegau. They were assigned farms near Gnesen. Soon they were all in possession of formerly Polish farms and working them as if they belonged to them. Things went well with them. They worked the land, repaired buildings and met production quotas as ordered. In 1945 fate hit the settlers again. They left everything behind and fled. They were quartered in the region Gifhorn-Wolfsburg.

Most were given farm houses, since there was an overall shortage of knowledgeable farmers. They had to work hard so they wouldn't starve, but they were used to hard work. In 1946 the new Volkswagen factory was built from the ruins in Wolfsburg. Only the old people remained on the farms, the others were picked up in buses and driven to work at the new factory.

In the region around Gifhorn there were still many fallow, untilled sandy tracts of land. A settler association was instituted. The former Bandrowers invested their Volkswagen earned money and built houses. Of the 40 families that remained residing in Gifhorn, 69 houses were built.

The left-behind old Bandrow we have learned is mostly destroyed since partisan combat took place there until 1947. Ukrainians fought against their evacuation and then Poles from Krakow came to their place. The beautiful church isn't standing. Only a few cemetery stones identify that here German people lay buried. Only the large spruce forest rustles over the valley and the ruins of the place Bandrow, where once, people lived happily.

My Bandow Chronicle

During my childhood (I was born in 1913 in Bandrow), the old people said our forefathers had come to Bandrow and the surrounding area during Empress Maria Theresa's time (1717-80). The German settlers established Bandrow Colony; the new settlement was so-named to distinguish it from the original village at the site, Bandrow Narodowy, which is still inhabited by Ukrainians and Jews. In the neighborhood of Bandrow other German villages still exist such as Steinfels, Siegental, Obersdorf, Makowa, Prinzentel, Brikedau, Domfeld, Theodorshof and others. The "new Bandrow" was entirely new and wholly German. Both villages endured beside each other until 1939.

The Germans in Bandrow were descendants of families originating in southern Germany (Pfalz). They spoke Swabian dialect. The families of Bandrow that are known to me are listed below.

Adelman, George - large fanner, #28 Steimke **
 Adelman, Jakob - landed proprietor, #75, killed in action in 1944, mother and sister in Evessen.
 Ackermann, George - farmer #77, Plattendorf**
 Ackermann, Heinrich - farmer #83, Mecklenburg, B. Ger.
 Boerstler, Adam - farmer #16, Guzum *
 Boerstler, Wilhelm - farmer #34, Guzum *
 Boersder, Georg - landed proprietor #20, d. in Warthegan, his family is in East Germany.
 Boerstler, Georg - landed proprietor, Geri **
 Boerstler, Wilhelm - cottager, now in W. Germany
 Frambach, Jakob - farmer #87 Evessen, *
 Frambach, Jakob - farmer #86, Fallersleben **
 Frambach, Adam - farmer #79, Gross-Oessingen. **
 Frambach, Adam - farmer, lives in Ost-Friesland.
 Frambach, Joseph - laborer, Mecklenburg, E. Germany
 Frambach, Georg - farmer #23, Varel, Kreis Friesland
 Frambach, Heinrich - farmer #82, Varel, Kreis Friesland
 Frambach, Heinrich - farmer #29, Schleswig-Holstein
 Frambach, Georg - cobbler #98, d. during 1945 flight
 Frambach, Wilhelm - is in Kreuzburg, Poland.
 Grimm, Wilhelm - d. in Russia 1944. Family in Plattendorf **
 Hennig, Jacob - farmer #91, Varel, Kreis Friesland (brother-in-law of John Umbach, Johnstown, PA. Father of Valentine Hennig of Wolfsburg, W. Ger.)
 Hilbrunner, Karl - farmer, Wettendorf **
 Hubrunner, Heinrich - landed proprietor, now in Schleswig-Holstein.
 Jung, Adam - farmer #30, perished in 1945 flight.
 Jung, Wilhelm - fanner, Wettendorf, **
 Jung, Philipp - farmer #33, Eutzen **
 Jung, Wilhelm - farmer d. in Eutzen **
 Jung, Valentin - farmer, Wettendorf **
 Jung, Wilhelm - cottager #38, Plattendorf **
 Jung, Heinrich - farmer #15, Eutzen, **
 Koch, Valtin - farmer #21, Eutzen ** (brother of Katherine Mack, stepmother of William Mack, Johnstown, PA.)
 Koch, Johann - farmer #32, Varel, Kreis Friesland
 Koch, Adam - farmer #31, Gilzum, *
 Koch, Jakob - farmer #12, Gross-Gesingen, ** (brother of George Koch, Johnstown, PA)
 Koch, Adam - farmer #18, Platan **
 Koch, Heinrich - cottager, Mecklenburg, B. Germany
 Koch, Katharina & Marie - smithy #22, Fallersleben
 Licht, Philipp - farmer #14, d. in 1950 in Gitliom where his family lives.
 Licht, Philipp - carpenter #13, Mecklenburg, B. Ger.
 Licht, Wilhelm - landed proprietor #25, Eutzen **
 Licht, Wilhelm - landed proprietor #94, d. in 1945 during flight. His family lives in Kreis Gifliom.
 Mohr, Georg - farmer #80, Repke ** (brother of Christine Mack, mother of William Mack, Johnstown, PA.)
 Mohr, Jakob - farmer #80, Repke, **
 Mohr, Wilhelm - farmer #96, Schleswig-Holstein.
 Mack, Wilhelm - landed proprietor #78, Kneitlingen * (cousin of Wm. Mack, Johnstown, PA.)

Mack, Heinrich - landed proprietor, Wolfsburg (uncle of Wm. Mack, Johnstown, PA.)
 Mack, Wilhelm - Ahlum *
 Petri, Adam - He immigrated to Canada, but has family in Boetzenhagen, **
 Streilein, Wilhelm - #90, d. in Platendorf; family lives there.
 Streilein, Jakob - #24, he is missing. His family lives in Wettendorf.
 Streilein, Wilhelm and Georg - carpenter #63, Oerl **
 Schneck, Jakob - farmer #881, missing. Family is in Schleswig-Holstein.
 Schneck, Gustav - musician #97, Wolfsburg, **
 Schneck, Rudolph - musician #81, whereabouts unknown.
 Umbach, Wilhelm - farmer #92, Evessen, *
 Umbach, Elisabeth #88, Fullersleben, **
 * denotes from Kreis Wolfenbuettel
 ** denotes from Kreis Gifhorn

Folk Festivals. Habits. Customs of Our Village

On the Feast of St. Nikolaus, Dec. 6, the children wearing disguises, sang, recited poems and requested donations and paraded, going from farm to farm.

Christmas was celebrated in church on Dec. 24 at noon. The teacher worked with the pastor in drilling the children in songs, poetry, and rehearsal of Nativity plays. The trombone choir (I was one of the trombonists) and guitar choir often played amidst the fir trees' flickering light. The church was a beautiful sight. On Silvesterabend (New Year's Eve) a quiet church service took place to mark the year's end. The new year was greeted in with cannon shots and joyful shouts. On January 6, Epiphany, the women took great pains with the feast day. The youth dressed as the Magi, went from house to house singing, reciting poems and asking for gifts.

Raised dough was fried for Fastnacht (Shrove Tuesday) and the young people and often their elders played practical jokes. In early times children were confirmed on Gruendonnerstag (Maundy Thursday) and dismissed from school to begin their life's work. Later the practice was stopped.

Karfreitag (Good Friday) was a quiet day with a church service, and all field work came to a standstill. On Easter a ceremony was held at daybreak in the cemetery with a brief devotional, trombone choir playing anthems to the Creator. The festive Easter service then took place in the church, and



later followed Ascension day. On Pfingstsonntag (Pentecost), the cowherds drove the cows and horses out to the pastures beyond the village boundary. Everyone wanted to be the first to complete the task because the last to arrive with his cows had to contend with the nickname "Pfingstluemmel" (Pentecost lout) for an entire year. On Pentecost every cottage, gate, door, window and fence were decorated with birch branches and other greens which gave us a holiday mood. We also celebrated a harvest festival in the evening with "Tanzbein" (dancing leg). Reformation festival was a solemn service held 31 Oct. On All Soul's Day we recognized our dead in a solemn church service and decorated graves.

Evangelical Luthern Church in Bandrow

The Evangelical Lutheran Church had a long nave with a choir loft on which was built a large organ with a screen of many sized pipes. The bellows had to be pumped. The square steeple had a pointed roof and in the belfry was a large bell, which was later taken away during World War I. The large main entrance had heavy doors which led to the sacristy and pastor's garden. The church held about 500-600. Our altar was beautiful! It was large, artistically fashioned and adorned with crucifix and candlesticks. The chancel was to the left of the altar, on the men's side. The women sat in the nave of the church to the right of the entrance. In the loft sat the youth and choir. The Bandrow pastors also spiritually cared for the faithful from villages of Steinfeld, Siegental, Obersdorf, Makowa and Irrinzental. My grandfather Johann Jakob Frambach, Philip Licht, Wilhelm Streilein, Adam Koch, Jakob Frambach, Adam Jung, and Jakob Hennig to my recollection, have served on the parish council. The Cemetery lay behind the church, it was surrounded by a living fence of pines. The other parishes (listed above) had their own cemeteries.

The German School

The German school (attendance averaged 100-120) was in the middle of the village, with teacher's residence near by. The teachers were all Germans. Within my recollection, there were the following teachers: Henning, Eduard Zeppesch, Jakob Damm, Bechloff from Domfeld, Gustav Brubacher, Hans Kling, and Mr. Wolf.

The village was not only under Austrian rule but also under Poland, German burgermeisters and a German local government. My father, Jakob Frambach, occupied the burgermeisters office for several years. The community also had twelve councilmen. We did not have a registrar of births, marriages and deaths because it was customarily a church ceremony.

Agriculture in Bandrow

The soil was good, heavy, loamy soil. Climate was severe winters, warm summers, much rain on the edge of the Carpathian mountains. Parts of our land were hilly, others level. The village extended into the forest. On both sides of the village brook lay long rows of farm buildings. The

Frankish (Waldhufendorf) or southern German field division was prevalent; from the farm buildings the field paths went left and right to the boundaries or village borders. In this way the plots of land of the farms lay in long strips. At the end of the long strips lay the woodlands, then began the boundaries to the bordering village. It was thus: on the village street were farm buildings, then the gardens, pastures, fields, meadows and woodlands.

Livestock were kept and bred. Horses were similar to the Oldenburger breed. The horned cattle were red or white spotted. There were large and small varieties of pigs. The Germans did not keep sheep. The fruit grown were apples, pears, plums and cherries. They grew wheat, rye, oats, barley, potatoes, turnips (not sugar beets) and clover.

The farm buildings were mostly arranged in a rectangle. On the sides of the dwelling were haylofts and implement sheds. The buildings were enclosed with fences with flowers and vegetable gardens presenting a homey picture. Each farm had a name and was usually a play on the name of the original inhabitant or the result of a particular location or craft: Der Ellhof (ell farm), Der Perchacker, Der Kastanienkop (chestnut head), Der Derrehuebel (dry hillock), Der Stumpenacker (stump field), Das Wiesental (meadow valley), Der Muehlberg (mill hill), Die Muehlwies (mill meadow), Die Jedewies (common meadow).

Lutheran private school



List of Farmers of Bandrow-Unterdoff:

Family Name	House#	Farm Name
The Parsonage	#89	
Wilhelm Umbach	#88	
Jakob Frambach	#87	Speters
Jakob Frambach	#86	S'hanses
Village Hall	#85	
Heinrich Ackerman	#83	S'jokobs
Henrich Frambach	#82	S'hanams
Jakob Schneck	#81	
George Mohr	#80	Schuleres
Adam Frambach	#79	
Wilhelm Mack	#78	
Georg Ackermarm	#77	
Wilhelm Licht	#76	
Jakob Adelman & Katherine	#75	

Wilhelm Streilein	#90	
Jakob Hennig	#91	S'junge
Wilhelm Umbach	#92	S'Christians
Henrich Ackerman	#93	S'nicklose
Wilhelm Licht	#94	S'Schnecke
Henrich Ackerman	#95	S'Amols
Georg Mohr	#96	
Josef Frambach	#97	
Georg Frambach	#98	Scheowczeks
Wilhelm Streilein	#63	S'Petranantz

From Jalowa (a settlement belonging to Bandrow)
Adam Frambach, Wilhelm Mack, Heinrich Mack, and
Georg Bocrstler

Farmers of Fuhrwerk or Oberdoii:

Georg Frambach	#23	
Jakob Koch	#22	
Valentin Koch	#21	Handwels
Georg Boerstler	#20	Muellers
Heinrich Jung	#19	SiBaeckers
Adam Koch	#18	S'Jerks
Wilhelm Schneck	#17	Schnecks or Schuetz
Adam Boerstler	#16	
Heinrich Jung	#15	S'Vilsjakobs
Philipp Licht	#14	Schuhmeisters
Philipp Licht	#13	Schneiders
Jakob Koch	#12	Bezeheis'ches
Wilhelm Grimm	#11	
Adam Streilein	#10	S'niklose
Heinrich Streilein	#9	S'niklose
Jakob Streilein	#8	Luetze
Jakob Koch	#7	Handwels
Adam Petri	#6	

B. Q t l

Heinrich Streilein	#24	
Wilhelm Licht	#25	S'valtins
Wilhelm Jung	#38	S'maricks
Wilhelm Boerstler	#26	Schulhaus
Adam Licht	#27	S'brone
Georg Adelmarin	#28	Sawinns
Johann Frambach	#29	
Adam Jung	#30	Emels
Adam Koch	#31	Kunrats
Johann Koch	#32	
Philipp Jung	#33	
Wilhelm Boerstler	#34	Weisse or Schmieds
Wilhelm Streilein	#35	Beteres
Wilhelm Jung	#36	Klebsche

There were two watermills in the lower village by the
brook. Groats and bread flour were ground. The millers were
not German, and for that reason most inhabitants had their
flour ground in Ustchiki at the large mill by the railroad

bridge. Almost everyone baked their own bread, buns, rolls,
cake and they did their own butchering. We had no
specialized butcher shops; meat, sausage, bacon and lard
could be bought in the grocery store. Mail for Bandrow had
to be fetched from Ustchiki then sorted and delivered. For a
long time the local post receiving office was in Jakob
Frambach's house #97. Also my father managed the post for
some time. Later a Polish letter carrier was appointed. The
closest railway station was Ustchiki, somewhat further lay
Chyrow. There was no transportation line from our village,
however lines went in several directions from Ustchiki. The
main roads around Bandrow were not good.

The police station was between Bandrow Colony and
Bandrow Narodowy. The relationship with the Polish police
and government became really unpleasant when Hitler
advanced on the Corridor and on Danzig (Gdansk) and when
he occupied Austria and Bohemia. From this point on the
Polish government and its officials were harsh and
unfriendly towards the ethnic Germans. However much
misery and pain were mitigated by the Polish police. The
demands of the Poles that we Germans become Polish
citizens and join the Roman Catholic church came to
nothing. At the beginning of 1939 Polish bands invaded
Bandrow and wanted to lead away and shoot dead all
Germans. The Polish police thwarted the attack.

Officer Migulski suggested the old German mothers
carry out all the dispensable bedding, edibles and drinks.
These were offered to the bands. They finally accepted the
gifts and then were unable to carry out their murderous
plans.

The land east of the San River and north and east of the
Carpathian mountains was early known as Ostgalizien (East
Galicia) or Red Russia. The name Galicia originated in the
early Russian principality of Gelitsch or Galich or Halicz
which means "land of salt". There are a number of very large
salt deposits in Galicia; they're also found in west
Galicia around Wieliczka or Krakow. The name Red Russia
undoubtedly comes from Ruthenian (or Russen, Ukrainian,
Rothussen) who already occupied the land in ancient times.

Dr. Zoekler and his colleagues founded the Institute of
the Inner Mission. The mission took over medical care,
controlled the provisions, youth, were concerned about the
welfare of old and sick, and promoted the educational
system. They developed sites for the evangelical church,
hospitals and homes for the elderly, children and more.

World War I (1914-1918)

In the fall of 1914 our young men had to report for
Austrian troop duty. In the fall the Austrians withdrew to the
west and in Oct/Nov the Russians advanced into Bandrow
and wintered in our area until spring 1915. They did not
carry out any violent encroachments; no plundering, arson,
mindless destruction, execution or taking of prisoners.
Aiding in the war effort, which would have been difficult to
comply with, was not ordered by the Russians at that time.
Every farmer had imposed a definite and reasonable
contribution. Nevertheless one gave up all kinds of things

one had saved because of fear of the Russians. In May 1915 the Austrians and Gennans were able to reach and break through the Russian front by Corlice-Tarnow and drove the Russians back towards the north and east. Again Austrians and Gennans marched into Bandrow. From May 1915 to November 1918 Bandrow and surrounds were again under Austria. Then the Austrian-Gennan front was broken through.

From 1918 our fate was tragic because our home and all of Galicia was without a ruling body. Neither Gennans, Austrians or Poles ruled, instead armed insurgents and murdering bands passed through. Ukrainians, Russians, Poles and the Red and White Annies struggled over the land ownership. The bands made life very insecure with surprise attacks, raids, thievery and crimes were the order of the day. Finally in the struggle against the Russians, Pilsudski and the Poles were able to secure Galicia. From 1920-21 the new Polish state strengthened itself and was able to occupy Galicia and of course, Bandrow.

1920-1939

We Gennans were happy again to live under ordered circumstances. We could have Gennan teachers, maintain our school, churches, pastors and burgomeisters. As under Austria, cultural and religious life bloomed. The Gennans had few connections with the Ukrainians in the neighboring village of Bandrow-Narodowy. The Ukrainians were of the Greek Catholic rite-the Eastern Church. The Poles were culturally superior to the Ukrainians and more compatible with the Germans. Only German was spoken in Bandrow; I never heard another language there. This not at all bad situation lasted until 1938 when Hitler raised his claim to the Corridor and Danzig and when he occupied Austria, Bohemia and the Memelland. Outside of Bandrow the Gennans dealt mostly with Polish and Jewish shops, factory owners in Ustchiki; almost without exception, these Poles and Jews spoke German well.

1939-1945

In September 1939 the Gennan infantry and tank troops marched through our village. On 30 September at night the German resettlement staff came. At 10 p.m. we were awakened and dressed in a hurry. Horses were harnessed up; the most necessary bedding and clothing were loaded, women and children climbed onto the wagons. After midnight we were led away from our dear village. Furniture, animals, utensils, house and fann had to be left behind since we had been told that the Russians would occupy our village in the morning. For this reason the Gennan forces had gotten us up at night and took us behind the border on the San. We crossed one of the temporary bridges over the river erected by the German engineering units. The trek was taken to the estate laandshut near Przemysl, which estate belonged to the Polish Count Potocki. Resettlement took place so quickly that many Bandrowers still today, in 1953, can think about the sudden loss of our home only with pain and sadness. The trek next went beyond Przemysl to Krakow. From there old

women and children were transported by truck and bus to Gnesen. Horses and wagons were taken over by the young, single Bandrowers and several days later arrived in Gnesen. The 55 made living quarters for us by forcibly removing the Poles from their fanns and properties. There was at the time a saying which proved to be true: "An eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth.." As probably always takes place by such action, much was handled unfairly. By the method in which property and homes were taken from the Poles and given to us, little was asked about what one had lost. There were cases in which the prosperous and properties were put into small, miserable situations while others who had few or no possessions suddenly received large farms.

The Bandrowers were pulled apart by this distribution in Warthegau. The old beautiful unity was destroyed by it. Also the old church parish came to an end. Part of the Bandrowers came to Bernsdorf, Kreis Gnesen, others to Elsenhof, Wengershof, Dorsfelde in Kreis Gnesen; still others went to Kloetzen, Bischofsee, Seeheim, Paulsdorf, Kleedorf, Bismarcksfelde, to Goslau, Moltenhagen and finally into the city of Gnesen itself. The old parish register was taken to Welnau. The young and fit men were divided and taken to the Wehrmacht to fight in World War II. The older men, women and youth were ordered to the fields and there they did their very often difficult work for the homeland.

The old church register was, in the course of the War, collected from Commissar Seegman in Welnau by Pastor Bilmes and taken to the District Kinship office at Posen. The whereabouts of this very important book is unknown to me. The Bandrowers who were settled in Warthegau belonged to the following parishes: Bernsdorf, Elsenhof, Wengershof, Dorsfelde belonged to Pastor Eilmes. Kloetzen, Bischofsee, Seeheim, Paulsdorf, Kleedorf, and Bismarcksfelde belonged to the Kloetzen parish.

Goslau, Moltenhagen and the Bandrowers in the city of Gnesen stood under the pastor of the city parish of Gnesen, Supt. Zellman.

Second Expulsion and Flight from Warthegau in 1945

In January the front came closer to Gnesen. We could hear the cannons thunder and at night see the sky lit by fires. Again the question was asked, "What will become of us who live on the Polish estates?"

On January 20, 1945 the order came to flee again because the Russians were advancing and would soon take the area. Now for the second time since 1939 fear and pain came to us. The long wagon trek set off from Bernsdorf toward the west. Other treks joined on. It was so cold, the streets so icy, the east wind so cutting; as a result of the deep freeze, the snow quickly became ice. The Russians were on our heels so haste was imperative. Many wagons upset because they had to move without lights; they rolled down the slopes, the injured screamed, but no help could be given. So that the servants, most of whom supported the Poles, could not attack us in the rear, they had to travel with us. Many who did not want to do that escaped. The misery we

experienced no one could forget even if he lived to be quite old. How many little children and the sick froze? How many bitter tears were shed at that time. Heaven was beseeched to send help. The trek was filled with agony. I speak from personal experience for my little daughter Frieda, who was just three at the time, almost died from the cold. We found a lit house and went in and slowly we brought the totally exhausted child back to life. Our women and children had to look on again and again, as frozen children were carried from the wagons and laid at the edge of the road. There was no time for Christian burial because the ground was frozen hard as stone. We continued because the Russians were not far behind.

The trek was very dangerous because of the enemy pilots, not only the Russian but Allied planes attacked us and threw bombs down on us. It helped little that we tried to dig ourselves deeply into the ground because the pilots still hit us as they flew very low. How many were killed by that action! How inhumane that the war sent defenseless and suffering women, children, sick and elderly, not armed soldiers, to their fate.

This flight led us out of Bernsdorf through Birnbaum and Schwerin. After eight days we rested for a longer time in Strohdehne, Kreis Brandenburg, on the Havel. Here we had to give up our horses and wagons to the Wehrmacht. My family was quartered with a family by the name of Vogt, when they received the news their only son had been killed.

By the middle of March 1945 we learned we had been assigned to Kreis Gifhorn (W. Germany). In Rathenow we were loaded onto freight cars and taken to Lower Saxony in the British Zone. Henceforth Bandrowers were quartered in the following places in Kreis Gifhorn:

Taeschendorf, Ohrdorf, Butzen, Oerl, Repke, Grass Oessingen, Fallersleben, Boitzenhagen, Plastau, Zasenbeck, Wolfsburg.

At the end of October 1945, the refugees who were in Taeschendorf, Ohrdorf, Plastau and Zasenbeck had to be resettled in Ostfriesland, for example in Varel, Wiefels, Haddien and Zwickoem because of the closeness of the Russian zone. From January until May 1946 the following families were moved from Ostfriesland:

Families Katharina Adelman, Jakob Frambach to Bvessen. Families Wilhelm Boerstler, Adam Koch to Gilzum. Family Wilhelm Mack to Kneitlingen, all within Kreis Wolfenbuettel. Family Jakob Frambach to Querum, Kus. Braunschweig. Families Katharina Adelman, Wilhelm Umbach, Valentin Frambach to Bvessen, Krs. Wolfenbuettel. Families Adam Koch, Heinrich Koch, Wilhelm Koch, Johann Koch, Adam Boerstler, Wilhelm Boerstler, Jakob Jung to Gilzum, Krs. Wolfenbuettel. Families Wilhelm Mack, Jalowa to Ahum, Krs. Wolfenbuettel. Families Jakob Frambach, Adam Umbach, Kath. Koch, Maria Koch to Fallersleben, Krs. Gifhorn. Families Heinrich Mack, (Jalowa), Gustav Schneck, Valentin Hennig to Wolfsburg, Krs. Gifhorn. Families Katharina Petri, Adam Licht to Boitzenhagen, Krs. Gifhorn. Families Valentin Koch, Philipp Jung, Heinrich Jung, Wilhelm Jung, Wilhelm Licht

to Butzen, Krs. Gifhorn. Families Wilhelm Schneck, Wilhelm Streilein, Georg Streilein, Georg Boerstler (Jalowa), Jakob Frambach at Oerl, Krs. Gifhorn. Families Jakob Mohr, Georg Mohr, Adam Jung, to Repke, Krs. Gifhorn. Families Wilhelm Jung, Valentin Jung, Georg Jung, Adam Jung, Karl Hilbrunner (Jalowa), Jakob/Margarethe Streilein, Jakob Mohr to Wettendoif, Krs. Gifhorn. Families Adam Frambach, Jakob Koch, Wilhelm Licht to Gr. Oessingen, Krs. Gifhorn. Valentin Frambach family to Linkwedel, Krs. Gifhorn. Georg Frambach, Heinrich Frambach, Jakob Hennig, Johann Koch, Jakob Streilein to Varel, Friesland. Wilhelm Licht, Adam Frambach, Jakob Streilein, Adam Streilein, Wilhelm Grimm, Wilhelm Licht to Plattendorf, Krs. Gifhorn. Wilhelm Mohr, Johann Frambach, Jakob Schneck to Schleswig-Holstein. Pastor Klee to Hausen a'L. Krs. Reutlingen.

In the Russian Zone:

Wilhelm Frambach to Kreuzburg, Ober Schleswig, Poland. Heinrich Ackermann, Wilhelm Ackermann, Josef Frambach, Philipp Licht, Heinrich Koch, Wilhelm Streilein to Mecklenburg.

Before World War I the following Bandrowers immigrated to America:

Heinrich Frambach, Jakob Frambach, Adam and Heinrich Umbach, Heinrich Ackermann, Adam Streilein, Heinrich Hennig (Chicago), Johann Jakob, Georg Umbach, Wilhelm Ackermann, Peter Frambach, Adam Koch, Adam Frambach, Georg Jung to Johnstown, PA. Jakob Adam and Peter Streilein to (?) Adam Schneck (Chicago). Georg Adam Ackermann, Valentin Licht, Margarete Ackermann, Jakob Jung, Heinrich Schneck __ Jung, Wilhelm Licht, Wilhelm Streilein, Wilhelm Streilein Jung, Georg Boerstler, Valentin Licht, Adam Adelman, Wilhelm and Kath Koch to Jamestown, PA.

Recollections of Bandrow

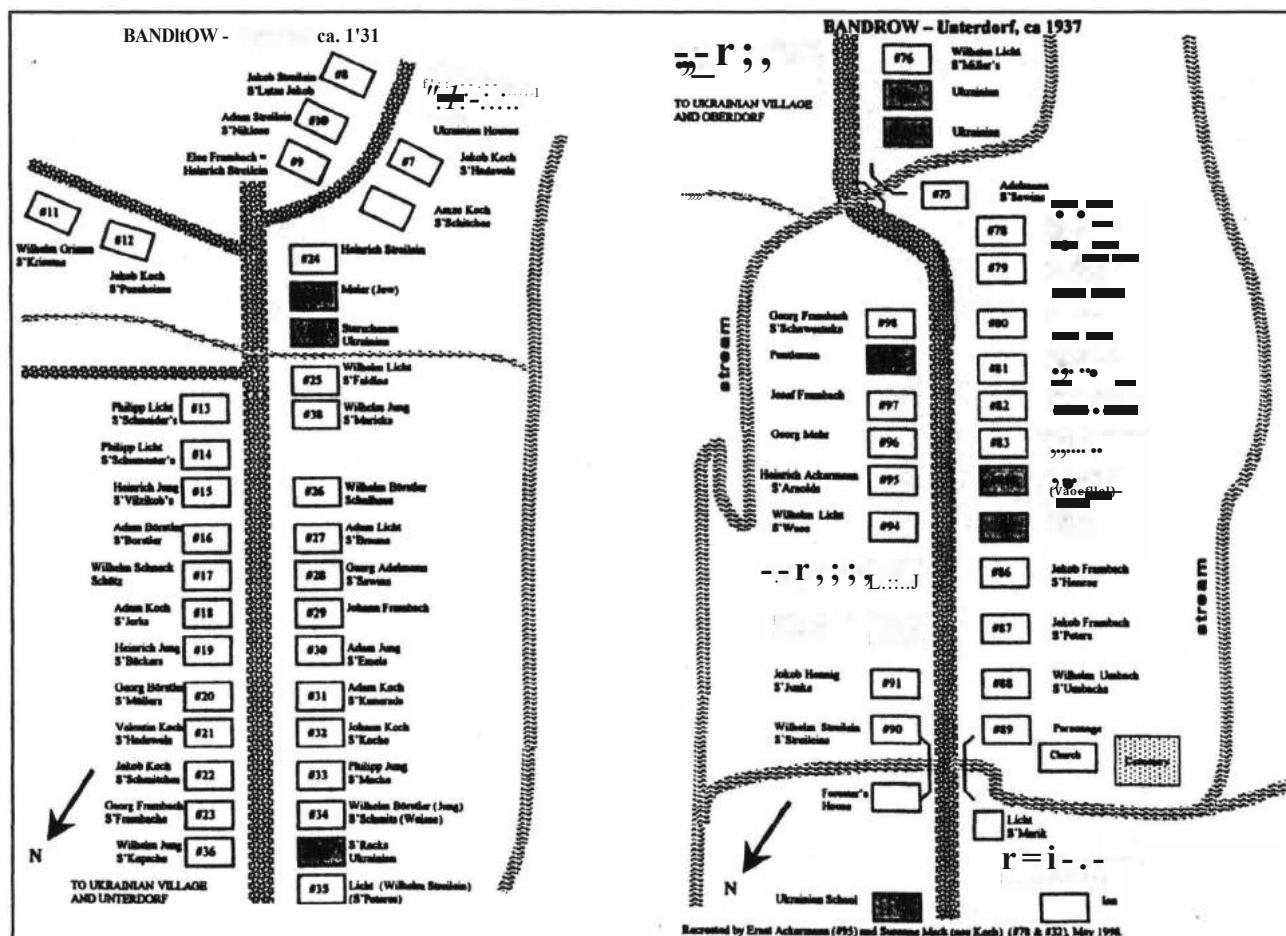
© by Ernst H. Ackermann and Edward T. Ackermann

Bandrow was a lovely little German settlement wedged between two Ukrainian villages in the foothills of the Carpathian Mountains. There were about 100 families living in Bandrow and all but two were farmers, the other two families were cobblers. Our schools and church were entirely German; the people in the village barely understood any other language. The town had one main road lined on both sides with houses, gardens and yards. There was no running water and no inside toilet. The toilet was located about 10 yards from the house. In 1937 our schoolteacher, Hans Kling, made a small crystal radio with a battery and wires. It crackled and sometimes when the wires were moved correctly, we could hear voices. The teacher was also the only one in town with a bicycle; sometimes he taught the children how to ride the bicycle.

Origins and Youth - Our Horne Town of Bandrow

As you came into Bandrow, the first house was Jewish, with a small bar in it, and a "sort of" general store. Then came the Ackermanns, nicknamed S'Schmitts. Hornes were referred to by the nickname of the original settler or his trade. Across the creek was a public grazing ground for the

villagers' animals. Up from there was our pastor's house, then the Evangelistic Lutheran Church, and behind it the cemetery. Our relatives from neighboring villages would come to church on Sundays, and sometimes already on Saturday evening. On the left side were the next Ackermanns, the S'Nickloses. A few houses up on the right were the third Ackermanns, the S'Jakobs. And across the street is where we lived. Our nickname was the S' Arnolds. Our school was about two miles from us at the other end of Bandrow, in the Ukrainian section of the village. We always had to go through their village to go to school. That is how we learned to speak their language and they ours. All of us in Bandrow got along very well with one another-the Austrians, the Ukrainians and the Jews. All three Jewish families had shops. The first Jewish family, called Sjutz, had a bar. The second Jewish family, right across the street, called Freums, had a general store. There one could buy kerosene, sugar or anything else one needed. They would take almost anything in trade, which was very good. Mom traded eggs for sugar, kerosene or flour. In 1938, the Austrians got together and decided to have our own general store. So, Uncle Josef gave up his front room for the store.



That did not leave much room for his family. A door was cut into the wall facing the street and the door frame was painted like a barber pole-diagonal white and red stripes. With Valentin Jung as the store manager, it was an instant success.

Our properties were like ribbons straight back from the house, with six-foot basket weave fences on both sides. There was a second fence only four feet from the other end. This was to keep the cows from running all over the yard when we led them to the water at the creek about 40 feet behind the house. Each farmer had his own private path divided by a fence. Water came from 6 wells in Bandrow. Three were on our side of the road, and three on the other side. At our well there was a big forked tree with a limb about twenty feet long. A chain was attached to the limb. On the end of the chain was a wooden pail to haul out the water. Our houses were built with wood logs about six inches thick and eighteen inches high. Between the logs we would stuff mud mixed with moss to keep the wind and cold out. Then the walls were painted with whitewash, some bluing, along with some soap to make it shine. In front of the house, facing the road, normally was the living room, which also served as a bedroom. The entrance was on the side, usually in the middle of the house. One went left into the living room and to the right into the kitchen. Every house had a hake oven in the kitchen. The kitchen also served as a guest bedroom, with sort of a fold out sofa that had a straw sack as a mattress under the wooden seat. Next to the kitchen was a small room. It was sort of a catch all with a bed in it. Our relatives used the bed when they came on Saturday night for church on Sunday morning. Our church was the only church around for miles and Saturday evening was for story telling. From the kitchen the door led out to the cow and horse bam, all built in a row. The bam door opened to the yard. There was another bam where we kept the rye, wheat, barley, oats and any other grain we might have had. At the end of the bam were the chicken, goose, duck and pig stalls, and beyond that was the outhouse. In the winter you surely didn't want to stay out there too long. During some of the winters we had such deep snow that you could not even get to the outhouse, you had to be nice to the cows and share the barn with them. Although most roofs were made of rye straw, our roof was made of wooden shingles. Our house also had an attic used to store grain and smoked meat that hung from a straw rope.

Short Stories - Childhood Memories in Bandrow

The Food We Ate

We were poor, but we did not starve. There was a lot of sauerkraut and dill pickles to eat. Every farmer grew a lot of cabbage and cucumbers-enough to last the winter. We had two wooden vats, about 5 feet high and 4 feet across. They were filled every year. My younger brother Henry and I were the cabbage stompers. In the late fall farmers got together to cut the cabbage into vats, along with salt and caraway seeds, one layer after another, until the vat was full. The same was done with the cucumbers. Dill and garlic were added along with salt. The vat remained covered until you could smell the

dill pickles. In summer, we picked pears at our school. Mom would dry them for the winter. In the fall, we went into the woods to gather mushrooms to be dried. Nothing was wasted. We picked wild blueberries, strawberries and blackberries, apples, plums and anything edible. Potatoes were harvested, and what couldn't fit in the cellar was buried in the ground. We would dig a pit about a foot deep, about four feet wide, and sometimes twenty feet long. The bottom was lined with about four inches of rye straw. Potatoes were piled up in a cone shape, and then covered with about six inches of straw to keep the potatoes from freezing in the winter. When all of the potatoes were used from the cellar, we would get the ones that were buried. In the fall, just about when the cabbage was ready to be harvested, Mom went out to pick the big bottom cabbage leaves and wash them. She then peeled potatoes and grated them real fine. Then she'd squeeze the water out, add salt and pepper and some garlic. The potatoes were put on the cabbage leaves and baked in the oven for about ten minutes till nice and brown. This is called Schiapperkuche-simple but good!

Sundays were special; the food was better. During the week we ate a lot of raw sauerkraut with cooked potatoes, onions and cucumbers, and anything edible. Sunday mornings we had cottage cheese with cooked potatoes served on table linens. On Saturdays, especially during the summer, Henry and I had to stay home and prepare dinners as per our mother's instructions. I remember on many Saturday afternoons, we would have to peel onions and cut them in small pieces. Then we'd put salt on them so when it came time to eat them, they would not be too strong. On Saturdays Mom baked about nine loaves of rye bread. She built a fire in the hake oven early Saturday morning so that the oven was good and hot when she put the bread in. Henry and I would chum butter. A good glass of fresh buttermilk and a fresh slice of bread was heaven! Our Dad always said that hunger was the best cook. If you had food before and you did not like it, you were choosy, not hungry.

The Clothes We Wore

Our clothes were made of linen. The linen was woven from homegrown flax. When it was ripe, it was bundled up and let dry. After the flax was dry, it was raked, to get the seeds out. The rakes were made of a board with long pointed nails about six inches long. They were placed in the wood sort of staggered in an area of about eight inches by eight inches. We would pull the flax through the rake and catch the seeds in a sieve, so they could be planted the next year. To get the dried hard outer layer off, the flax was broken with a homemade wooden brake. The brake consisted of two pieces of wood. The bottom part was about chair high to the ground, and had three pieces of wood plus a bench. The upper part was connected to the bottom part with a wooden pin. The broken flax was combed to take all of the remaining skin off. Then it was put on the spinning wheel to make a thread. With that thread, our great-aunt would weave linen. She would make linen like strips about 3 feet wide and about 20 feet long. It took a lot of work to make that linen. The finished

linen was sort of gray in color. To make it white, it was rolled out along the creek bed and bleached by pouring water on it. If we were not careful, the geese and ducks would Jove to bless it, and the job was twice as hard to bleach all that stuff out! From that linen, coveralls were made, with shoulder straps and a drop door in the rear.

OurChores

As a farmer's son, there was little time to play. As soon as a child was able to help, he had to do so. Our farms were very narrow-only about 50 feet wide, but they stretched for about 1220 feet (equal to 14 acres). The cows had to be grazed on that narrow strip of land. One neighbor may have had wheat on one side, and the neighbor on the other side may have had potatoes. It was hard to keep the cows out, so

playing with other children, the ones that also were taking care of cattle. The cattle took advantage of this and disappeared into the State Forest. During the summer months, June and July, sometimes also August, the cattle grazed on community property that bordered the State property. To come home late in the afternoon without cattle was like going to hell because we knew what we would get for not bringing the cattle bome. Our father usually left the yard gate open at night and in the morning all the cattle would be resting in the yard, the cows waiting to be milked.

Tending cows in late fall was just no fun, especially if there was frost already on the ground. We did not always have shoes, even when the ground was covered with frost. It wasn't because we didn't want to wear them, we just didn't have shoes to wear. We would hope that a cow would lay



you bad to keep an eye on them all of the time. That job was usually given to the youngest in the family.

Farmers' children are always pushed to the limit between leaming and helping on the farm. As soon as the winter was over and the cattle could graze, they were driven to the pasture and tended. Usually an older brother helped bring the cattle to the proper grazing spot. Before school we had to take the cows out of the bam, and take them to pasture till daylight came. At daylight the older boys tended the cows and we went to school. After school we took the cows out to graze in the pasture till dark. After dark, with the cows in, we went bome to do chores. Then it was time to do homework by a kerosene lamp. Sometimes we forgot ourselves while

down for a little while, or relieve berself, so that we could stand in the spot to warm our feet. The skin of our feet was often cracked open and hurt a lot, especially at night when we had to wash our feet before we went to bed. Since we did not have electricity, or running water-in the house or in the entire town-there was always something to do. The Jamp chimneys bad to be cleaned and the lanterns filled with kerosene to be ready for evening. Everyone in the family, young and old alike, had a chore to do. Saturday afternoon was house cleaning time-inside and out. The wooden floors were scrubbed with lye soap. After the floor was dry, we would bring in oat straw and spread it on the floor so that the dirt from our feet would not stick to the floor as much. On

Sunday morning the straw was swept into the cow barn (which was right next to the kitchen.)

Going to School

We all went to school in a one-class room school with all eight grades taught by one teacher. Our school was located in the middle of the Ukrainian town. Bandrow was divided into a lower and an upper town by the Ukrainian village. The Ukrainians had the same arrangement. The Ukrainian children had to go to their school through our village. Sometimes we had fights with them. I do not remember anybody getting injured, but our mothers sometimes had to come to settle the fights. In the winter we would get a lot of snow-sometimes as much as six feet in one night. But, we never missed school-no matter how cold it got, or how much snow we had. In 1937 things started to happen in Bandrow. Our schoolteacher, Hans Klink, started the German Verein and the older youth became a membership group. For the first time since World War I, we were required to take Polish, along with German, in school.

SnowSkiing

In the winter of 1928-1929, it was so bitter cold that when we chased the birds from under the roof on the outside of the house, they flew into the open about three yards and fell to the ground. We took them into the barn to thaw out and then let them go. We made skis for ourselves from fence planks, with just a strip of string across our shoes. We always made sure that the gaps in the fence were not visible, otherwise, there was hell to pay! We took a hatchet and chopped them to a point. Then we'd swipe a piece of harness to make straps to hold the homemade skis onto our feet. We also made our own ice-skates out of wood with a strip of flat metal nailed to the bottom and strings to tie them to the shoes. We skated on the hard snow-packed streets.

Christmas in Bandrow

We would sit many nights hand-separating wheat for a special treat for Christmas. Mom would cook the wheat till the hulls would cook off. Then she'd wash the wheat to wash the hulls off. Then, she'd cook that again, with poppy seeds and sugar. Christmas Eve we would all go to church. The school children would recite Christmas poems and adult chorus would go into the church steeple and blow their horns and bugles, playing Christmas music. On the way home, the moonlight was bright and everyone would run home to light their Christmas tree candle lights. The few presents that were under the Christmas tree were really appreciated. Most of the time we got things that we desperately needed-like shoes and socks. All of our toys were self-made. Then, the feast began! The adults and relatives ate first, but there was always enough for all, with all of the different foods that Mom made for this special day. There was the cooked wheat, and dry and wet noodles. The dry noodles were cooked, and then the water was drained off then white bread crumbs were fried in lard, till they were nice and brown. The crumbs were put on top, along with some brown sugar and a pinch of

cinnamon, and to top it all off, was browned onions. We also had cooked rice with cinnamon and brown sugar, topped with breadcrumbs fried in lard. Pirogues and holupsi were served. We also had mashed potatoes and gravy, sauerkraut and smoked ham. It was the BEST day of the year!

Playing with Balls and Hulahoops

In the summer we would play ball. We made the ball out of horse and cow hair. We would brush the horses and cows, and save the hair to make the ball. We'd make the hair wet, and squeeze it together. When we had enough hair, we would put a skin on it, made out of an old sock. We also made hula-hoops. We'd pick a nice straight hazelnut shoot, and wrap it around to hold it together.

Pranks

For fun as kids we did some dumb things. In the winter-time, we used to get together and play dumb tricks on some people-especially on Mr. Pantliman. He lived right next to Uncle Josef (our Mom's brother). One night a group of us kids got together. We took Pantliman's sled, which was a heavy log sled. In the deep snow, we pulled the sled onto his roof! Then we put his wife's skirt on it as a flag! In the summertime we'd pester them too. Their outhouse was made of four poles, with rye straw as siding. In the evening, we would hide in Uncle Josef's yard and wait for Pantliman to use the toilet. We'd use hazelnut bark to make a rope, and we'd tie it to one of the poles. When he sat down and was hard at work, we would pull the outhouse over-with him in it!

Pantliman had a white horse-it was more like a pony. One night, while this pony was grazing, we decided to paint this little horse black. The paint was made of soot and water. We painted everything on that horse, except for a streak on his forehead, and one leg. Then we waited for Pantliman to look for his horse grazing in pasture. He called for his horse, Sewa, for some time, not knowing that the horse was standing next to him. Finally after about fifteen minutes, he walked over to this black horse to pet him. He found out when he put his hand on him, that this horse was Sewa. Then all hell broke loose! We ran home and sneaked into the house, pretending that we had been in bed all along. Our Dad told him that his kids were in bed already, so we got away with that one!

Our Entertainment - Stories Handed Down

Our entertainment was story telling. Here are a few of the stories that I remember being told.

The Logging Sied

Our mother's father, Jakob Frambach, was a forest ranger during Austrian times. Later he was appointed forest ranger over the Polish state forest. Dad said that in the early twenties he had to find a way to get a logging sled, which was very expensive if you had to buy one. If you could find a good tree with a root thick enough and long enough, you could cut it in half and you could make your own-but you

had to find the right tree. Dad went looking for the right tree in Grandfather's forest, and just happened to find the right one! The trouble was that if you got caught stealing the tree, you would end up in jail, so he had to be very careful! He cut the tree down and trimmed it down. He cut it to the right length and carried the stump part for the side some distance away. He cleaned the branches away, and made sure there was not much left where the tree had stood. He took a horse feed sack, which was about three feet long, and about two feet across, to a big anthill. He gathered the ants, and dumped them on that stump. Soon, the ants began crawling all over the place where the stump was. Just as he was ready to walk away from there, Grandfather Frambach got to him. He asked Dad what he was doing in his forest. Dad said he was looking for a side root. Grandfather told him "Not in my forest!" Grandfather was looking around, and told Dad, "I could have sworn that there was a tree here somewhere." Dad didn't say a word—he just grinned to himself. As Dad came to the place where he had laid the stump, Grandfather said, "Weil, I'll be damned! I knew there was a tree at that place!" So, he made Dad deal. He said "Heini, if you can carry this big stump across the government line, you can have it." To Grandpa's surprise, Dad lifted the stump to his shoulder, and walked away. Grandfather did not think that one man could carry it by himself!

Our Father's Childhood

Our father, Heinrich Peter Ackermann, was born on December 14, 1880 in Bandrow, Austria. He was the only son of Wilhelm and Marie Elizabeth Ackermann. He also had a sister named Katharine. As we were growing up, Dad would tell us of his childhood. We always thought we had it rough until we listened to what he had to go through. Our Grandfather Ackermann died at the age of 43, and being the only son with a younger sister, he had a hard time becoming the man of the house (at only 13 years old). Our father told us about one night when he and his mother and sister were walking home on a snowy moonlit night. There was a beautiful dog. Our Grandmother froze in her tracks. She didn't say a word as the beautiful big dog circled them and lifted his leg on our Grandmother's legs. The dog sniffed at them, and decided to walk away from them. He went down an embankment over a frozen creek and up a snow bank to a hill not too far from their house. Grandmother finally got the strength to move, and take her family home. She didn't say a word till she got them home and put his sister to bed. Then she called him to the window. There was the dog, which had placed himself on the hill in front of their house and howled in the moonlight. Grandmother said, "Look son, that pretty big dog that you petted was not a dog. It was a wolf."

Our Father's Service in the Austrian Army

Our Dad served in the Austrian Army from 1898 to 1900. He served as an adjutant to the Austrian General. It was odd how he became the adjutant. The General was interviewing officers and soldiers for the job. The General would send the applicants into his office to clean his desk.

Then, he would go in to see if they did the job right. If not, the General would send in the next applicant, but he did not tell them what they did wrong. So, one by one, they were all eliminated, until it came to Dad. The General looked at our father and said, "I might as well give you a chance too." When our father came out of the office, the General said "Soldier, did you really clean my desk?" "Yes," our father said, "I did clean your desk." The General said, "Soldier, did you know that everyone before you failed to do it right? What made you do it correctly?" Our father said, "Well, sir, when I was at home our father would tell me 'I don't mind what you use, as long as you put it back where you found it,' and that is what I did with your pencils and pens."

There was a young Lieutenant in Dad's outfit that wanted the job as adjutant to the General. He told Dad that if he told him what he did to become the adjutant, he would see to it that Dad could get out of the army. So, Dad told him how he cleaned it. The Lieutenant said, "You mean it was really that simple?" Dad said, "It was for me." The Lieutenant kept his word, and got Dad out of the army.

Visits to America

In 1901, our father's stepbrother sent him \$21 that he had saved working in America. The \$21 was enough for a one way ship fare for Dad to come to America. Dad had to walk and work his way to Antwerp to catch a ship to America. From New York, he went by train to Johnstown, Pennsylvania. There he worked as an inside riveter for a railroad company in Gambrie, Pennsylvania. It was in Johnstown, Pennsylvania, where our Dad met our Mother. Her name was Katharina Frambach. She had also come to America from Austria. Although our mother and father lived only a few kilometers apart in Austria, they did not know each other till they came to America. Our grandfather on our mother's side was an Austrian Forest Ranger, and our father was only a poor farmer's son. Our parents got married on February 17, 1906 in Johnstown, Pennsylvania. Mom and dad decided to go back to Austria in 1908. Mom stayed in Austria. Dad came back to America to make some money so that he could buy his father's farm. After a few years he went back to Europe. Dad went back and forth to America eight times. He spent World War I in America. He came back in 1918 after the war. By the time he got back to us, that part of Austria was allotted to Poland.

Invasion of Bandrow - The Night It All Began

In early September of 1939 we heard noises that were not familiar to us—like thunder without rain. At night we would go to the hilltop behind our house and watch fireballs fly through the air, then a muffled big boom. On the 13th of September we saw some Polish policeman on horseback coming through our town. They said that the Germans were coming. A few days later the Germans came through with 3 troop carriers and some on horseback. That was really special, because we had never seen any motor vehicles in Bandrow before. Everyone was excited. This was something no one had seen up to this time in Bandrow. At



2:00 a.m. on September 19, 1939, a German in a black uniform knocked on our door and told us we had to move out by morning and pack all of our personal things and enough food for a week. By morning, people were lined up as far as you could see. Only bread, potatoes, and some flour and lard were taken. The morning of September 19, 1939, on our mother's fifty-fourth birthday, we left our Bandrow forever.

A Visit to Bandrow

On May 17, 1994, Ernst and our brothers, Adam from Connecticut; Henry from Modesto, California; and Otto from Whitestone, New York; and our niece Katherine Jean, also from Connecticut, ventured to Bandrow, to see our town, the one we could not stop talking about. At the first sight of our Bandrow, we all were very much disappointed, because Bandrow did not exist as we remembered it. Bandrow was a different town for all of us. All the houses were gone. Only our grandfather's house, the German school and the Ukrainian schoolhouse were still there. Of our church all we found was one stone step, nothing else. The cemetery was still fairly well kept up, the fence was gone, but it was not desecrated. We have two sisters and two brothers buried there. We still remembered approximately where the graves were located, so the four of us picked some flowers and said a prayer at the gravesite.

Since the water wells still existed, we knew where our property was. The wells had cement rings about one meter in diameter; our well was 7 meters deep and the walls were

about 4 inches thick. Our land was empty. On our neighbor's land stood a house built out of cinder blocks occupied by a Polish family. There were a few houses built out of cinder blocks and occupied by some people. At our time we only had wooden houses and only the church was built out of bricks. After 57 years only the brooks, the hills and the valleys were still the same.

[The original printing of this article also includes a list of inhabitants of Bandrow colony, as well as transcripts of baptismal, death, census and other records. Please refer to the Galizien German Descendants #18 (April 1999).]

FEEFHS Webmaster's Report

© by John D. Movius, FEEFHS President and Webmaster

The last six months of 1999 have been eventful for our web site and our Myron Grunwald Memorial web server. Starting in early June we discovered daily attempts to penetrate our old web server. Finally a denial of service attack from a Internet "cracker." 50,000 messages arrived in a couple minutes to crash our vintage Sun IPX web server for a day until I discovered this problem. This happened in mid-July. It forced us to build and install a second generation Myron Grunwald Memorial web server on an accelerated basis to upgrade our defenses.

By mid-August a refurbished Intel P III-450 web server with two high speed (Ultra-Fast SCSI) hard drives using an undisclosed (for security reasons) operating system was installed. It also has an undisclosed but very sophisticated web browser response software, specifically designed to thwart "denial of service" and other cracker attacks. Our web server is again installed on a shared T-1 line, co-located at our ISP, Burgoyne.com, in downtown Salt Lake City. It now has 256 meg of **RAM** and the latest SWISH internal search engine index, which automatically updates our web site index early every morning.

Our second generation Myron Grunwald Memorial Web Server now has about ten times the speed and capacity of the old Sun IP server. It is thought to be able to take a four fold increase in hits without a reduction in speed. It was especially designed to be very secure and to permit substantial upgrading in capacity before it is replaced. It can accommodate one gigabyte (1,000 meg) of RAM in its 4 slots. This is a very important growth feature of our new main board, since the total amount of RAM in a web server directly affects the speed of browser response as well as the capacity to quickly handle more simultaneous visits.

Three additional 512 Meg RAM modules (currently costing about \$800 each) will be added (one by one) starting in the year 2000 when FEEFHS Memorial Fund donations permit and when RAM costs drop again this spring. Tue FEEFHS Memorial Fund currently has a balance of about \$435. Thus additional donations are needed for the RAM upgrades to occur on our web server. If the FEEFHS web site has helped you in any way, please consider sending your thank you check (in US\$) to the FEEFHS Memorial Fund, P. O. Box 510898, Salt Lake City, Utah 84151-0898. Adding it to a check for your year 2000 renewal will help us maintain our traditionally high level of service.

Tue 2nd generation hardware purchase was possible thanks to the \$1,500 raised by the FEEFHS Myron Grunwald Memorial fund in the year following the spring of 1998. In addition to many individual contributions from members (1999 renewals), Gail Grunwald O'Connell (Myron's daughter) has been a major contributor. Thanks also are due to founding member IGS and Ted Fetkenheuer, former editor of *Die Pommerschen Leute*, for his publicity in an issue earlier in 1999.

Recently while at Fall 1999 COMDEX at Las Vegas, I was able to obtain a review copy of the top web promotion software. It generates metadata, boosting top 20 rankings on WWW search engines and has a submission program for over 1,500 WWW search engines. I am hopeful we can use it to promote our FrontPage at <http://feefhs.org> and some of our other major web pages. The possibility exists of using this software to help member organization home pages on the FEEFHS web site and selected FEEFHS databases in the future. My review, that will hopefully pay for this \$150 software, will appear in the *Blue Chips* (Utah Computer Society) magazine during the year 2000.

Another welcome development is the training of our first FEEFHS Web Team volunteer, Alan Morgan, an FHL cataloger of Sandy, Utah. Alan learned the "Lite HTML" band coding pioneered here on the FEEFHS web site the first few sessions. He is now working with the webmaster a few hours each week. His first project was to change URL's of our DCN "mirror" Map Room Index to point to the FEEFHS web site. When other mirror URL changes are completed, a significant reduction in the quarterly DCN rental expense for our "mirror" will occur.

We are looking for other volunteers as members of the new FEEFHS Web Team living in the greater Salt Lake City area interested in learning to code in HTML and helping to cut into the backlog of stuff to post on our web site.

Growth in the number of web pages and number of hit continues, pointing toward a 10 million hit year for 1999. If you are a leader of a FEEFHS member society, you are encouraged to help keep current your homepage (or FEEFHS Research Guide Listing, if you now have a homepage on another server). Please send the names of new officers and their email address to <webmaster@feefhs.org>

Remember that unless your names and detailed stuff is on the FEEFHS web server, it will not be indexed by either our SWISH (Simple Web Indexer System for Humans) engine or by any of the up to 1,500 WAW search engines where our URL's are (or will be) found.

If you are a member of FEEFHS and a genealogy professional, you are encouraged to contact the webmaster at <webmaster@feefhs.org> to add your listing to the professional genealogist and/or professional translator database and also add a homepage for your professional services business. Its free to professionals and to organizations as part of your FEEFHS membership.

Web Site Additions Fall/Winter 1999

From July through December 1999 additions to the FEEFHS web site consisted mainly of additions to ongoing projects. Of particular value or interest are:

1) FEEFHS Saxony Court Records Project, aimed at indexing the archival registers to approximately 16,000 reels of microfilm at the Family History Library. Fourteen of 113 registers are now complete and posted on the web site. Span dates for the original land and court record are mid 1400s through the late 19th century. Accompanying the FEEFHS indices is a list of German legal terms collated from the finding aids. <http://feehs.org/de/sax/fscrp/scrpamti.html>

2) A web finding aid to the *Melderegister* of Leipzig. These records, on 3,706 microfilms, document the urban population by name, profession, address, date of marriage, nationality, city and state of birth, etc. The register starts

in 1890 and continues through 1944. Additional *Melde* documents are available for over 45 other German and Austrian cities. <http://feefhs.org/de/melde/leipzig/leipzig.html>

3) *Mappenstücke* collection finding aid. This online register provides an alphabetical listing of surnames recorded in this massive collection of compiled genealogies from pre-WWI Germany. Information provided includes surname, locality, and Genealogical Society of Utah microfilm number. <http://feefhs.org/de/gi/dzg/dzgindex.html>

4) *San Francisco Call* extraction project. This database base now covers the years 1869, 1875-1890 and includes over 400,000 birth, marriage and death records. <http://feefhs.org/fdb2/sfcalli.html>

Book Announcement by Gayle Schlissel Riley

Księgi Metrykalne i Stanu Cywilnego w Archiwach Państwowych w Polsce

In recent years the Central Office of Archival Information, part of the Polish National Archives, has created several useful reference works on Polish records. One of the better we have seen is "*Księgi Metrykalne i Stanu Cywilnego w Archiwach Państwowych w Polsce*"

This book inventories the vast majority of the civil birth, death and marriage records currently housed in the National Archives. Listed are records for the Roman and Greek Catholic, Lutheran, Protestant and Jewish creeds.

The text is written in Polish, but is easy to use regardless of familiarity with the language. Anyone, using a simple word list, can locate records of interest.

In addition to Polish locality names, some of the towns are listed by Russian, Prussian and Austrian equivalents. Some towns are from areas outside of modern Poland.

After each locality listing are boxes for three numbers identifying the specific archive and record collection that contains records from that town. Prefacing pages in the text list branch archives in the national system and their addresses.

Holdings are described first by author, e.g. Roman Catholic or Civil registration, then by record type and year(s).

Abbreviations are listed on p. xviii of the text. For convenience, the most commonly used are translated here.

gm. (gmina): township
gub.(gubemia) Russian provincial jurisdiction
M (malzenstw): marriage
par.(parafia): parish
pow.(powiat): district



U (urodzen): birth
woj. (województwo): contemporary Polish provincial jurisdiction
Z (zgon6w): death

This text was copyrighted in 1998 and is available, at the current exchange, for around thirty dollars.

Convention Report 1999/Convention 2000 news

FEEFHS 5th International Convention

The 5th International Convention of the Federation of East European Family History Societies was held on 24-26 September 1999. Conference participants from throughout North America and Europe gathered at the Airtel Plaza Hotel in Van Nuys, California to attend lectures on a broad spectrum of issues relevant to East and Central European genealogy. This event was co-hosted by the Immigrant Genealogy Society and the Glückstal Colonies Research Association, both of greater Los Angeles.

Over 80 hours of workshops and lectures were offered on international topics ranging from Belgium and Holland to Russia and Ukraine. Special ethnic concerns and other genealogical problems also received extensive attention, particularly in the areas of Jewish, Kashubian, Russo-German, Italo-Albanian and Swiss research. Coincident with FEEFHS expanded involvement with Central European genealogy, 23 presentations were given on specifically German subjects.

Several individuals and organizations received awards for excellence or outstanding involvement in the field of East and Central European genealogy. They are:

Donna Cuillard, lecturer 1995-1999
 Marilyn Deatherage, 1999 convention registrar
 David Dreyer, lecturer 1997-1999
 Irmgard Hein Ellingson, lecturer 1994-1999
 Jim Faulkinbury, lecturer 1997-1999
 German Galizien Descendants, 5 years of excellence
 Duncan Gardner, FEEFHS 1st Vice-president 1998-1999
 Thomas K. Edlund, *FEEFHS Journal* Editor 1998-1999 and lecturer 1994-1999
 Joseph Everett, *FEEFHS Journal* Managing Editor
 Glückstal Colonies Research Association, FEEFHS founding member and convention co-sponsor 1992 & 1999
 Immigrant Genealogical Society, FEEFHS founding member and convention co-sponsor 1999
 Kashubian Association of North America, 3 years of excellence
 Blanche Krbecek, FEEFHS 3rd Vice-president 1998-1999
 Jean Nepsund, IGS research director and lecturer 1999
 Marlene Nolte, FEEFHS Treasurer 1998-1999
 Toni Perrone, lecturer 1999
 Gayle Riley, lecturer 1997-1999
 Vladislav Soshnikov, lecturer 1994-1999
 Wandering Volhynians, FEEFHS co-founder
 Maralyn Wellauer, lecturer 1995-1999

A new Executive Council was also selected and later ratified by the general membership of FEEFHS. The council now stands comprised of:

Duncan B. Gardiner as President
 Laura Hanowski as 1st Vice-president
 Marsha Gustad as 2nd Vice-president
 Kahile B. Mehr as 3rd Vice-president
 Alan R. Morgan as Secretary
 Marlene A. Nolte as Treasurer

Non elected Executive Council Members:

Thomas K. Edlund, Editor of the *FEEFHS Journal*
 Charles M. Hall, Founding Past President
 John D. Movius, Past President and web master

FEEFHS 2000 Convention

Tue 6th International FEEFHS Convention is scheduled for 22-24 September 2000, at the Plaza Hotel in Salt Lake City, Utah. Conference participants can easily conduct personal or professional research at the Family History Library located next door to the hotel. Subjects scheduled at this time include:

Armenian & Georgian research & resources
 Austrian military records
 Baltic States research & resources
 Croatian research & resources
 Czech research & resources
Die Ahnenstammkartei collection
 East European maps and gazetteers
 EWZ records (German)
 Finnish research & resources
 Germans from Russia
 German research & resources (by province)
 Greek Catholic research (Galicia)
 Greek research & resources
 Handwriting & translation: Polish, German, etc.
 Immigration & naturalization records
 Jewish research & resources
 Polish research & resources
 Russian, Ukrainian, & Belarusian research
 Slovakian research & resources
 Slovenian research & resources
 Swiss research & resources
 Volhynian research and resources

FEEFHS members and the genealogical community at large are encouraged to attend this upcoming event. It promises to be the most significant convention to date. A non official registration form accompanies this issue. Persons interested in presenting papers or conducting workshops should contact the Convention Chair at:

feefhs@feefhs.org
 or FEEFHS Convention Chair
 P.O. 510898
 Salt Lake City UT 841151-0898

FEEFHS Societies & Organizations

The following societies and organizations currently have homepages or Resource Guide listings on the FEEFHS web site at <http://feetbs.org>. To find the homepage of a particular society, use the web site index.

AHSGR, California District Council
3233 North West Avenue
Fresno CA 93705-3402

AHSGR, Central California Chapter
3233 North West Avenue
Fresno CA 93705-3402

AHSGR, North Star Chapter
6226 5th Avenue South
Richfield MN 55423-1637

AHSGR, Southern California Chapter
15619 Ogram Avenue
Gardena CA 90249-4445

AHSGR, Ventura Chapter
13095 Westport Street
Moorpark CA 93021-2946

American Society of Russian Naval History
12201 Jonathons Glen Way
Herndon VA 20170-2352

Anglo-German Family History Society
14 River Reach
Teddington, Middlesex, TW1 19QL, England

Apati/Apathy Ancestral Association
191 Selma Avenue
Englewood FL 34223-3830

Banat Online Genealogy Mailing List
P.O. Box 262
Lapeer MI 48446-0262

Bender Surname Genealogy Society
P.O. Box 20938
Reno NV 89510-0938

BLITZ (Russian-Baltic Information Service)
907 Mission Avenue
San Rafael CA 94901; St. Petersburg Russia

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

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

Carpatho-Rusyn Society
125 Westland Drive
Pittsburgh PA 15217-2538

Catholic Family History Center
45 Gates Green Road
West Wickham Kent BR4 9DE England, UK

Centre for Mennonite Brethren Studies
1-169 Riverton Avenue
Winnipeg, MB R2L 2E5, Canada

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

Conversations with the Elders (Chelyabinsk, Siberia Parish)
c/o Fr. Blaine Burkey, O.F.M.Cap. St. Crispin Friary
3731 Westminster Place, St. Louis MO 63108-3707

Croatian Roots Research Service
161 East 88th Street
New York NY 10128-2245

Czech and Slovak Genealogy Society of Arizona
4921 East Exeter Boulevard
Phoenix AZ 85018-2942

Czech and Slovak American Genealogy Society of Illinois
P.O. Box 313
Sugar Grove IL 60554-0313

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

Czechoslovak Society of Arts and Sciences (CVU)
1703 Mark Lane
Rockville MD 20852-4106

DAGs' Latvian Page
BoulderCO

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

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

FEEFHS Societies & Organizations

Die Vorfahren Pommern Database

c/o Jerry Dalum, 9315 Claret Street
San Antonio TX 78250-2523

East European Genealogical Society Inc.

P.O. Box 2536
Winnipeg, MB R3C 4A7, Canada

European Focus Photography

P.O. Box 550
Bountiful UT 84011-0550

Family History Library

35 North West Temple Street
Salt Lake City UT 84150-1003

Family Tree Genealogical & Probate Research Bureau

Falk Minsa UTCA 8
Budapest, Hungary H-1055

Family Tree Press

P.O. Box 2837
Payson AZ 85547-2837

Family Sleuths

P.O. Box 526163
Salt Lake City UT 84152-6163

Finnish Genealogy Group

2119 21st Avenue South
Minneapolis MN 55404

Galizien Gennan Descendants

2035 Dorsch Road
Walnut Creek CA 94598-1126

Genealogical Forum of Oregon, Inc.

2130 SW 5th Avenue
Portland OR 97201-4934

Genealogical & Historical Council of the Sacramento Valley

P.O. Box 214749
Sacramento CA 95821-0749

Genealogical Publishing Company

1001 North Calvert Street
Baltimore MD 21202-3809

Genealogy Unlimited, Inc.

P.O. Box 537
Orem UT 84059-0537

The Geographer and Historian

P.O. Box 478
Lakewood CA 90714-0478

German-Bohemian Heritage Society

P.O. Box 822
New Ulm MN 56073-0822

German Genealogical Digest, Inc.

P.O. Box 112054
Salt Lake City UT 84147-2054

Gennan Genealogical Society of America

2125 Wright Avenue, Suite C-9
La Verne CA 91750-5814

Germanic Genealogy Society

P.O. Box 16312
St. Paul MN 55116-0312

German Research Association, Inc.

P.O. Box 711600
San Diego CA 92171-1600

Germans from Russia Heritage Collection

c/o NDSU Libraries, P.O. Box 5599
Fargo ND 58105-5599

Gennans from Russia Heritage Society (GRHS)

1008 East Central Avenue
Bismarck ND 58501-1936

German Translation Service

1918 Medfield Road
Raleigh NC 27607-1027

Germans from Russia Heritage Society

International Headquarters
1008 East Central Avenue
Bismarck ND 58501-1936

GRHS, Northern California Chapter

6304 39th Avenue
Sacramento CA 95824-1912

Gesher Galicia

1658 Estate Circle
Naperville IL 60565

Glückstal Colonies Research Association

611 Esplanade
Redondo Beach CA 90277-4130

Gottscheer Heritage and Genealogy Association

174 South Hoover Avenue
Louisville CO 80027-2130

Heimatmuseum der Deutschen aus Bessarabien

Florienstrasse 17
70188 Stuttgart, Germany

FEEFHS Societies & Organizations

Hungarian Jewish Special Interest Group

P.O. Box 34152
Cleveland OH 44134

Institute for Migration & Ancestral Research

Richard-Wagner-Str. 31
D-18119 Warnemünde, Germany

Immigrant Genealogy Society

P.O. Box 7369
Burbank CA 91510-7369

International Institute of Archival Science

Glavni trg 7
62000 Maribor Slovenia

Jensen Publications

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

Jewish Genealogical Society of Cleveland

996 Eastlawn Drive
Highland Heights OH 44143-3126

Jewish Genealogical Society of Illinois

P.O. Box 515
Northbrook IL 60065-0515

Jewish Genealogical Society of Los Angeles

P.O. Box 55443
Sherman Oaks CA 91413-5544

Jewish Genealogical Society of Pittsburgh

2131 5th Avenue
Pittsburgh PA 15219-5505

Jewish Genealogical Society of Rochester

265 Viennawood Drive
Rochester NY 14618-4465

Jewish Historical Society of Southern Alberta

914 Royal Avenue SW
Calgary, Alberta, Canada T2T 0L5

Kashubian Association of North America (KANA)

P. O. Box 27732
Minneapolis MN 55427-7732

Knobloch Genealogical Archives

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

Krans-Buckland Family Association

P.O. Box 1025
North Highlands CA 95660-1025

Landsmannschaft der Deutschen aus Russland

Raitelsbergstrasse 49
70188 Stuttgart, Germany

Latvian SIG 5450

Whitley Park Terrace #901
Bethesda MD 20814-2061

"A Letter from Siberia"

c/o Fr. Blaine Burkey, O.F.M.Cap., St. Crispin Friary
3731 Westminster Place, St. Louis, MO 63108-3707

Liebling (Banat) Village Association

1 Ariel Court, Nepean
Ontario, Canada K2H 8J1

Lietuvos Bajoru Karaliskoji Sajunga

c/o Daiva Zygas, 950 East Lobster Trap Lane
Tempe AZ 85283

The Linden Tree

1204 West Prospect Street
Cloquet MN 55720-1332

Lithuanian American Genealogical Society

c/o Balzakas Museum, 6500 Pulaski Road
Chicago IL 60629-5136

Lorelei Press

P.O. Box 221356
Sacramento CA 95822-8356

MEK - Magyar Elektronikus Könyvtár

University of Miskolc, Miskolc, Hungary
(Hungarian Electronic Library)

Mennonite Archives and Library

c/o Bethel College
300 East 27th Street
North Newton KS 67117-9989

Mennonite Family History

10 West Main Street
Elverson PA 19520-0171

Mennonite Heritage Centre

600 Shaftesbury Boulevard
Winnipeg MB R3P 0M4, Canada

Mennonite Historical Library

c/o Goshen College 700 South Main Street
Goshen IN 46526-4724

Mesa Arizona Family History Center

41 South Hobson Street
Mesa AZ 85204-102141 (no mail to this location)

FEEFHS Societies & Organizations

Milwaukee County Genealogical Society
P.O. Box 27326
Milwaukee WI 53227-0326

Milwaukee Wisconsin Family History Center
c/o Shirley A. Schreiber, 9600 West Grange Avenue
Hales Corners WI 53130

Minnesota Genealogical Society
5768 Olson Memorial Highway
Golden Valley MN 55422

Möbius Family Surname Association
mobius@waterfront.dk
or feeths@feeths.org

Molotschna Villager
4254 West Camino Acequila
Phoenix AZ 85051

Monroe, Juneau, Jackson Genealogical Workshop
1016 Jane Drive
Sparta WI 54656

Moravian Heritage Society
c/o Thomas Hmcirlik, A.G. 31910 Road 160
Visalia CA 93292-9044

Morebeck Genealogy Books
409 Dennis Drive
Vacaville CA 95688-2119

Old Photo Copying
c/o John Mulvey, 3860 Weston Place
Long Beach CA 90807-3317

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

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

Palatines to America (National)
Capital University, P. O. Box 101
Columbus OH 43209-2394

Palatines to America, Colorado Chapter
7079 South Marshall Street
Littleton CO 80123-4607

Pokrajinski Arhiv Maribor
Glavni trg 7
62000 Maribor, Slovenia

Polish Genealogical Society of America
c/o Paul Valaska, Pres., 984 Milwaukee Avenue
Chicago IL 60621-4101

Polish Genealogical Society of California
c/o Paul R. Lipinski, Pres., P.O. Box 713
Midway City CA 92655-0713

Polish Gen. Soc. of Greater Cleveland
c/o John F. Szuch, 105 Pleasant View Drive
Seville OH 44273-9507

Polish Genealogical Society of Massachusetts
c/o John F. Skibiski Jr., Pres., P.O. Box 381
Northampton MA 01061

Polish Genealogical Society of Michigan
c/o Burton History College 5201 Woodward Street
Detroit MI 48202

Polish Genealogical Society of Minnesota
5768 Olson Memorial Highway
Golden Valley MN

Polish Genealogical Society of New Zealand
95a Broadway
Waitara, Taranaki, New Zealand

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

Polish Genealogical Society of New York State
299 Barnard Street
Buffalo NY 14206-3212

Polish Genealogical Society of Wisconsin
P.O. Box 342341
Milwaukee WI 53234-2341

Polskieś & B
P.O. Box 4197
Covina CA 91723-4197

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

Die Pommerschen Leute (Pommern Newsletter)
c/o IGS Pommern SIG, P.O. Box 7369
Burbank CA 91510

Pommerscher Verein Freistadt
P.O. Box 204
Germantown WI 53022-0204

FEEFHS Societies & Organizations

Rader Association 2633 Gilbert Way Rancho Cordova CA 95670-3513	Silesian Genealogical Society of Wroclaw, "Worsten" P.O. Box 312 PL 50-950 Wroclaw 2 POLAND
Romanian American Heritage Center 2540 Grey Tower Road Jackson MI 49201-2208	SIPEO (Greek Association of Fam. History & Tradition) P.O. Box 711027 Salt Lake City UT 84171-1027
ROM-SIG (Romanian Jewish SIG Newsletter) 10571 Colorado Blvd, J-102 Thomton CO 80233-3969	Slavic Research Institute c/o Thomas Hmcirik, A.G., 31910 Road 160 Visalia CA 93292-9044
Routes to Roots (Jewish) c/o Miriam Weiner, C.G., 136 Sandpiper Key Secaucus NJ 07094-2210	Slovak Genealogical Research Center 6862 Palmer Court Chino CA 91710-7343
Rusin Association of Minnesota c/o Larry Goga, 1115 Pineview Lane North Plymouth MN 55441-4655	Slovak Heritage & Folklore Society c/o Helene Cincebeaux, 151 Colebrook Drive Rochester NY 14617-2215
Russian-American Genealogical Archival Service (RAGAS) 1929 18 th St, N.W., Suite 1112 Washington, DC 20009-1710	SLOVAK-WORLD (Slovakian Genealogy Listserver) c/o Forest Research Institute Zvolen, Slovakia
Sacramento German Genealogy Society P.O. Box 660061 Sacramento CA 95866-0061	Slovenian Genealogical Society Lipica 7, 4220 Skofja Loka, Slovenia
Sacramento Muti-Region Family History Center 8556 Pershing Avenue Fair Oaks CA 95628	Slovenian Genealogy Soc. International Headquarters 52 Old Farm Road Camp Hill PA 17011-2604
Santa Clara County Historical and Genealogical Society 2635 Homestead Road Santa Clara CA 95051-1817	Slovenska Genealogicko-Heraldicka Spolocnost pri Matici Slovenskej c/o Matica Slovenska-Biographical Institute, Novomeskeho 32 032 52 Martin, Slovakia
Saskatchewan Genealogy Society, Provincial Headquarters P.O. Box 1894 Regina, SK S4P 3E1, Canada	Soc.Genealogy.Slavic (Usenet Newsgroup) 2333 Robinson Street, Regina, Saskatchewan S4T 2R3, Canada
Saskatchewan Genealogy Society, Swift Current Branch P.O. Box 307 Swift Current, SK S9H 3V8, Canada	Society for German-American Studies c/o LaVem J. Rippley, Ph.D., St Olaf's College Northfield MN 55057-1098
Schroeder and Fuelling P.O. Box 100822 51608 Gummersbach, Westfalen, Gennany	Society for German Genealogy in Eastern Europe P. O. Box 73074 Calgary, Alberta, T2V 5H9 Canada
Silesian-American Genealogy Society 1910 East 5685 South Salt Lake City UT 84121-1343	Society of Svenskybyborna c/o Karl-Olof Hinas Gute, Bai, S-620 30 Slite, Sweden
	Stammbaum (Gennan-Jewish Journal) 1601 Cougar Court Winter Springs FL 32708-3855

FEEFHS Societies & Organizations

SLRP-Surname Location Reference Project
c/o Joseph Homack, Dir. P.O. Box 31831
Cleveland OH 44131

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

The Swiss Connection (Swiss Newsletter)
2845 North 72nd Street
Milwaukee WI 53210-1106

Theresientaler Heimatbund
Hofwiesenstrasse 16
D -74405 Gaildorf, Germany

Towarzystwo Genealogiczno-Heraldyczne
Wodna 27 (Palac Gorkow)
61-781 Poznan, Poland (Polish Genealogy & Heraldry
Assoc.)

Transylvania Saxons Genealogy and Heritage Society
P.O. Box 3319
Youngstown OH 44513-1431

Travel Genie Maps
3815 Calhoun Avenue
Ames IA 50010-4106

Ukrainian Genealogical & Historical Society of Canada
R.R.#2
Cochrane, Alberta T0L 0W0, Canada

United Romanian Society
14512 Royal Drive
Sterling Heights MI 48312

Vivodina Drustua (Vivodina Society)
1900 6th Street North West
Great Falls MT 59404-1342

Wandering Volhynians Genealogy Society
3492 West 39th Avenue
Vancouver, BC V6N 3A2, Canada

Western Australian Genealogical Society
Attn: Journals Officer, Unit 6, 48 May Street
Bayswater, Western Australia 6053 Australia

Wisconsin Genealogical Council
c/o Pat Kell, 109 Summer Street
Schofield WI 54476-1282

Worsten Genealogical Society of Wroclaw, Poland
P.O. Box 312
PL 50-950, Wroclaw 2, Poland

Your Family Connection
4653 Avenida Rio Del Oro
Yorba Linda CA 92886-3013

Zickydorf (Banat) Village Association
2274 Baldwin Bay
Regina, Saskatchewan, S4V 1H2, Canada

Zhurtavannie Bialaruskaj Shliachty (ZBS)
P.O. Box 124 Minsk 74, 220 074, Belarus
(Association of Belarus Nobility)

Zwiazek Szlachty Polskiej (ZSP)
81-701 Sopot 1, Skr. Pocz. 79, Poland/Polska
(Association of Polish Nobility)

Index

A

Albanian-language 52
 Albanians 51
 Alexander I 61
 Alexander the Great 50-51
 Alexis, Tsar 88
 Alleman, John 87
 Annaberg 44
 Anti-German sentiment 63
 Antichrist 92
 Anton, Georg Hoffman 45, 46
 Archive of Macedonia 52
 Armenian Parish listing in 1999 87
 Army Rank and Regiment Schematics 11
 Arpads 8
 Austria 62, 133
 Austrian Army 39, 139
 Austrian Empire 10
 Austrians 135

B

Backa 59
 Baltic Sea 115
 Balzekas Museum of Lithuanian Culture 119
 Banat 59
 Bandrow 127, 131, 132, 135, 136, 139
 Bandrow Narodowy 129, 132
 Baptists 63
 Bauman, Fran 69
 Beginner's Guide 4, 125
 Belarussians 116
 Bessarabia 58, 61, 62, 63
 Bill, Johann 46
 Birth records 12, 14, 101, 108, 122
 Bismark 98
 Black Death 99
 Black Sea 60, 61, 62
 Blaski diocese 9
 Blodgett, Steve 4
 Bohemia 38, 47, 59
 Bosnia 62
 Branislav 8
 Bruno, Hilde 6
 Bukowina 62, 128
 Burial records 101

C

Cabbage 136
 Canada 120
 Carpathian Mountains 44, 61, 128, 131-132, 135
 Catherine the Great 59, 60, 62-63
 Catholic 9, 51, 61, 110, 112
 Catholic Church 59, 99, 101
 Catholic Germans 59
 Catholic records 120

Census 52, 56, 65, 88, 100, 117
 Chelm 63
 Chernyye knigi 88
 Christmas 130
 Christmas Eve 138
 Church Directories 17
 Church jurisdictions 106, 107
 Church records 12, 39, 100, 105
 Church Slavonic 52
 Circumstantial evidence 53
 City councils 59
 Civil registration 52, 100-101, 108, 120, 125
 Congregational records 100
 Congress of Vienna 63, 120
 Congress Poland 60, 63, 120
 Conscription 117
 Constantine VII Porphyrogenitus 18
 Counsel of Elders 94
 Counter-Reformation 99
 Court records 100
 Cres, Croatia 125
 Crimean War 52
 Croatia 7-9, 18, 59, 125
 Croatian language 8
 Croats 7
 Cucumbers 136
 Cuillard, Donna 143
 Cyrillic 16, 52
 Czech Republic 38, 46, 47
 Czechoslovakia 38

D

Dalmatia 8
 Danube 61
 Danube Swabians 59
 Danuswaben 61
 De administrando imperio 18
 Death records 14, 103, 105, 108
 Deatherage, Marilyn 143
 Declension 121
 Descendancy research 53, 54
 Descendants 53
 Deutscher Generalatlas 106
 Deutsches kirchliches Adreßbuch 106
 Die Ahnenstammkartei des Deutschen Volkes 6
 Die Deutsche Sprachinsel im Felizienthal 46
 Die Pommerschen Leute 6, 141
 Dienstbeschreibungen und Qualifikationslisten 39
 Diocese of Satu Mare 48
 Dnieper River 61
 Dreyer, David 143
 Dubrudja 62
 Duchy of Warsaw 63, 120
 Duden language committee 100
 Duma 94
 Dux Croatorum 8

Index

E

East European Genealogical Society 45, 126
 Easter 130
 Eastern rite records 16
 Ecclesiastical Registers 12
 Edlund, Thomas K. 2, 4, 5, 76, 84, 87, 143
 Edwards, Shon 76, 86, 87
 Ehrman, Harold 65
 Ekel, Konrad 48
 Ekel, Veronica 45
 Elblitz 112
 English Zone 134
 Epiphany 130
 European Union 113
 Eventnumber 121
 Everett, Joseph B. 2, 84, 86-87, 143

F

Fairchild, Jody 6
 Family History Library 142
 Family History Library Catalog 18, 108
 Family register 104
 Faulkinbury, Jim 143
 Feast of St. Nikolaus 130
 Federal Republic of Germany 98
 FEEFHS
 FEEFHS Newsletter 2
 FEEFHS Quarterly 2, 84
 membership benefits 2, 84
 purposes & goals 2, 84
 website 2, 84
 FEEFHS Convention Chair 143
 FEEFHS Fifth International Convention 68, 75
 FEEFHS Salt Lake Utah Chapter 5, 76
 FEEFHS Saxony Court Records Project 76, 142
 Felizienthal 45
 Ferdinand, Francis 8
 Fetkenheuer, Ted 74, 141
 Flax 136
 Flegel, Arthur 65
 Flemish 61
 Foundation Books 11
 Frarnbach, Jakob 131, 138
 Frarnbach, Katharina 139
 Franco-Prussian War 99
 Frank, Jerry 4
 Frazin, Judith 120
 Frederick William II 61
 Freeman, Margaret 65
 French Republic 98
 French-Russian war 116

G

Galicja 44, 59, 60, 62, 126, 127, 132, 133
 Galizien German Descendants 126, 127

Garnbrie, Pennsylvania 139
 Gardiner, Duncan B. 2, 4, 76, 84, 87, 143
 Gazetteers 18
 GEDCOM 54
 Genealogical research 53
 Genealogical Society of Utah 6, 8, 76, 92, 119
 General-Schematismus der Katholischen Geistlichkeit 106
 Genetic research 53
 German 9
 German American Genealogy 70
 German city law 59, 62
 German Democratic Republic 71
 German Empire 98
 German Galizien Descendants 143
 German Genealogical Exchange Group 68
 German migration 59
 Germans from Russia Heritage Collection 65
 Germans from Russia Heritage Society 65, 86
 Germany 98, 100
 Germer, Carol 69
 Gifhorn-Wolfsburg 129
 Glagolitic 8, 9, 12, 16
 Glückstal Colonies Research Association 4, 66, 75, 143
 Gnesen 133
 Good Friday 130
 Gray, Mary 6
 Greece 50
 Greek Catholic 9, 18, 127, 133
 Gregorian calendar 123
 Gregory VII 8
 Grisham, Francelle L. 114
 Grodno (province) 92
 Gruendonnerstag 130
 Grundbuchblätter Diverse 38
 Grundbücher und Stellungslisten 39
 Gustad, Marsha 87, 143

H

Haffner, Gerda 68
 Hall, Charles M. 2, 5, 76, 84, 87, 143
 Hall-Hanson, Miriam 87
 Hanowski, Laura M. 2, 84, 87, 143
 Hapsburgs 59, 60, 98
 Hebrew 16
 Heimat Galizien 46
 Hein, Irmgard Ellingson 143
 Heraclius of Byzantium 8
 Historical Archives of Dubrovnik 9
 Historical Archives of Zadar and Split 9
 Hitler 132
 Hoffman, John 45
 Hoffman, Katherine 45, 49
 Hollandry 59
 Holocaust 116
 Holy Roman Empire 10, 38, 58, 98
 Household tax 88

Index

Hula-hoops 138
Hungarian 8, 9
Hungary 59, 62, 128
Hutterites 99

I

ImmigrantGenealogicalSociety 4, 68, 71, 75,143
Immigrant index 70
Immigration & emigration records 53, 65
Tue Immigrant Library 69
Inheritance 53
Institute of the Inner Mission 132
Internet 2, 58, 84
Ishim 92
Islam 50
Italian 8-9

J

Jalowa 127
Jane, Mary Smith 69
Jan6w 113
Jewish ecclesiastical records 16
Jewish 9
Jews 100, 116, 129, 135
John IV 8
John Paul 113
Johnstown, Pennsylvania 139
Joseph II 60, 62
Julian calender 123

K

Kalisz 112
Karfreitag 130
Karte des Deutschen Reiches 106
Kartei für Musterlisten und Standestabellen 39
Kashubian Association of North America 143
Kashubians 58
Kazakhstan 62
Khristopol district 92
Kling, Hans 135
Klimiec parish 45
Klink, Hans 138
Kosovo 52
Kossmann, Oscar 63
Kotromanian 8
Kovno Rabbinate 116
Krakow 133
Krauss, Margaretha 48
Krbavsko Polje 8
Krbecek, Blanche 2, 84, 143
Kriegsarchiv Wien 38
Ksi gi Metrykalne i Stanu Cywilnego w Archiwach
Paiistwowych w Polsee 76, 142

L

Ladislas 8
Landed estates 91
Laszlo I 8
Latin 8, 9
Latvia 92
Latvians 116
Lee, Emma Price 69
Legal heirs 53
Lenius, Brian 45, 46, 49, 126
Lithuania 92, 115, 117, 118, 119
Lithuania Province 115
Lithuanian Global Resources 119
Lithuanian Uniate Consistory 117
Livestock 131
Lodz 62
Louis II 8
Louise, Mary Chittenden 68
Lower Austria 39
Lower Saxony 134
Lublin 63
Lutheran 62, 110, 131, 135
Lutherans 61, 63, 120

M

Macedonia 50
Macedonian language 51
Macedonian Revolutionary Organization 50
MacTague,Jane 69
Main Statistical Council 91
Malbork 111, 112
Manifesto of 1763 61
Mappenstücke collection finding aid 142
Maria Theresa 129
Marriage records 11, 13, 100-102, 105, 108
Martin Luther 100
Maundy Thursday 130
Mehr, Kahlile B. 143
Melderegister of Leipzig 142
Mennonite 110, 112
Mennonites 59-63, 99
Metrik knygos 116
Meyers Orts- und Verkehrslexikon des Deutschen Reiches
106
Migration 58
Militärkirchenbücher 39
Military Commissions 10
Military Court Records 11
Military population 91
Military School Records 11
Mistnf jmena v Cechach 46
Mongols 60
Moody, Rosemary 69
Moravia 38, 59
Moravians 63

Index

Morgan, Alan R. *87, 141, 143*
 Moslems *51, 60*
 Movius, John D. *2, 5, 84, 87, 143*
 Muscovy *115*
 Muslims *52*
 Muster Rolls *12, 39*
 Musterlisten und Standestabellen *39*
 Myron Grunwald Memorial Fund *74, 141*
 Myron Grunwald Memorial Web Server *87, 141*

N

Nase pffjmeni *49*
 Nagy Berezna *48*
 Napoleon *61, 63, 120*
 Napoleonic wars *61, 99*
 Nazi *115*
 Neiteich *112*
 Nepsund, Jean *143*
 New Year's Eve *130*
 Niederösterreich *39*
 Niekamp, Mervin *69*
 Nobility Grants *10*
 Nolte, Marlene *2, 84, 87, 143*
 Nowy Staw *111-112*

O

Oberösterreich *39*
 Odessa (city) *61, 92*
 Odnodnevnyaya perepis *91*
 Officers index *39*
 Ohrid *50*
 On-line computer services *56*
 Orthodox *9*
 Ortslexikon Sudetenland *46*
 Ottoman Archives *52*
 Ottoman Empire *59*
 Ottoman population registers *52*

P

Pagan *113*
 Palatinate *99*
 Pannonia *8*
 Pantliman, Mr. *138*
 Papsdorf, Herbert *71*
 Parish register transcripts *108*
 Parish registers *49, 52, 100, 101, 107*
 Passenger lists *100*
 Payment Books *10*
 Pazin *9*
 Ppeasant households *91*
 Peiml, Anna *47*
 Pelikan, Alois *44, 45, 49*
 Pelikan, Jim *4, 44*
 Pension and Assistance Records *10*
 Pentecost *131*

Penza province *92*
 Perrone, Toni *69, 143*
 Persian Empire *50*
 Personal Evidence *55*
 Peter, Heinrich Ackermann *139*
 Peter the Great *88*
 Pfalz *62, 128*
 Pfingstsonntag *131*
 Phone directories *56*
 Photographing records *71*
 Photographs *54*
 Pickles *136*
 Pistsovyve knigi *88*
 Plattdeutsch dialect *61*
 Podolia *63*
 Podushnaya podat *88*
 Podvomoye oblozheniye *88*
 Pogroms *116*
 Poland *44, 49, 58, 59, 61-63, 110, 114-115, 118, 120, 128, 131, 139*
 Polish language *120, 121*
 Polish National Archives *142*
 Polish rebellion of 1831 *63*
 Polish rebellion of 1863 *63*
 Polish records *120*
 Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth *115*
 Pomestnyy prikaz *88*
 Population registers *100*
 Potocki, Count *133*
 Poverty *60*
 Pritzkau, Gwen *65*
 Probate records *100*
 Protestant *62*
 Protestant Reformation *62, 99*
 Prussian Partition *111*
 Przemyśl *133*
 Purschau *45, 47*

R

Ranovic, Mila *2, 84*
 Records of the Navy *12*
 Reimann, Joe *5*
 Reschke, Horst A. *5*
 Research System *54*
 Revision lists *117*
 Reviziya *88*
 Revizskaya dusha *88*
 Rhine *100*
 Riddle, Chuancey Cazier *4, 57*
 Riddle, John *57*
 Rijeka *9*
 Gayle Schlisse! Riley *76, 143*
 Roman Empire *50*
 Rootsweb *119*
 Rudolph, Walter *6*
 Russia *62, 118*

Index

Ryan, Pat 6
 Ryazan (province) 92
 Rzeszów, Poland 49

S

Saint Petersburg (city) 92
 Salona 8
 San Francisco Call extraction project 142
 San River 129, 132
 Sarajevo 8
 Sauerkraut 136
 Saxony Court Record Project 6
 Schenk, Trudy 5
 Schismatics 92
 Schulzendorf system 59
 Schwabian dialect 129
 Scott, Richard G. 9
 Seiniai Roman Catholic Diocese 116
 Seitz, Katherine 45, 46
 Semenov-Tian-Shanskiy, P. P. 91
 Serbo-Croatian 9
 Service Records 12
 Service records 39
 Seven Years War 60, 99
 Sharp, Elisabeth 68
 Siberia 62
 Silesia 38
 Skazki 88
 Slavonia 59
 Slovakia 38, 62
 Sokha 88
 Soshnikov, Vladislav 143
 Soupis poddanych podle vřry of 1651 49
 Soviet Union 64, 115
 Spalatum 8
 St. Elijah's Day 50
 St. Petersburg 61
 St. Petersburg Consistory 65
 Star of Vergina 51
 Stasi 72
 State Archive of Macedonia 52
 State Historical Archive of Osijek 9
 Subcarpathian Rus' 44
 Sütterlin Schrift 71
 Svinimir, Dimitar 8
 Swabia 59

T

Tachov county 46
 Tara 92
 Tartu 92
 Tatars 116
 Temai Roman Catholic Consistory 116
 Testimony 53
 Teutonic Knights 58, 61, 110, 113, 116
 Teutonic Order 111

Thirty Years War 99-100
 Timmons, Jerry 69
 Title pages 121
 Tobol'sk (province) 92
 Tomislav 8
 Transylvania 59
 Trappe, George van 60
 Treaty of Passarovitz 59
 Troinitskiy, I. A. 91, 95
 Turbes, Donna 6
 Turinsk 92
 Turkey 61
 Turks 8
 Tyukalinsk 92
 Tyumen 92
 Tyumen oblast 92

U

Ukraine 44
 Ukrainians 116, 129, 133, 135, 138
 Ulmer Schachtel 59
 Union of Lublin 115
 United Nations 51
 Upper Austria 39
 Urban populations 91
 Ustchiki 132, 133
 Ustrzulo-Dolne 127
 Utah German Genealogical Society 76

V

Van Nuys, California 143
 Velikiy Berezhnyi, Ukraine 48
 Vilna province 115
 Vilnius Roman Catholic Consistory 116
 Vistula River 59, 60, 110
 Vital Certificates 10
 Volga Germans 59
 Volhynia 59, 60, 62, 63, 120
 Volkswagen 129
 Vorwerk, Lisa 6
 Vyatka (province) 92
 Vytautas 115

W

Wandering Volhynians 143
 War of Liberation of Europe 99
 War of Schleswig-Holstein 99
 Warthegau 129, 133
 Watermills 132
 Wehrmacht 133, 134
 Weimar German Republic 98
 Weis, John 47
 Wellauer, Maralyn 143
 West German television 72
 Wetting, Marie 47

Index

Wheeler, Carolyn 65
Wolfer, Evelyn, 126
Wolfert, Marion 5
Wolfsburg 129
Wollmershauser, Friedrich R. 68
World War I 132
World War II 133
Wray, Betty 126

y

Y2K 77
Yekaterinoslav (city) 92
Yiddish 16
Yugoslav National Statistical Office 52
Yugoslavia 51

Z

Zhitomir 63
Zillen 61
ZIP Code directory 56
Zrinski, Prince 8
Zulawy 110, 113
Zwerenz, John 47

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.)

DOrganizational Membership

- ☐ Under 250 members (dues \$25 per year)
- ☐ 250-500 members (dues \$35 per year)
- ☐ Over 500 members (dues \$50 per year)

DIndividual Membership (dues \$25 per year)

DSubscription to *FEEFHS Journal* only

- ☐ Personal (\$30 per year)
- ☐ Library or Archive (\$40 per year)

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

Additionally, a donation to the Myron Grunwald Memorial Fund (for the purchase of a faster server) and/or a donation to FEEFHS Website Operating Expense (about \$175 per month) would be greatly appreciated.

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 Journal*.
- Homepage on the <http://feefus.org> website for your genealogical society or genealogy-related business.
- Promotion of your genealogical society or genealogy-related business, its 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 Journal*, on FEEFHS website, or in FEEFHS monograph series.
- Query privileges in *FEEFHS Journal* 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.):

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

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

FEEFHS Sixth International Convention

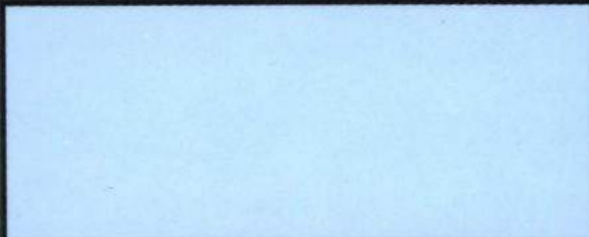
September 22nd - 24th 2000

Best Western



SALT LAKE PLAZA HOTEL

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH



122 West South Temple
Salt Lake City, Utah 84101
Phone (801) 521-0130
Fax (801) 322-5057
Local Toll Free 1-800-366-3684
www.plaza-hotel.com
Email: rooms@plaza-hotel.com

A Home's Lodging Property

Best Western



1-800-366-3684