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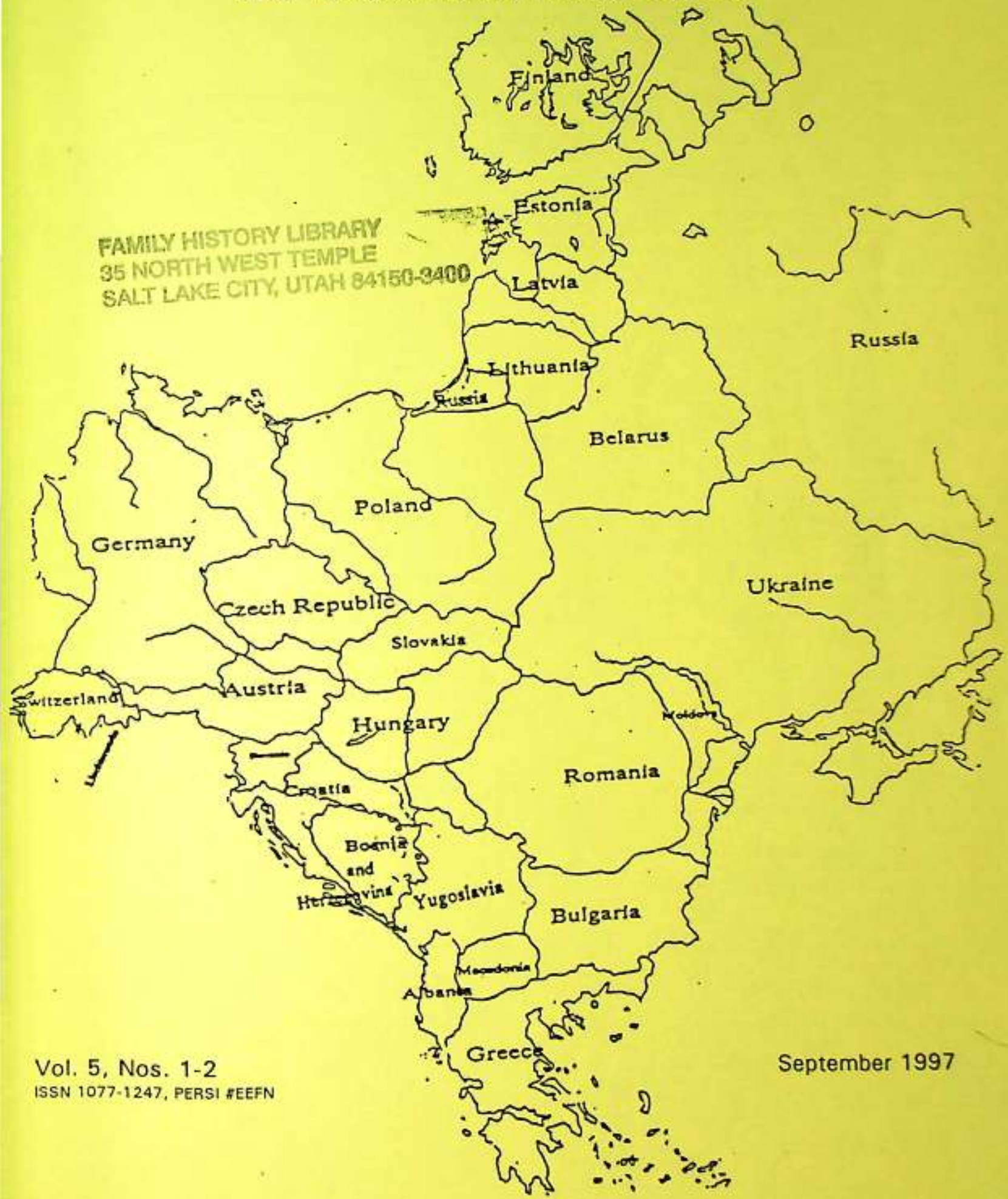
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# FEEFHS

Newsletter of the Federation of  
East European Family History Societies

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



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September 1997



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

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

#### **Goals and Purposes:**

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

#### **Services:**

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

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

#### **FEEFHS headquarters:**

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

#### **FEEFHS addresses:**

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

#### **Membership and dues**

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

#### **1996-1997 officers:**

**President:** John D. Movius, c/o FEEFHS, P.O. Box 4327, Davis, CA 95617-4327; e-mail <[feefhs@feefhs.org](mailto:feefhs@feefhs.org)>  
**1st Vice-president:** Laura Hanowski, c/o Saskatchewan Genealogical Society, P.O. Box 1894, Regina, SK, Canada S4P 3E1; e-mail <[l.hanowski@sk.sympatico.ca](mailto:l.hanowski@sk.sympatico.ca)>

**2nd Vice-president:** Dr. Duncan B. Gardiner, 12961 Lake Ave., Lakewood, OH 44107-1533; e-mail <[FF164@cleveland.freenet.edu](mailto:FF164@cleveland.freenet.edu)>

**3rd Vice-president:** Dr. Bruce E. Kahn, 265 Viennawood Dr., Rochester, NY 14618-4465; e-mail <[bkahn@servtech.com](mailto:bkahn@servtech.com)>

**Secretary:** Mila Ranović, 5448 Lighthouse Road, Salt Lake City, UT 84123; e-mail <[milara@aol.com](mailto:milara@aol.com)>  
**Treasurer:** Miriam Hall-Hansen, 470 E. Garfield Ave., Salt Lake City, UT 84115-2214, e-mail <[mchall@inquo.net](mailto:mchall@inquo.net)>

**Newsletter editor:** John C. Alleman, 204 E. 300 North, Salt Lake City, UT 84103-1108, e-mail <[JCAleman@aol.com](mailto:JCAleman@aol.com)> or <[70274.2777@CompuServe.com](mailto:70274.2777@CompuServe.com)> fax (801) 359-9304

**Founding Past President:** Charles M. Hall, 4874 S. 1710 East, Salt Lake City, UT 84117



# FEEFHS

## Newsletter of the Federation of East European Family History Societies

Vol 5, No. 1

September 1997

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### IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENTS

#### New Secretary

In May 1997, Sherrie Pehrson found it necessary to resign as FEEFHS secretary. We thank her for her services. In her place, we are happy to announce that Radmila Ranović of Salt Lake City has been appointed. She is better known by the shorter name Mila. She can be contacted at: 5448 Lighthouse Road, Salt Lake City, UT 84123; e-mail <milara@aol.com>. Mila has also agreed to serve as registrar for the upcoming convention, as members have already been informed by mail.

#### 1997 FEEFHS Elections

Elections for officers to serve in 1998 and 1999 will be held by mail shortly after the convention. Nominations for all positions should be submitted now to the chairman of the Nominating Committee, Charles M. Hall, 4874 S. 1710 East, Salt Lake City, UT 84117. The positions to be filled by election are: President, First Vice President, Second Vice President, Third Vice President, Secretary, and Treasurer.

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## CONVENTION SCHEDULE FEEFHS 1997 International Convention

Best Western Plaza Hotel (formerly Howard Johnson's)  
Salt Lake City, Utah

Saturday, 27 September -- Tuesday, 30 September, 1997

### (Tentative) Schedule of events

#### Friday 26 September 1997:

Registration: 4:00 p.m. until 7:00 p.m.

#### Saturday 27 September 1997:

Registration: 7:00 a.m.

FEEFHS Program starts at 8:30 a.m.

Morning Session: Three one hour lectures (plus 15 minute breaks) in four lecture rooms.

Luncheon: 12:30 p.m. -- Introductions / Networking of Lecturers and Registrants

Afternoon Session starts at 2:15 p.m. Three one hour lectures (plus 15 minute breaks) in four lecture rooms.

Diner: 7:00 p.m. -- Speaker: Jimmy Parker, FHL Director.

#### Sunday 28 September 1997:

Morning: Optional group seating at the Mormon Tabernacle Choir performance (Leave hotel by 8:45 a.m. seated by 9:00 a.m.).

No FEEFHS lunch or dinner today. The hotel banquet staff does not work today. Please use the Hotel restaurant, Dee's, etc.

Registration: 11:00 a.m.

FEEFHS Program starts at 12:15 p.m.

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Afternoon session: Six one hour lectures (plus 15 minute breaks) in seven lecture rooms.

#### Monday, 29 September 1997:

Registration: 7:30 a.m.

FEEFHS program starts promptly at 8:30 a.m.

Morning session: Three one hour lectures (plus 15 minute breaks) in five lecture rooms.

Luncheon: 12:30 p.m. -- Awards Luncheon

2:15 p.m. Three one hour lectures (plus 15 minute breaks) in five lecture rooms.

Diner: 7:00 p.m. -- Awards Dinner

#### Tuesday, 30 September 1997 (Optional, separate fee for service):

Pre-paid / pre-arranged, each with assistance from a FEEFHS Specialist and/or FEEFHS Linguist at a location of choice. (See asterisks in list of "Lecturers and Summary Topics." Make your arrangements directly with the Specialist.

Registrants will receive an address / contact list of FEEFHS specialists as part of registration information. Some specialists will be available Saturday through Monday; a few will not be available Tuesday.

#### Other important convention information

**Convention Hotel:** Best Western Salt Lake PLAZA (formerly Howard Johnson's), 122 West South Temple, Salt Lake City, Utah 84101-1402, adjacent to the FHL.



## MEETINGS

A block of rooms has been set aside at a group rate of US\$72.00 + tax = US\$ 79.34 per night. To reserve: call 1-800-366-3684. Ask for Group Number 203048 for the special FEEFHS group room rate. Room rate includes parking in the Hotel Garage during your stay at the hotel. Hotel parking is US\$ 4.00 per day for others. Complimentary Airport transfer: 6 a.m. -- 11 p.m. (Courtesy phone at the airport).

### Registration fees:

1) Individual FEEFHS members plus presidents, publication editors and FEEFHS representatives of FEEFHS member organizations in good standing:  
Full Convention: US\$ 80.00, including Syllabus  
Daily rate: US\$ 30.00, excluding Syllabus

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

3) Non-members:  
Full Convention: US\$ 100.00 including Syllabus  
Daily rate: US \$40.00 excluding Syllabus

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

### FEEFHS MEMBERSHIP:

A significant advantage is gained by joining FEEFHS at the time of registration. In this way, non-members can obtain registration at the FEEFHS member rate.

#### Annual Membership Dues:

Member: Society/Organization, Professional or Personal:  
US \$20.00 minimum (for professional members and small societies; this also includes a 50K HomePage or mirror site).

Sponsor: (medium sized societies -- i.e up to 500 members):

US\$ 25.00 (includes a 75K HomePage or mirror site).

Patron: (larger organizations: i.e. over 500 members):

US\$ 50.00 (includes a 1 Meg HomePage).

#### Commercial membership:

US\$ 50.00 (minimum, includes a 1 Meg HomePage or mirror site)

US \$65.00 (includes a commercial 2 Meg HomePage or mirror site):

For larger websites and mirrors: please contact the

FEEFHS webmaster by e-mail at  
<feefhs@feefhs.org>

### Family History Library (FHL) hours:

Saturday: 7:30 a.m. until 10:00 p.m.

Sunday: Closed

Monday: 7:30 a.m. until 5.00 p.m.

Tuesday through Friday: 7:30 a.m. until 10:00 p.m.

### Lecturers and detailed topics:

(A code and a date are given after each lecture title; the code will be used at the convention to identify the precise time and location.)

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

Mastering the use of foreign languages on your  
Computer and on the Internet (A1 Sat)

FEEFHS -- Past, Present and Future -- (Panel with  
Charles Hall and John Movius) (A2 Sat)

\* Available as a FEEFHS linguist, available for  
translation assistance.

Linda L. Avakian, A.G., of Salinas, California  
Accredited Genealogist (A. G. -- New England,  
specializing in Armenian records); author, "Passenger  
Ship Arrivals"; FEEFHS Armenian and passenger ship  
arrivals specialist:

Passenger Ship Arrivals from 1880 through the 1920's  
(A11 Mon)

Armenian Genealogy -- getting started using the last  
100 years of records in North America (A12 Mon)

\* Available Tuesday 30 September at the FHL as a  
FEEFHS Armenian and passenger list arrival  
specialist.

Steven W. Blodgett, A. G., of Salt Lake City, Utah  
Accredited Genealogist (specialist in U.S. southern  
states), FHL cataloging staff member, Germanic expert,  
contributor to the German A. G. test, cataloger of  
Austrian Military records, FEEFHS Austrian and German  
Specialist:

Research in military records of the Austrian Empire (B1  
Sat)

Research in records of the former East Germany (B2  
Sat)

Boundary changes in Central and Eastern Europe  
(1600's to the present) (B3 Mon)

Research in former German areas in Poland and other



## MEETINGS

countries (B4 Mon)

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

Background and status of the Siberian diocese and the  
ethnic composition of its parishioners (*a letter from  
SIBERIA*) (B11 Sun)

*Conversations with the Elders* -- Oral Histories of  
German Russians from Siberia and Kazakhstan --  
background, status and future plans (B12 Sun)

Julie Caswell of Orem, Utah

Bulgarian American genealogist, author and linguist:  
Bulgarian History -- How I did my Bulgarian  
Genealogy (C1 Mon)

Lica Catsakis-Bywater, D.D.S., of Salt  
Lake City, Utah

Founder and President, S.I.P.E.O.; Author *Greek  
Genealogical Research* (FHL Text); FEEFHS Greek  
Specialist, FEEFHS Greek linguist:

Greek Genealogy -- Sources in Greece (C11 Mon)

\* Available Tuesday 30 September at the FHL as a  
FEEFHS Greek specialist and FEEFHS Greek  
linguist.

Margarita Chouquette of Salt Lake City, Utah

Baltic and Russian reference consultant on the staff at the  
Family History Library (FHL) International Reference  
Desk:

The Baltics -- Gazetteers and Resources at the FHL and  
how to use them (C21 Mon)

Russian Language Records at the FHL (C22 Mon)

Sue Clarkson of Michigan

Banat and Batschka expert:

Panelist: The Banat and Batschka of the  
Austro-Hungarian Empire (with Martha Conner,  
David Dreyer and Gordon McDaniel) (C31 Sun)

Martha M. Conner of Las Vegas, Nevada

Author of an series of books (currently 11 volumes -- one  
volume per county) on the 1828 Hungarian Land Census:

Panelist: Researching Hungary, including the Banat and  
Batchka, using the 1828 Hungarian Land Census and  
other sources (C31 Sun)

Panelist: Researching the Banat -- with Sue Clarkson,

David Dreyer and Gordon McDaniel) (C32 Sun)

\* Available as a FEEFHS specialist for Hungarian  
and Batschka genealogy records research.

Donna (Debevec) Cuillard of Simi Valley, Calif.  
Family History Director, Simi Valley Stake; Slovenian  
Genealogy Society -- International Board Member  
FEEFHS Basic/Intermediate Genealogy Specialist  
Slovenian Specialist:

Beginning Genealogy -- Tools and Techniques  
(Sat)

Intermediate Genealogy -- Sources and Procedures  
(Sat)

Slovenian Research -- Sources You May Not Have  
Considered (U.S. and Slovenia) (C43 Mon)

Slovenian Research -- A Case Study (How to trace  
back through parents, grandparents and across the  
ocean into Slovenia) (C44 Mon)

\* Available as a FEEFHS specialist for  
Basic/Intermediate genealogy and for Slovenian  
Slovenian-American records research.

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

Discovering the Village of Origin in the Banat  
using American record sources (D1 Sun)

Bremen Passenger List Indexes and European sources  
including the ADkFF -- How to use them (D2 Sun)

Panelist: Researching the Banat -- with Sue Clarkson,  
Martha Conner, and Gordon McDaniel) (C31 Sun)

\* Available Tuesday 30 September at the FHL as a  
FEEFHS Banat region specialist in using FHL records to find your village of origin.

Arlene Eakle, A.P.G. of Salt Lake City, Utah

Author, lecturer and Professional genealogist:

New Indexes for Prussian Immigrant -- Emigration  
Sources (E1 Sat)

Prussian Genealogy: Map it, Chart it, Paint or  
Photograph it, Print it (E2)

Finding Places of Origin in the International  
Genealogical Index (IGI); New Search Strategies  
(Sat)

Is Your Genealogy Already Compiled? (E4 Sat)

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



## MEETINGS

- Library:
- Workshop 1 of 3: Genealogy Research -- General Principles and Resources (E21 Sat)
  - Workshop 2 of 3: Conducting Research in the archives of the Family History Library (FHL) -- General Principles and Resources (E21 Sat)
  - Workshop 3 of 3: Research in Archives in Central and Eastern Europe (E23 Sat)
  - Genealogical Research using the Revision Lists of Imperial Russia (with Joe Everett) (E24 Sat)
  - Die Ahnenstammkartei des Deutschen Volkes* collection of 1,221 microfilms -- a workshop on the use of this major Germanic pedigree collection with examples (E25 Mon)

Joseph B. Everett of Salt Lake City, Utah  
 Family History Library Slavic Cataloger:  
 Genealogical Research using the Revision Lists of Imperial Russia (with Tom Edlund) (E24 Sat)

Tom Faulkinbury, C.G.R.S., of Sacramento, California  
 Certified Genealogical Record Specialist, FEEFHS Specialist with California immigrant research and U.S. naturalization records skills:  
 California Resources of Importance to Central and East European Record Searchers (F1 Sun)  
 U.S. Naturalization Records: From the Colonial Period to today -- Types, Content and Locating Available Records (F2 Sun)  
 Available as a FEEFHS specialist for California records and U.S. naturalization records.

Maureen Ferguson of Salt Lake City, Utah  
 Publisher and editor-in-chief, *German Genealogical Digest*, Germanic reference specialist (part time), FHL International Reference Desk (B-1), FEEFHS Germanic Specialist:  
 Berlin, Germany: Military records and Church records (F11 Sat)

Barry Frank of Calgary, Alberta  
 Volhynians database manager and e-mail gateway, FEEFHS specialist in Germans from Congress Poland and Volhynia, FEEFHS translation specialist for 19th-century Polish civil registration documents:  
 German Migration from Congress Poland to Volhynia, Bessarabia, and the Black Sea region of the Russian Empire (F21 Sun)  
*Wandering Volhynians*: Successful uses of our database and other sources to find your ancestors in Congress

Poland (F22 Sun)  
 Translation of 19th Century Polish civil-registration documents (F23 Sun)

- \* Available as a FEEFHS specialist on Volhynia, Congress Poland, and Polish civil-registration document translation.

Duncan B. Gardiner, Ph.D., C.G., of Lakewood, Ohio  
 Founding director and second vice president of FEEFHS, Certified Genealogist (C.G.) -- specialty in Czech and Slovak), professional genealogist with annual research trips to Europe, FEEFHS Czech and Slovak Specialist, FEEFHS Slavic and Germanic linguist

- Austria-Hungary: A primer for genealogists (G21 Sun)
- Czech Genealogical Sources in Light of Czech and Moravian History (G2 Sun)
- Czech and Slovak Genealogical Research in America and the Czech and Slovak Republics (G3 Sun)
- \* Available as a FEEFHS Specialist for Czech and Slovak genealogy and a FEEFHS Slavic and German linguist

Marietta Glauser of Salt Lake City, Utah  
 Member and assistant Secretary of S.I.P.E.O. (Greek Genealogy Organization):  
 Greek Genealogy -- Sources at the Family History Library (G31 Mon)

Ted Gostin of Pasadena, California  
 Map dealer and professional genealogist specializing in heir searches, Jewish genealogy, and Southern California records, FEEFHS map specialist and FEEFHS Russian Directories specialist:  
 Russian Business Directories -- genealogy sources in American and European Archives (G11 Sun)  
 Imperial Russian Consular Records in the U.S. and Canada (G12 Sun)  
 \* Available as a FEEFHS specialist for Russian directories and maps

Charles M. Hall of Salt Lake City, Utah  
 Past president and principal founder of FEEFHS, professional genealogist, author, and FEEFHS linguist:  
 Workshop: How to use the *Atlantic Bridge to Germany* -- Hannover, Prussia, and Saxony -- to solve problems (H1 Sat)  
 FEEFHS -- Past, Present and Future -- (Panel with John Alleman, and John Movius) (A2 Sat)

Laura Hanowski of Regina, Saskatchewan, Canada



## MEETINGS

countries (B4 Mon)

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

Background and status of the Siberian diocese and the  
ethnic composition of its parishioners (*a letter from  
SIBERIA*) (B11 Sun)

*Conversations with the Elders* -- Oral Histories of  
German Russians from Siberia and Kazakhstan --  
background, status and future plans (B12 Sun)

Julie Caswell of Orem, Utah

Bulgarian American genealogist, author and linguist:  
Bulgarian History -- How I did my Bulgarian  
Genealogy (C1 Mon)

Lica Catsakis-Bywater, D.D.S., of Salt  
Lake City, Utah

Founder and President, S.I.P.E.O.; Author *Greek  
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Specialist, FEEFHS Greek linguist:

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Margarita Chouquette of Salt Lake City, Utah

Baltic and Russian reference consultant on the staff at the  
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Desk:

The Baltics -- Gazetteers and Resources at the FHL and  
how to use them (C21 Mon)

Russian Language Records at the FHL (C22 Mon)

Sue Clarkson of Michigan

Banat and Batschka expert:

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Genealogy Society -- International Board Member;  
FEEFHS Basic/Intermediate Genealogy Specialist and  
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Beginning Genealogy -- Tools and Techniques (C41  
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Intermediate Genealogy -- Sources and Procedures (C42  
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Slovenian Research -- Sources You May Not Have  
Considered (U.S. and Slovenia) (C43 Mon)

Slovenian Research -- A Case Study (How to research  
back through parents, grandparents and across the  
ocean into Slovenia) (C44 Mon)

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Basic/Intermediate genealogy and for Slovenian and  
Slovenian-American records research.

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

Discovering the Village of Origin in the Banat region  
using American record sources (D1 Sun)

Bremen Passenger List Indexes and European sources  
including the ADkFF -- How to use them (D2 Mon)

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Author, lecturer and Professional genealogist:

New Indexes for Prussian Immigrant -- Emigrant  
Sources (E1 Sat)

Prussian Genealogy: Map it, Chart it, Paint or  
Photograph it, Print it (E2)

Finding Places of Origin in the International  
Genealogical Index (IGI): New Search Strategies (E3  
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Is Your Genealogy Already Compiled? (E4 Sun)

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



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Family History Library Slavic Cataloger:

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Jim Faulkinbury, C.G.R.S., of Sacramento, California  
 Certified Genealogical Record Specialist, FEEFHS  
 specialist with California immigrant research and U.S.  
 naturalization records skills:

- California Resources of Importance to Central and East European Record Searchers (F1 Sun)
- U.S. Naturalization Records: From the Colonial Period to today -- Types, Content and Locating Available Records (F2 Sun)

\* Available as a FEEFHS specialist for California records and U.S. naturalization records.

Laraine Ferguson of Salt Lake City, Utah

Publisher and editor-in-chief, *German Genealogical Digest*, Germanic reference specialist (part time), FHL  
 International Reference Desk (B-1), FEEFHS Germanic  
 Specialist:

- Berlin, Germany: Military records and Church records (F11 Sat)

Jerry Frank of Calgary, Alberta

Wandering Volhynians database manager and e-mail  
 gateway, FEEFHS specialist in Germans from Congress  
 Poland and Volhynia, FEEFHS translation specialist for  
 19th-century Polish civil registration documents:

- German Migration from Congress Poland to Volhynia, Bessarabia, and the Black Sea region of the Russian Empire (F21 Sun)

*Wandering Volhynians*: Successful uses of our database and other sources to find your ancestors in Congress

Poland (F22 Sun)

Translation of 19th Century Polish civil-registration documents (F23 Sun)

- \* Available as a FEEFHS specialist on Volhynia, Congress Poland, and Polish civil-registration document translation.

Duncan B. Gardiner, Ph.D., C.G., of Lakewood, Ohio  
 Founding director and second vice president of FEEFHS,  
 Certified Genealogist (C.G.) -- specialty in Czech and  
 Slovak), professional genealogist with annual research  
 trips to Europe, FEEFHS Czech and Slovak Specialist,  
 FEEFHS Slavic and Germanic linguist

- Austria-Hungary: A primer for genealogists (G21 Sun)
- Czech Genealogical Sources in Light of Czech and Moravian History (G2 Sun)

Czech and Slovak Genealogical Research in America and the Czech and Slovak Republics (G3 Sun)

- \* Available as a FEEFHS Specialist for Czech and Slovak genealogy and a FEEFHS Slavic and German linguist

Marietta Glauser of Salt Lake City, Utah

Member and assistant Secretary of S.I.P.E.O. (Greek  
 Genealogy Organization):

- Greek Genealogy -- Sources at the Family History Library (G31 Mon)

Ted Gostin of Pasadena, California

Map dealer and professional genealogist specializing in  
 heir searches, Jewish genealogy, and Southern California  
 records, FEEFHS map specialist and FEEFHS Russian  
 Directories specialist:

- Russian Business Directories -- genealogy sources in American and European Archives (G11 Sun)
- Imperial Russian Consular Records in the U.S. and Canada (G12 Sun)

- \* Available as a FEEFHS specialist for Russian directories and maps

Charles M. Hall of Salt Lake City, Utah

Past president and principal founder of FEEFHS,  
 professional genealogist, author, and FEEFHS  
 linguist:

- Workshop: How to use the *Atlantic Bridge to Germany* -- Hannover, Prussia, and Saxony -- to solve problems (H1 Sat)
- FEEFHS -- Past, Present and Future -- (Panel with John Alleman, and John Movius) (A2 Sat)

Laura Hanowski of Regina, Saskatchewan, Canada



## MEETINGS

FEEFHS first vice president, professional librarian,  
FEEFHS Canadian, Bukovina, and Galicia specialist:

Using Canadian Records to Trace East European  
Ancestors (H11 Sun)

Using North American Records to Trace Bukovina and  
Galicia Ancestors (H12 Sun)

\* Available Tuesday, 30 September (morning only), at the  
FHL as a FEEFHS specialist on Canada, Bukovina,  
and Galicia

William F. Hoffman of The Woodlands, Texas  
Professional genealogist and author, FEEFHS Polish  
specialist, FEEFHS linguist:

Surnames and Given Names from Belarus, Lithuania,  
Poland, and the Ukraine: clues to meanings and  
places of origin (H31 Sun)

Tips on Translating Galician Documents from German,  
Latin, Polish and Ukrainian languages (H32 Sun)

\* Available as a FEEFHS specialist on Commonwealth of  
Poland (Belarus, Lithuania, Poland and the Ukraine)  
and as a FEEFHS Linguist.

Thomas Hrnecirik, A.G. of Visalia, California  
(Tentative)

Accredited Genealogist (A.G. -- Czech Republic  
specialty), founder of the Moravian  
Heritage Society, FEEFHS Specialist in Moravian  
Genealogy:

Bohemia's Religious History and How It Affects  
Genealogy Record searchers there (H41 Mon)

The Moravian Archives (Brno and Opava): Summary of  
holdings and tips for genealogy record searchers (H42  
Mon)

\* Available as a FEEFHS Specialist on Moravian  
genealogy.

Nephi Kezerian, M.D., of Provo, Utah

Founding past president, Armenian Genealogical Society;  
author, *Genealogy for Armenians*, moderator, FEEFHS  
*Armenian Research List*:

Sources in America for Conducting Armenian Family  
History Research (K1 Mon)

Blance Krbecek of Minneapolis, Minnesota

President, Kashubian Association of North America  
(KANA); FEEFHS specialist on Kashubian genealogy:

History and Sources of Kashubian Family History (K11  
Sun)

Getting Started Researching Your Ancestors from the  
Kashubian Region of Poland (K12 Sun)

\* Available as a FEEFHS specialist on Kashubian  
genealogy.

Paul Kreutzer, Jr. of Youngstown, Ohio  
Founder and Executive Director of the Transylvania  
Saxon Genealogy and Heritage Society, Inc.:

Researching Transylvania Saxon Ancestry (K21 Sun)

\* Available as a FEEFHS specialist on Transylvanian  
Saxon genealogy.

Eva Tamaska Liptak of Provo, Utah  
Professional cataloger, Slovak and Hungarian  
bibliography, Family History Library:

(FHL); FEEFHS Slovak and Hungarian specialist  
New Slovak Records Available for Research at the  
Family History Library (L1 Mon)

Hungarian Records Research at the Family History  
Library (L2 Mon)

Raymond W. Madsen, A.G., of Lehi, Utah

Product manager for FamilySearch® and the Personal  
Ancestral File program at the Family History Library:  
FamilySearch® and the Personal Ancestral File  
Programs, background and current status (M1 Sat)

Gordon McDaniel, M.L.S., of Stanford and Oakland,  
California

Slavic archivist and cataloger, Hoover Institution of War,  
Peace and Revolution, professional genealogist and Slavic  
linguist/translator, FEEFHS specialist, FEEFHS Slavic  
linguist/translator

Panelist: The Banat and Batschka of the  
Austro-Hungarian Empire (with Sue Clarkson,  
Martha Conner, and David Dreyer) (C31 Sun)

Using Abbreviations Found in Germanic (Meyer's and  
Rudolph's) Ortslexikons and Polish Gazetteers ((M21  
Mon)

The Place Name Dilemma -- none or too many! (M22  
Sun)

Locating Hard-to-find Places in Central and Eastern  
Europe (Sat M23)

The Glagolitic records in Croatia: History, current FHL  
holdings and tips on translation (M23 Sat).

Serbian Genealogy Sources during Medieval and  
Modern times (Sat M24)

\* Available Tuesday, 30 September, at the FHL as a  
FEEFHS specialist: finding Germanic and Slavic  
place names in Central and Eastern Europe, Banat,  
Batschka and Donauswabian settlements; available as  
a FEEFHS linguist for Glagolitic and other Slavic



## MEETINGS

languages.

Kahlile B. Mehr, M.S., M.A. of Centerville, Utah  
Family History Library collection-development specialist  
LDS Microfilming in Central and Eastern Europe -- an  
Update (M31 Mon)  
Imperial Russian Sources and Record Types (M32  
Mon)

Roger Minert, Ph.D., A.G., of Woods Cross, Utah  
Accredited Genealogist (A.G. -- Germany, A.G. --  
Austria), professional genealogist; FEEFHS Austria,  
Bohemia and Moravia Specialist  
Research Problems within the Modern Borders of  
Austria (M41 Sat)  
Research Problems within the Borders of the Czech  
Republic (Bohemia and Moravia) (M42)  
\* Available Tuesday, 30 September, at the FHL as a  
FEEFHS specialist for Germany, Austria, Bohemia  
and Moravia.

John Movius, M.E., M.S., A.P.G., of Davis, California  
President, webmaster and co-founding officer of FEEFHS  
40+ Research (Detailed Query) Lists on the World  
Wide Web Leading to New Genealogy Societies  
Where None now Exist in North America (M51 Sun)  
The FEEFHS Web Site and Server: Present Status,  
Future Directions, Opportunities, and Needs (M52  
Sun)  
FEEFHS -- Past, Present and Future -- (Panel with  
Charles Hall and John Alleman) (A2 Sat)  
Tuesday Workshop: Creating and maintaining Web  
Pages for the FEEFHS Web Site (Limited to  
pre-qualified FEEFHS member organization  
webmasters and would-be webmasters with some  
knowledge of HTML) (M53 Sun)  
\*\* Available Tuesday, 30 September, at the FHL as an  
FEEFHS specialist for German and European  
University Matrikel Registers and at the Best Western  
Plaza Hotel on HTML and JavaScript web site  
development.

Edward Nute of San Rafael, California  
Managing partner, BLITZ, San Rafael, California;  
FEEFHS Russian records specialist, FEEFHS Russian  
Linguist:  
Genealogy Records Currently Accessible from Russian  
Archives Today (N1 Sun)  
German and Jewish genealogy: Examples of successful  
searches in Russian archives (N2 Sun)

\* Available as a FEEFHS specialist on Russian Records  
and a FEEFHS Russian linguist.

Gwen Pritzkau, Salt Lake City, Utah  
Professional librarian; German-Russian expert  
Using Village Research to Help German-Russian  
Record Searches (P1 Sat)

Kate Prunte of Sonora, California  
Treasurer of the Gottschee Heritage and Genealogy  
Association; FEEFHS Specialist in Gottschee Family  
History:  
Gottschee (1438-1941) -- Using FHL Church and Civil  
Records to Research Your Ancestors (P11)  
\* Available on Tuesday, 30 September, at the FHL as  
FEEFHS specialist for Gottschee region research.

Carol Schiffman of Orem, Utah  
Partner, Genealogy Unlimited; author and lecturer;  
FEEFHS gazetteer and map specialist:  
Gazetteers of Central Europe, Eastern Europe and  
Russia (S11 Mon)  
Old Maps of Central Europe, Eastern Europe and  
Russia (S12 Mon)  
\* (tentative) Available Tuesday, 30 September at the  
FHL, as a FEEFHS Specialist for East European  
Gazetteers and old maps on microfilm at the FHL.

Daniel M. Schlyter, A.G., of Salt Lake City, Utah  
Accredited Genealogist (A.G. -- Polish, Czech and Slovak  
specialties); collection-acquisition specialist, Genealogy  
Society of Utah; FEEFHS specialist -- Polish, Czech,  
Slovak and Jewish records:  
Polish Genealogy in the Austrian Partition of Poland  
(S21 Mon)

Henning Schröder/Schroeder of Gummersbach, Germany  
Partner, Schröder & Fülling; professional genealogist,  
heir tracer and lecturer; FEEFHS Germanic specialist:  
Third Reich Genealogy Records at the German  
Bundesarchiv (S31 Sat)  
Bessarabia German Genealogy Records at the German  
Bundesarchiv (S32 Sun)  
German Churchbooks in Today's Poland (S33 Sat)  
History and Contents of the *Germanic Emigrants  
Register* project (S34 Mon)  
\* Available Tuesday, 30 September, at the FHL as a  
FEEFHS German records specialist (in Salt Lake City  
from 21 September to 2 October for client  
conferences and research).



## MEETINGS

Jonathan Shea, A.G., of New Britain, Connecticut  
Accredited Genealogist (A.G. -- Polish specialty);  
President, Polish Genealogical Society of the Northeast;  
FEEFHS Specialist, Polish genealogy; FEEFHS Linguist  
-- Polish and Russian:

Polish Genealogy in the Russian Partition of Poland.  
Understanding and Effective use of Passenger Lists and  
Indices (1890 on) (S42 Sun)

\* Available Tuesday, 30 September, at the FHL as a  
FEEFHS specialist for the Russian Polish partition  
and Polish genealogy.

Vladislav Y. Soshnikov of Moscow, Russia  
Director, RAGAS (Russian-American Genealogical  
Archival Service); Chairman, Genealogy and Family  
History Society (Moscow, Russia):

Genealogical Sources in Russian, Ukrainian and  
Belarussian Archives (personal experience of archival  
researches) (S51 Sat)

Procedures for genealogical requests according to  
official regulations in Russian, Ukrainian and  
Belarussian archives (S52 Sun)

Genealogical projects of archival institutions in Russia:  
activities of Federal Archival Service Institution for  
Documentation and Archival researches (S53 Sun)

Historical-Archival Institutions and some Central  
Historical and Regional archives (S54 Mon)

Genealogy Societies in Russia (past and present) (S55  
Mon)

Michael Strauss, A.G., of Reading, Pennsylvania  
Accredited Genealogist (Eastern States), Professional  
Genealogist and lecturer:

Using New York City Metropolitan Records for  
Determining Origins for Your Immigrant Ancestors  
(S61 Mon)

Discovering Genealogical Resources in the  
Baltimore-Washington and Philadelphia Metropolitan  
Areas to Help Aid Researchers to Bridge the Ocean  
(S62 Mon)

\* Available Tuesday, 30 September, at the FHL as a  
FEEFHS specialist for Eastern States Research  
Sources.

Timothy Laitila Vincent, A.G., of Salt  
Lake City, Utah.  
Accredited Genealogist (A.G. -- Finnish and Swedish  
specialties); Co-author *Finnish  
Genealogical Research*"; professional genealogist,  
"Family Sleuths"; FEEFHS Finnish and

Scandinavian Specialist:

Finnish Genealogy -- Basic Sources, including the  
Family History Library (FHL) (V1 Sun)

Advanced Finnish Genealogy -- Sources at the FHL and  
in Finland (V2 Sun)

Using Canadian Port & Passenger Application Records  
(1880-1930) and US WW I Draft Records to Find  
your European ancestors (V3 Sat)

\* Available Tuesday, 30 September, at the FHL as  
FEEFHS Finnish and Swedish specialist.

Bob Weiss of Palo Alto, California

President, AGJS (Association of Jewish Genealogical  
Societies); lecturer; FEEFHS specialist on East European  
archives and Jewish records:

Update on East European Archives and Jewish Records  
-- I (W1 Sun)

Update on East European Archives and Jewish Records  
-- II (W2 Sun)

\* Available as an FEEFHS Specialist for East European  
Archives and Jewish records.

Betty Wray of Walnut Creek, California, and  
Evelyn Wolfer of Washington state  
Betty is GGD Newsletter Editor and FEEFHS  
representative; co-founders of GGD;  
FEEFHS Galicia Specialists

Galicia and Galiziens -- an informal workshop on  
solving problems in Galicia as an ancestral location  
(whether or not they were Germans) (W11 Sun)

If additional time is needed, a second informal  
Galicia/Galizien workshop can be scheduled.

Jan Zaleski of Detroit, Michigan

Professional Genealogist -- Polish specialty; past  
president,

Polish Genealogical Society of Michigan; editor, *The  
Polish Eaglet*; FEEFHS Polish specialist:

Polish Gazetteers (Z1 Sun)

Desperation Strategies in Central and East European  
Record Searches -- "When all else fails..." (Z2 Sun)

\* Available as a FEEFHS specialist for Polish gazetteers  
and Polish genealogy.



## German Places in Slovakia

by Duncan B. Gardiner, PhD,  
 Certified Genealogist  
 (© 1997 Duncan B. Gardiner)

The ethnic German population of Slovakia (148,000) amounted to about five percent of the total according to 1930 census statistics. Most of these German speakers were descendants of people who came to Upper Hungary (Slovakia), as early as the 1100's. These ethnic Germans emigrated to Hungary and other lands east of the Elbe seeking fertile farmland on which to settle due to scarcity of land in their native areas.

The invention of a heavier plow in about 1000 A.D. along the Rhine River allowed farmers to turn over the heavier, wet soils of northern Europe's river valleys. The three-field crop rotation method was adopted about the same time. Together, these innovations produced a more abundant food supply which led to growth in the population and subsequent settlement of previously untilled areas of Western Europe. Further population growth resulted in the need to find new settlement areas. These were found in the lands beyond the Elbe River—from eastern Germany eastward. At first, the migrants were people from the Rhineland and Saxony.

By the end of the Middle Ages, these ethnic Germans were a significant minority of most East European countries, the areas we now know today as Slovakia, Poland, the Baltic States, the Czech Republic, Hungary, and Romania. For example, Bohemia (the western part of the current Czech Republic) up until 1945 had well over 90% ethnic German population. Moravia had about 22%.

During the early Middle Ages, the territory of Upper Hungary was relatively thinly settled by Slovak and Rusyn agriculturalists along with some Magyar landowners and margraves. Compared to the densely populated Rhineland and northern France, Upper Hungary (Slovakia) was a frontier region. The Germans, known for their skills in the crafts, farming and mining, were invited as settlers by a series of Hungarian rulers.

In 1241, the Mongols invaded Upper Hungary for a short period and all but destroyed many of the early settlements. The Germans were again invited to settle. The main period of this later settlement was under King

Béla IV (1235-1270). German immigration continued until the time of the Black Death, beginning in 1346 and lasting some years (with outbreaks in 1347-1360 and 1380-1381 in Hungary), which decreased the population of Europe as a whole by at least 25%. In some places the mortality rate was something like 75%. The resultant smaller population reduced pressure to emigrate.

The German population of Upper Hungary during the Middle Ages is estimated at between 200,000 and 500,000. The Germans were among the most influential and prosperous citizens, dominating the political and commercial life of the major towns. In some towns, only Germans were allowed to own houses and belong to certain trade guilds.

The Turks invaded Lower Hungary in 1526 occupying most of Hungary until 1683. Many Magyars, among them many members of the gentry, fled to Upper Hungary where they gradually began to play an important role in the economic and political life of the area. Over time, they gained equal political status both for themselves and the Slovaks. The Germans began to lose their economic and political monopolies in the cities.

By the beginning of the 1800s, many towns which were founded by Germans or previously had a majority of Germans became predominantly Magyar and Slovak. Towns with a majority German population, previously distributed generally over most of Slovakia, gradually shrank to three distinct areas (called *Sprachinseln* "language islands" in German): The Pressburg area in the southwest, Hauerland in Central Slovakia, and the Zips in Eastern Slovakia in the High Tatra Mountains and to the South.

The Zips (Slovak *Spiš*, Hungarian: Szepes) is the best-known German settlement area in Slovakia. The first German settlers arrived in the 12th century. Known as the Zipser Saxons, these early immigrants were apparently from the Lower Rhine region, Flanders, Saxony, and Silesia. In the early period, the Zips was a single continuous region stretching from the northern border with Poland to the present-day Slovak-Hungarian border. Over time, the Zips divided into two regions, the Upper and Lower Zips (German *Oberzips*, *Unterzips*).

The Upper Zips towns, in the valley of the Popper (Sl. Poprad) River, stretch from Deutschendorf (Sl. Poprad) and Leutschau (Sl. Levoča) in the South to the Polish



border along the Tatra Mountains. The most prominent towns were Deutschendorf, Käsmark, and Leutschau. Very early, the Upper Zips towns formed the *Zipser Bund* 'Zips League' (Slovak: *Spoločenstvo Spišských Sasov*), a federation of towns whose members were governed by the *Zipser Willkür*, a civil and commercial legal system modelled after that of Magdeburg. Most of the Upper Zips towns had charters from the Hungarian king and were not subject to a local seigneur; they elected their own governing officials. The economy of the Upper Zips towns was varied: traditional crafts (masonry, blacksmithing, leather working, etc.), textiles, mining, farming, commerce.

In 1412 the Emperor Sigismund, to finance his war with Venice, mortgaged 14 of the original 24 Zipser towns to the King of Poland, to whom their income belonged until 1772.<sup>1</sup> The original Zipser Bund towns were Belá, Deutschendorf (Poprad), Dirn (Odorín), Donnersmarkt (Spišský Štvrtok), Düreisdorf (Tvarožná), Eisdorf (Žakovce), Eulenbach (Bystrany), Felka (Veľká), Georgenberg (Spišská Sobota), Großlomnitz (Veľká Lomnica), Hunsdorf (Huncovce), Kabsdorf (Hrabušice), Käsmark (Kežmarok), Kirchdrauf (Spišské Podhradie), Kunzendorf (Vlkovce), Leibitz (L'ubica), Leutschau (Levoča), Menhardsdorf (Vrbov), Mühlenbach (Mlynica), Neudorf (Spišská Nová Ves), Palmsdorf (Harichovce), Riefdorf (Ruskinovce), Schwabsdorf (Švabovce), Spersdorf (Hliašovce). The list of towns changed from time to time between 1248 to 1673. In 1674 the fraternity was disbanded, a victim of the Reformation and Counter-Reformation.<sup>2</sup>

The 1930 census indicates that there were 25,162 Czechoslovak citizens of German nationality in the Upper Zips towns.

The Lower Zips towns stretch from Neudorf (Spišská Nová Ves) in the North to Metzenseifen (Medzev) in the south, along the valleys of the Hernad and Göllnitz Rivers. The major Lower Zips towns were founded as mining communities; iron mines replaced the early gold and silver mines as the more precious metals gave out. In contrast to the Upper Zips towns where the German population was partly replaced by Slovaks, the Lower Zips towns had a bigger influx of Hungarians after the Turkish occupation of Lower Hungary in the 1500's. The

Lower Zips had a flourishing iron forge industry until the 1860's and exported hand-forged farming implements all over the Austro-Hungarian Empire and abroad. The Industrial Revolution caused a decline in the Lower Zips metalworking industry. Many of the miners and blacksmiths emigrated to larger industrial centers in Austria-Hungary, elsewhere in Europe, and the United States.

According to the 1930 census, there were 13,141 Germans in the Lower Zips. The major Lower Zips towns were Göllnitz (Gelnica), Dobschau (Dobšina), Einsiedel (Mníšek nad Hnilcom), Metzenseifen (actually two towns, Obermetzenseifen and Untermetzenseifen), Sl. Vyšný Medzev, Nižný Medzev), Schwedler (Švedlár), Schmöllnitz (Smolník), Stoß (Štos), Wagendrüssel (Nálepkovo).

**Hauerland** (also called the *Kremnitz-Deutschprobener Sprachinsel*) is in Central Slovakia and is so called because a number of the town names are formed with the German word *Hau* 'clearing' as a suffix. Many of the German towns in this area were early mining communities, the best known and earliest of which were Karpfen (Krupina), Königsberg (Nová Baňa), Pukanz (Pukanec), Schemnitz (Banská Štiavnica), Dilln (Banská Belá), Kremnitz (Kremnica), Neusohl (Banská Bystrica), and Libethen (Lubietová). The 1930 census shows 41,255 Germans in the Hauerland, concentrated in the Deutschproben (24,415) and Kremnitz (10,662) areas.

**Pressburg** (Bratislava) and its environs can be considered a continuation of the Bavarian-Austrian settlement area—Vienna is only a half hour's drive southwest of Bratislava. In the middle of the 19th century, Germans formed over 60% of the population of the city of Pressburg. The Germans in this area were tradesmen, craftsmen, and farmers. In 1930, there was a German population of 31,000 in Pressburg itself and 19,000 in the environs.

According to the Czechoslovak census of 1930, there were 154,821 Germans in Slovakia, most of whom were Czechoslovak citizens. Throughout Eastern Europe the bitter feelings engendered by the German role in World War II resulted in the forcible expulsion of the German population to East and West Germany. Almost all of the



## RESEARCH

were expelled from Bohemia and Moravia and most from Slovakia as well. At the end of 1946, after the evacuation, about 24,000 ethnic Germans remained in Slovakia.

A friend of mine named Margit lives in Medzev. She speaks the local German dialect as well as standard German, which she learned in Medzev's German-speaking school in the 1930's. Margit speaks very little Slovak. I asked her how she escaped being deported at the end of the war. She explained that when they heard the authorities were coming, they hid in the hills and returned only when the danger was past. In this way, many of Medzev's ethnic Germans were able to remain in their ancestral town.

### Sub-Carpathian Ukraine.

This area (also called *Sub-Carpathian Rus'*) was part of Czechoslovakia between the two World Wars and after 1945 was ceded to the Soviet Union. Because of this, the literature of the period after World War II dealing with the German homeland in Slovakia mention little of the Sub-Carpathian Ukraine. Germans settled in this area in the 1700's. Between the wars, the German population was about 10,000. The list of towns given below are mentioned in Eduard Winter, (ed.). *Die Deutschen in der Slowakei und Karpathorusland*. Munster in Westfalen, 1926 (in German, 'The Germans in Slovakia and Carpatho-Russia') pp. 87-89. Statistics showing German population along with the total population are from the 1921 census (*Statistický lexikon obcí v podkarpatské rusi*, Praha 1928): Berezinka, for example, had 89 Germans of 1104 total population and the German population dates to the year 1728.

Berezinka (1728). 89/104

Barbovo, settled by farmers from Kleinberg and Kleinwedel (1736). 446/1169

Deutschkutschowa (Německá Kučova) (1763). 249/283

Dorndorf (Dračiny), wood-cutters from the Sudetenland (1827). 191/312

Friedrichsdorf (Friděsovo) (1807). 13/314

Hrabovnice and Siňák, originally Rusyn villages, became about 50% German with the immigration of families from Bohemia (1837). 212/516; 155/159

Mädchendorf (Lalovo) (1763). 178/796

Neudorf (Novo Selo): 12 Bohemian German families

(1856). 122/127

Oberschönborn (Vyšní Koropec), Swabians (1763). 334/502

Pausching, (Paušín) Swabian Schwarzwald farmers (1748). 430/605

Podhorod and Palanok (1600's). Palanok 982/1399. Podhorod 295/916

Puzňákovce, 18 Bohemian German families (1878). 97/416

Unterschönborn, Bavarian Franks (1728) 0/266

Sophiendorf (Žofia), Bohemian Germans (1800s). 339/368

Žděníovo, settled by 9 families from Germany (1872). 64/710

Besides these towns mentioned by Winter, there are a number of others which show up in the 1921 census with a fair number of German citizens. There were 14 administrative counties in the Sub-Carpathian Ukraine between the two world wars. In the following table, the numbers after each county name are the German population and the total population.

Berehovo	150;	52,138
Berezný		25,044
Chust	625;	56,626
Iršava	320;	45,430
Mukačevo, city	385;	20,865
Mukačevo, county	3,838;	69,801
Perečín	88;	21,116
Rachov	993;	51,099
Sevluš	88;	60,505
Svalava	1,263;	44,144
Ťačovo	1,862;	65,653
Užhorod, city	433;	20,601
Užhorod, county	156;	41,180
Volové		30,391
TOTALS:	10,326	604,593

German speakers in the Sub-Carpathian Ukraine were just under 2% of the total population.

<sup>1</sup> Some sources say there were 13, others say 14. The book *Štátny Archív v Košiciach* lists the following: L'ubica, Matejovce, Poprad, Ruskinovce, Spišská Belá, Spišská Nová Ves, Spišské Podhradie, Spišská Sobota, Spišské Vlasy, Stráže pod Tatrami, Tvarožná, Vel'ka, Vrbov.

<sup>2</sup> Tatarko, Ernst. *Die Bistümer in der Slowakei* (Stuttgart: Hilfsbund Karpatendeutscher Katholiken, 1978) 271-290.



## About the author:

Duncan Gardiner is a board certified genealogist who specializes in Czech, Slovak, and German ancestries. He had a Ph.D. in Slavic linguistics and is fluent in Czech, Russian, and French, using Slovak and German for research. He researches Czech and Slovak ancestries in the state regional archives of the Czech and Slovak Republics. He also translates from Czech, Slovak and German into English. The current article is adapted from a chapter in his book *German Towns in Slovakia and Upper Hungary: A Genealogical Gazetteer*. Duncan welcomes research and translation project inquiries at: 12961 Lake Avenue, Lakewood, Ohio 44107-1533.

## New Genealogy Handbook for Estonia

by John C. Alleman

Nearly a year ago, we were pleasantly surprised to receive in the mail a copy of a new book on family history research in Estonia. Unfortunately, numerous problems in the production of this *Newsletter* have made it impossible to mention it here before this issue, but I am glad for the opportunity to do so now.

The book is entitled *Estonian Experience and Roots: Ethnic Estonian Genealogy with Historical Perspective, Social Influences, and possible Family History Resources*. The author Sigrid Renate Maldonado, née Amberg, who is a native Estonian in spite of her non-Estonian name. The book is published by AS WAS Publishing, P.O. Box 44075, Fort Wayne, IN 46804-0075.

The title page bears the following sub-titles, which may serve as the best summary of the book's purpose:

"An aid or guide to those wanting to know some local history and to search for their Estonian (also Latvian) roots and to professional genealogists."

"A short attempt at explaining to our descendants and those interested in eastern Europe the historical and social background which shaped that world. A world which does not exist any more and from which we departed as it was already changing. A new reality has

emerged in the Baltics since then."

The 120-page book contains chapters entitled:

- I. General comments / Observations
- II. History & Social Conditions of Estonians
- III. Estonian History from 1905 on
- IV. Genealogical Research: Ethnic Estonian Roots in Estonia

appendices on:

- I. After WWII: DPs/Refugees
- II. Estonians in USA
- III. Lutheran Church Research in the Republic of Estonia

and maps, bibliography, illustrations, and an index.

Thus the book contains at least some information about all major aspects of Estonian genealogical research. On some subjects, there is no doubt more information than you want to know, and naturally on some subjects there is less. But the information provided is overall far greater than that provided in any book I have seen in English. If it is not the last word on the subject of Estonia, it is at least the first word, and I do not hesitate to recommend that anyone embarking on Estonian research study it thoroughly before proceeding. The title page also suggests that the book will be helpful for Latvian research, but that is true only at the most general level, in the sections dealing with the history of the Baltic region.

Research on Estonia always confronts the problem of the Estonian language immediately, as well as the fact that records are also going to be found in Russian, German, Swedish, Danish, Polish, Lithuanian, and possibly other languages. There is not much guidance in this book on the Estonian language (books on that are becoming increasingly easy to obtain), but I appreciated very much the following remarks about accented letters, which I quote because they serve as a good warning to researchers working with all Eastern European languages:

"Many family historians ... are familiar with [the existence of umlauts] in the German language. Yes, they exist in Estonian also. They are pronounced the same as in German. But, there is room for confusion for researchers not familiar with this language. In typewritten documents, do not assume that an 'a' or 'ö'



or 'u' followed by an 'e' equals those letters with an 'umlaut' or 'ä,' 'ö,' or 'ü.'

\*Often I find in Estonian combinations of both! An 'ä' followed by an 'e' is common! If the typewriter or computer used had no 'umlaut,' this could look like 'aee.' It is probably not a typo, but meant to be 'äe.' \*Also, 'ae' exists as such and has nothing to do with an 'umlaut.'

Always copy Estonian names and places as you find them, together with the sentence in which you find them. (Specify if the record was handwritten or typed.) Clarification can be made later when consulting with someone familiar with the language."

People who look at the book for the first time may be put off by the overuse of boldface, italic, and underlined type throughout, which gives it a somewhat unprofessional appearance. But since for most practical purposes this is at present the only book accessible on the subject, it is important to look beyond that small problem and pay attention to the information the book contains.

The book can be ordered from AS WAS for US\$ 24.00 + US\$ 3.00 shipping and handling (in Indiana, also add \$ 1.20 for sales tax). For Canada and Mexico, the cost of the book is the same, but shipping and handling is \$4.50 for surface mail or \$8.00 for airmail. For other countries and for orders placed after the end of 1997, please contact AS WAS by fax at (209) 436 6928 or by e-mail at [sigam@worldet.att.net](mailto:sigam@worldet.att.net).

Congratulations and thanks are due to Mrs. Maldonado for her efforts and achievement in producing this work. It will surely aid many people in finding Estonian relatives and ancestors and serve as a foundation for more comprehensive books in the future.

## Significant Additions Index to the FEEFHS Web Site

February 16, 1997 to September 14, 1997

by John D. Movius, FEEFHS Webmaster

This is a reverse chronological index of all significant additions to the FEEFHS Web Site from February 16 1997 through September 14 1997. Our website is fully accessible and available on the World Wide Web at all times. And our own is always current, even if our Frontpage and this Index do not appear to be updated. Thus the website Index is by far the very best way to find all our stuff, what with a few URL's changing from time to time.

### Current Backlog

- Gazetteer of Hutterite Maps -- pages 818 through 820 -- South Tyrol and Moravia & West are complete, the other three gazetteers are under construction.
- Hutterite Dariusleut Colonies -- 1997
- Hutterite Leherleut Colonies -- 1997

### 14 September 1997

- New COSKRL (Cossack Research List) (under construction) and Draft Cossack Genealogy Page (under construction)

### 13 September 1997

- New MECKRL (Mecklenberg Germany Research List), thanks to volunteer Pam Bennett of Connecticut

### 12 September 1997

- Updated Genealogy ToolKit (new hot link to Newbie University -- tutorials for basic and advanced internet stuff)
- Gazetteer of Rumania (1928) extraction project (about 9,000 locations -- 253 printed pages) -- Locations beginning with letters N, O and Z are now posted.

*Webmaster's Note: The stuff above is posted in open DRAFT form "in situ." This allows it to be proofed by the authors, complex navigation links to be vetted, etc., before finalizing each document. While this offers you a sneak preview of upcoming stuff, please understand the pages above are still "under construction." That means*



## COMPUTERS

*the HTML coding may not be completed on the above files and the URL's above are subject to change without notice.*

10 September 1997

- California State Genealogical Alliance CGSA Member Organization List -- 1977, by Iris Carter Jones
- The Concord-Walnut Creek California FHC (Family History Center) Digging For Your Roots Seminar, Saturday 11 October at Concord, California.

9 September 1997

- California State Genealogical Alliance CSGA Calendar for September 1997, by Iris Carter Jones

4 September 1997

- New GALRL (Galicia Research List) and GALRL Other Galicia Resources, thanks to Jeanne Gold of El Cajon, California.

3 September 1997

- Updated German Research Association HomePage and Larry O. Jensen Seminar on 4 October 1997.

27 August 1997

- Surname Index to Amended List from the book *East Prussians from Russia* Michael J. Anuta

25 August 1997

- Suggestions for Finding a Place of Origin in Germany
- World War I Alien Registrations in the United States by David Dreyer

23 August 1997

- Background on the *Deutsch-Ungarischer Familien -- Kalender* (1937-1954), including Immigrant Aid Societies and Related Cultural Organizations, by David Dreyer
- 31 Updated (and 6 new) Banat Village Surname databases (37 files plus index) added to David Dreyer's *Deutsch-Ungarischer Familien -- Kalender* (DUFK) subscription database extraction series.

18 August 1997

- Slovenia Roman Catholic Parish Names in 1900: Parish Names A-P and Parish Names R-Z, from Peter Hawlina A.P.G. of Skofja Loka, Slovenia.

17 August 1997

- The *Die Vorfahren* DV97-2 Kreis Index (12 files) and Stadt Index (13 files) to the August Database of Pomeranian Surnames, covering Vols. 1-20 of *Die Pommerschen Leute*

16 August 1997

- Slovenian Genealogical Society of Skofja Loka, Slovenia: New member -- Resource Guide Listing

14 August 1997

- *Die Vorfahren* DV97-2 August Database of Pomeranian Surnames. See the DV97-2 Index for the 159 files covering Vols. 1-20 of *Die Pommerschen Leute*. This contains 113,556 published names, including about 8,000 names typed in advance of printed publication. (All 159 surname data pages are posted -- help proofing of hot links is needed on these and all related pages)

8 August 1997

- HomePage for new member: *Vivodina Drustva* -- Vivodina Society (Croatia Parish Genealogy Society in Formation) of Great Falls, Montana.
- HomePage for new member Czechoslovak Society of Arts and Sciences (SVU) of Rockville, Maryland (3 new pages total)

4 August 1997

- New "History of the United Romanian Society" -- 7 surname files posted under "Addendum"

3 August 1997

- New *San Francisco Call* 1884 Newspaper vital records -- all reported 1884 births, marriages and deaths. These replace (for the first time in 91 years) the primary vital records lost in the 1906 San Francisco earthquake and fire. This web database index has been upgraded to combine all vital events from 1875 to 1884 into a 10 year database (249 data files each 35K or less in size) with a 1875-1884 index file plus the *S. F. Call* master index. This is an ongoing extraction project by Jim Faulkinbury, C.G.R.S. of Sacramento (about 115,000 vital records extracted to date (covering 1869 and 1875-1884)

1 August 1997

- California State Genealogical Alliance Legislative



## COMPUTERS

Report -- August 1997, by Iris Carter Jones

29 July 1997

- New Slovenian-Austrian Town Gazetteer of Ljubljana (formerly Laibach) region.

25 July 1997

- Surnames at Vivodina Parish, Croatia (Draft), by Milton Doles of Montana
- CGSI (Czechoslovak Genealogy Society International Resource Guiding), listing with links to the 1997 Conference pages mirror.

21 July 1997

- New 1997 Convention Registration Form.
- Updated Fourth Annual FEEFHS International Convention HomePage and Index/Links to related convention pages.

20 July 1997

- Ten New Monastir Genealogy Pages created by Jeanne Gold for "...immigrants (mostly Jewish) coming from the Ottoman Empire whose roots are from 'Monastir' (Macedonia, Greece, Croatia or Tunisia) and called themselves 'Turks'...". This includes the Monastiri Research List and Monastiri Resource Index.

12 July 1997

- Updated ZVA (Zichydorf Village Association) HomePage
- Known and suspected Zichydorfers in the 1901 Census of Canada

11 July 1997

- Table of Contents: *Transylvanian Saxon Tapestry* newsletter of the TSGHS

8 July 1997

- Calendars (July, August, and Long Range) for the Genealogical and Historical Council of the Sacramento Valley.
- Lecture Details -- 1997 FEEFHS Convention

7 July 1997

- Updated Polish Genealogical Society of California HomePage.

4 July 1997

- Updated ROM-SIG (Romanian Jewish SIG) mirror page.

3 July 1997

- July 1997 CGSA California State Legislative Report, by Iris Carter Jones

2 July 1997

- Name change and updated Gottschee Heritage and Genealogy Association HomePage.
- Name change and updated The Gottschee Tree Journal HomePage

1 July 1997

- IGS Fall Seminar with Horst Reschke on 18 October 1997 at Glendale, California
- Belarus Surnames and Place names Index to *A History of the Byelorussians in Canada* (1981), by John Sadouski

27 June 1997

- Update of Genealogical Archives "ALLEUM" of Wrocław, Poland
- Update of Worsten Genealogical Society of Wrocław, Poland

25 June 1997

- Selected list of German Russian document holdings of the Odessa (Ukraine) State University Scientific Library available for translation by Sergey P. Yelizarov, Ph.D.
- New Index to the Slovak SLRP (Surname Location Reference Project). We converted it from 2 large files to 12 smaller ones for quicker downloading and additions to the SLRP Associate Correspondents List.

23 June 1997

- Updated California State Genealogical Association HomePage with a new Calendar of Events.

22 June 1997

- New HomePage for the Family Tree Resource Store of Moreno Valley California.
- List of Küstenland towns with current names.

21 June 1997

- URL change and updates for Galizien German



## COMPUTERS

- Descendants (GGD) HomePage, the "Sharing Our Heritage INDEX" Database (Index plus 3 data files) and the GGD Newsletter Table of Contents
- Table of Contents additions for "Galicia Magazine"
- 20 June 1997
- New RUEERL (Russian Empire Emigré Research List)
- 19 June 1997
- David Dreyer Progress Report on additional issues of the *Deutsch-Ungarischer Familien -- Kalender* (DUFK) -- a Banat ancestral list
- 18 June 1997
- Notice to all FEEFHS members: Burglary of Treasurer Miriam Hall-Hansen's home, including the FEEFHS office there.
- 17 June 1997
- New SAGS (Silesia-American Genealogy Society) being formed.
  - Leadership changes at the Polish Genealogical Society of Western New York
- 16 June 1997
- California State Genealogical Alliance -- Legislative Report -- June 1997, by Iris Carter Jones
  - Swiss Immigration to Wisconsin (1826-1900), by Maralyn Wellauer
  - Swiss Immigrant Questionnaire from Maralyn
- 15 June 1997
- New ALKRL (Austrian Littoral/Küstenland Research List)
  - Draft *First Immigrant File* database of 3,500 persons from the IGS (Immigrant Genealogy Society) of Burbank, California. All 21 files are now posted.
- 14 June 1997
- Swiss Immigration to Wisconsin (1826-1900), by Maralyn Wellauer
  - The Selkirk Project: Swiss from Manitoba to America (1823-1826) by Maralyn Wellauer. This includes families with the Åbersold, Brickler, Chatelain, Fournier, Hofmann, Langet, Marchand, Monnier, Ostertag, Quinche, Rindisbacher, Scheidegger,
- Schirmer, Stramm, and Varing surnames
- 13 June 1997
- Updated LTRL (Lithuania Research List) includes an interesting report on Lithuanians in a Germanic part of Texas
- 12 June 1997
- New URL for *The Swiss Connection* and a Table of Contents page -- the first of several additions.
- 11 June 1997
- Annual Meeting of Gottscheer Research and Genealogy Association, 27-29 June at Reno, Nevada
- 9 June 1997
- Slovenia: Translated text of St Joseph's Church, Joliet, *Illinois Silver Jubilee Book* (1916) (Index plus 7 text files)
  - Major revisions to 6 ZVA (Zichydorf Village Association) pages and the addition of St. Paul Alien Registrations (1918)
- 5 June 1997
- PAF 3.0 Notes and More PAF 3.0 Notes by Thatcher Johnson of Folsom, California
- 4 June 1997
- Updates of six Romania pages.
- 3 June 1997
- Major update and additions to the FEEFHS Genealogy ToolKit as described in the Advanced Internet sessions of the LDS Sacramento Family History Center Seminar in Elk Grove last Saturday.
  - IMAR Mecklenberg-Schwerin, a research opportunity in Germany, publicized in the latest *IGS German American Genealogy Journal*.
- 2 June 1997
- New Mission Oaks Genealogy Club HomePage
  - New Polish surname database index: *Polish Order of the Virtuti Militari (1792-1992)* (23,000+ surnames) -- 25 of 27 files are posted including all Surname Letters A through Z and the index. Awaiting "Background" and "How to Get More Details" text from the author.



## COMPUTERS

30 May 1997

Three additions to the German Empire section of our Map Room:

- New Alsace-Lorraine Map (232K)
- New Brunswick, Lippe-Detmold, Schaumburg-Lippe, etc. Map (144K)
- New Schleswig-Holstein Map (198K)

27 May 1997

-- Jewish Archives of the Jewish Historical Society of Moscow Russia

26 May 1997

-- Updated IGS HomePage with several new searches

25 May 1997

-- New ALSRL (Alsace-Lorraine Research List)

24 May 1997

-- Updated Armenian Genealogical Society HomePage with links to 3 new lists of Armenian names: Female, Male and Surname

23 May 1997

-- Resource Guide Listing for Palatines to America national organization of Columbus Ohio.

20 May 1997

-- Updated Polskie B & B HomePage

19 May 1997

-- Updated FEEFHS Officers page -- Mila Ranovic is the new FEEFHS Secretary and registrar for the 1997 Convention in Salt Lake City on 27-30 September 1997.  
-- New membership and HomePage for Alice's Ancestral Nostalgia

13 May 1997

-- Five more "Conversations with the Elders" #13 through #17: see the INDEX to the Conversations with the Elders

12 May 1997

-- Sacramento LDS Family History Center's semi annual Family Seminar on Saturday 31 May in suburban Elk Grove, California

11 May 1997

- New Schleswig-Holstein Germany Research List

10 May 1997

- New member Lorelei Press of Sacramento California, publisher of *The German Companion* by Shirley Riemer  
- New Oldenburg Germany Research List  
- New Pfalz (Palatinate) Germany Research List

9 May 1997

- Addition to the Davis California Genealogical Club and Library, with a link to a third new Library file -- "Family Histories: -- on the shelves of this local genealogy club library at the Davis Senior Center.

8 May 1997

- DKRL (Denmark Research List) posted with an updated link to the History of the Danish and German border by Norma Storrs Keating.  
- Latest GHCSV (Genealogical & Historical Council of the Sacramento Valley) Calendar Index (4 files) including, the current month, the next month and the Long Range Calendar (4 files).

6 May 1997

- Major additions to the Davis California Genealogical Club and Library, with links to 2 new Library files, including Library Index and Genealogical Resource Books on the shelves of this local genealogy club library at the Davis Senior Center.

5 May 1997

- Major update of the CGSI page, including addition of the 6th Annual CGSI Conference of the Czechoslovak Genealogy Society International (3 new files)

2 May 1997

- Major update of the Bukovina Homepage mirror site here, with three new newsletters, etc. (11 new pages)

29 April 1997

- Oberamts (District towns) of Württemberg and Emigration Index Status of the *Württemberg Emigration Indexes*.

26 April 1997

- David Dreyer of South San Francisco, California has



## COMPUTERS

extracted Banat and Batschka Subscribers to *Deutsch-Ungarischer Familien -- Kalender* (DUFK) from this former American-Donauswabian cultural publication. This new on-line directory includes 25 files: 23 towns, a miscellaneous file for North Dakota emigrants and an Introduction/Index.

25 April 1997

- Karpatho-Ukraine Database KP97-1 -- 1,639 Austrian and Ukrainian Surnames from Romeo Bernreuther of Weinstadt, Germany (Newly revised by Romeo to comply with the German privacy law).

24 April 1997

- *Württemberg Emigration Indexes* by Trudy Schenk, A.G.
- Baden Emigration Records by Trudy Schenk, A.G.

23 April 1997

- Updated mirror page for Pommerscher Verein Friestadt

22 April 1997

- Emigration from Germany -- 29 Selected Sources by Trudy Schenk, A.G.

21 April 1997

- New page for Professional Genealogist Trudy Schenk, A.G.

18 April 1997

- Addition of a Research Assistance section to the LTRL (Lithuania Research List)

13 April 1997

- California State Genealogical Alliance -- Legislative Report -- April 1997 by Iris Carter Jones

12 April 1997

- *San Francisco Call*, 13,438 Newspaper vital records for 1883: all reported births, marriages and deaths for 1883. These now serve to replace -- for the first time in 91 years -- the vital primary records lost in the 1906 San Francisco earthquake and fire. This web database index has been upgraded to combine all vital events for 1883 into 17 A to Z alpha data files (each about 50K to 100K in size) with a 1883 index file plus the *S. F. Call*

master index. An ongoing extraction project by Jim Faulkinbury, C.G.R.S. of Sacramento (about 99,000 vital records extracted to date: 1869-1883).

11 April 1997

- ZVA Newsletter, Vol 2, No 1 of the Zichydorf Village Association, announcing a 27 April meeting.

10 April 1997

- ZVA Active members surname list of the ZVA (Zichydorf Village Association)

9 April 1997

- New Greece Research List, with thanks to Yvonne Cretelos.
- CSGA Call for Regional Directors and Co-Directors -- California State Genealogy Alliance

8 April 1997

- New 167 Hutterite Schmiedeleut Colonies -- 1997
- New 8 Bruderhof Communities -- January 1997

6 April 1997

- New HomePage for "Your Family Connection" with Norma Storrs Keating of Yorba Linda, California.
- New HomePage for Polskie B & B with Ray Kulvicki of Covina, California

3 April 1997

- Brief History of the Hutterian Bretheren and SS Pomerania Hamburg passenger list (Hutterite extractions) by Evan Eichler.

31 March 1997

- HomePage for new member: "Family Sleuths", a Finnish genealogy service of Timothy Laitila Vincent A.G. and Maryan Egan-Baker of Salt Lake City.

30 March 1997

- Updated German Genealogical Digest HomePage includes new address and 6 Subject and Locality Index files.

29 March 1997

- Updated 1997 Salt Lake City Convention schedule includes a Russian Revision List lecture by Joe Everett and Thomas Edlund.



## COMPUTERS

- 28 March 1997  
 -- Carpatho-Rusyn Cross Index and all Rusyn/Rusin pages updated.
- 20 March 1997  
 -- New IGS Search: Mecklenburg Marriages (1751-1800)  
 -- 1997 FEEFHS Convention Program additions.
- 19 March 1997  
 -- Updated Stadt and Kreis Index for Die Vorfahren 1997  
 -- the German Pomeranian Database of *Die Pommerschen Leute* by Myron Grunwald and Jerry Dalum -- 11 files plus index.
- 17 March 1997  
 -- St. Martin Church of Hohnhorst, Schaumburg Province, (formerly Hessische Grafschaf Schaumburg), Lower Saxony, Germany Church Records extractions Index: 1655-1850 Edwin C. Friedrich/Karen S. Rowe Marriage extractions: 1655 -- 1741 and 1767-1850 (7 files) posted.
- 15 March 1997  
 -- GHCSV (Genealogical & Historical Council of the Sacramento Valley) GHCSV Calendar Index (4 files).
- 13 March 1997  
 -- HomePage for Morebeck Genealogy Books (3 files)  
 -- HomePage for Krans-Buckland Family Association of North Highlands, California (2 files)
- 12 March 1997  
 -- St. Martin Church of Hohnhorst, Schaumburg Province, (Formerly Hessische Grafschaf Schaumburg), Lower Saxony, Germany, Church Records Extraction Index: 1703-1833 (Edwin C. Friedrich/Karen S. Rowe) confirmation extractions -- 5 files.
- 11 March 1997  
 -- Slovenian Genealogy: updated Trunk Index, includes a translation of "Appendix -- List of Prominent Slovenes" (1912) -- 3 files
- 9<sup>th</sup> March 1997  
 -- New Immigrant Genealogy Society Library opened Sunday at Burbank, California.
- 8 March 1997  
 - Simi Valley FHC "Footsteps from the Past" Family History Seminar at the LDS church, Simi Valley, CA.
- 6 March 1997  
 - HomePage for Julian H. Preisler, Professional Genealogist/Archivist
- 5 March 1997  
 - HomePage for the Rader (Family) Association
- 4 March 1997  
 - Travel Genie Maps of Ames, Iowa, has posted Germany -- a grid map of 51 German maps at the 1:100,000 scale, available from Travel Genie Maps.
- 3 March 1997  
 - Homepage: Society of Svenskbyborna of Slite, Sweden  
 - Family-names that appear among the Swedes of Alt Schwendedorf (Swedish = Gammalsvenskby; Russian = Starosjvedskaja)  
 - Swedish Surnames of Swedes from Alt-Schwendedorf that lived in German-Russian villages in South Russia and other places: Maiden Names: Ethnic German-Russian Women who married Swedes from Alt-Schwendedorf (a German-Russian Village near Odessa)  
 - FEEFHS Internet Journal Article: Spotlight: Duncan Gardiner, Ph.D., C.G. by Regina Hines Ellison, CGRS.
- 1 March 1997  
 - European Focus Photography HomePage. Jim Derheim's list of European towns and cities in 15 countries where professional photographs of genealogical interest are now available.
- 28 Feb 1997  
 - Larry Jensen and the BSA (Bukovina Society of the Americas) announce BUKOVINA-GEN, a new un-moderated Bukovina Mailing List discussion group is now active will free subscriptions for all.  
 - INDEX to *Russia Record, Hutterite Family Records 1700-1874* (published 1996) by Tony Waldner, with details of how to purchase this book.
- 27 February 1997



- Update: Dag's Latvian Page.

26 February 1997

- Split, Croatia regional telephone book lookups
- St. Johns Evangelical Lutheran Church, Eagle Lake, Will County, Illinois now complete with baptism records posted (3 files).

25 February 1997

- FEEFHS Internet Journal Addition: *Mennonites from Galicia (Klempolen): Some Historical Notes*, by Glen Linscheid.

24 February 1997

- A short description of the Bunjevci -- Bunjeowatzen: ethnic Croats in the northern Batschka region on both sides of the Hungarian-Yugoslav border by Gordon McDaniel of Hoover Institution.

22 February 1997

- *San Francisco Call* Newspaper vital records for the year 1882: 13,364 births, marriages and deaths 16 data files, an ongoing extraction project by Jim Faulkinbury, C.G.R.S.

20 February 1997

- New Member Organization: Davis Genealogical Club and Library of Davis, California.

18 February 1997

- GGS (Sacramento German Genealogy) Society Spring Seminar: Trudy Schenk of Salt Lake City Utah.
- Travel Genie Maps of Ames Iowa has posted a Polish map that defines the Polish "Grid B" series of maps.

17 February 1997

- St John's Evangelical Lutheran Church, Eagle Lake, Beecher, Washington Township, Will County, Illinois: German-American churchbook extractions: confirmations, marriages, deaths. Extractions by Edwin C. Friedrich and Karen S. Rowe.

Note: to save space, we have removed most Research List updates from the above index. However, they are updated often. See the article on pages 21-23 for a current list.

FEEFHS, 5:1-2 (September 1997), p. 20

## FEEFHS Web Site Status as of 28 August, 1997

by John D. Movius

Our current status compared to the last report is as follows:

Website Size/Activity	1 Feb	28 Aug
Online megs:	56.6	86
Web Pages (files):	2,155	3,058
Website Index Size (megs):	5.6	8.6
Words Indexed:	138,000	177,400
Daily hits:	10,000	13,000+
Monthly Hits (Jan/Aug):	300,000	400,000+

New Web Server: In mid March-1997, the FEEFHS Website moved to our own Sun UNIX web server operating on Sun Operating System 4.3.1. It is co-located at AFES, a Woodland, California, Internet Service provider (ISP).

On Monday, 28 April, Internic changed our "Virtual Domain" DNS (Domain Name Service) from DCN to our own Sun UNIX web server at [feefhs.org](http://feefhs.org). Our Internet DNS is 165.113.35.25. Please be sure to use <http://feefhs.org> in the future.

The FEEFHS Map Room: The old DCN website ([dcn.davis.ca.us](http://dcn.davis.ca.us)) is being converted to a Map Room storage site. This is in order to make our growing number of text files more accessible on our primary site.

Some of the larger maps take as much as one hour to download by old 2,800-baud modems from various browsers worldwide. Our Map Room remains very popular -- 10% of our hits are for maps. Add to this a recently established DCN limit of 9 simultaneous downloads per account, DCN reliability problems and queues are starting to occur.

Thus you may, on occasion, experience a problem accessing our maps during peak activity periods. If so, please return to the Map Room at another time, when we are not as busy.

Broken Links: With over 3,000 pages and over 50,000 internal hot links, it is difficult to achieve 100% accuracy.



## Place your Central/East European Genealogy Query on a FEEFHS Research List on the World Wide Web

by John D. Movius

FEEFHS is now accepting genealogy "query" submissions for Central and Eastern Europe, including all parts of the old German Empire. Fifty "Research Lists" now exist on the FEEFHS Website. Every significant word of all text is indexed by the FEEFHS search engine and made available via the Website Index to all visitors. In addition most major web search engines like Hotbot and AltaVista also fully index these pages. Here is the current summary of our query-based "Research Lists" including the Internet URL (web address) and the e-mail or postal address for your submissions. You need not have an e-mail address to do this -- just mail it to us.

**Albania Research List (ALRL)**

<<http://feefhs.org/al/alrl.html>>  
c/o FEEFHS, P.O. Box 4327, Davis, CA 95617-4327. e-mail: <[feefhs@feefhs.org](mailto:feefhs@feefhs.org)>

**Alsace-Lorraine Research List (ALSRL):**

<<http://feefhs.org/de/als/alsrl.html>>  
Raymond Trendel, 11 rue St. Erhard, 67100 Strassbourg, France. e-mail: <[trendel@monza.u-strasbg.fr](mailto:trendel@monza.u-strasbg.fr)>

**Armenia Research List (AMRL)**

<<http://feefhs.org/am/amrl.html>>  
c/o FEEFHS, P.O. Box 4327, Davis, CA 95617-4327. e-mail: <[feefhs@feefhs.org](mailto:feefhs@feefhs.org)>

**Austria Research List (ATRL)**

<<http://feefhs.org/ah/at/atrl.html>>  
c/o FEEFHS, P.O. Box 4327, Davis, CA 95617-4327. e-mail: <[feefhs@feefhs.org](mailto:feefhs@feefhs.org)>

**Austrian Littoral/Küstenland Research List (ALKRL)**

<<http://feefhs.org/ah/at/alk/alkrl.html>>  
Richard Camur, 9411 Elk Horn Road, Lorton VA 22079-3307. e-mail: <[rccamur@compuserve.com](mailto:rccamur@compuserve.com)>

**Baden Research List (BADRL)**

<<http://feefhs.org/de/bad/badrl/badrl.html>>  
Marilyn Lane 210 Fynn Avenue #3, Mountain View CA 94043-3940; e-mail: <[mlane10@ix.netcom.com](mailto:mlane10@ix.netcom.com)>

**Bayern/Bavaria Research List (BAYRL)**

<<http://feefhs.org/de/bay/bayrl/bayrl.html>>  
Doug Anderson 821 South Virginia Street, LaPort, TX

in hand coding. Thus, like all large web sites, we have a small number of 404's (broken links). You are encouraged to report the URL of the page you found it on to the webmaster.

**Reliability:** The new server and ISP have been on line continuously without any downtime since it went on line in late April. The DCN server continues to experience occasional service interruptions due to a variety of system and connection issues.

We have no way of evaluating our comparable size or activity levels with other genealogy servers as most web sites do not disclose their stats. However we are thought to be the first or second largest non-commercial genealogy site on the web and might also be the first or second most active website.

We know that the FEEFHS Website is valued highly by genealogists worldwide. It is an unusual week when we do not receive several unsolicited thank-you messages from genealogists who have solved a problem or located more ancestors using the FEEFHS website.

We have our on full text search engine. Thus the Website Index at <<http://feefhs.org/feefhsei.html>> is always current and always up to date. It is by far the very best way to find all our stuff quickly, what with some URL's changing from time to time.

Our website has been fully accessible and available on the World Wide Web at all times since opening our own web server over five months ago. We have had an excellent streak of good luck with zero down time by AFES, our ISP, during this period.

The only time you cannot access one of our pages is when the activity level is very high. This does occasionally occur at mid-day and in the early evening (Pacific Time). We have asked our ISP for more bandwidth and hope to resolve this problem soon.



77571-5476. e-mail: <DougWater@aol.com>  
**Berlin Research List (BERLINRL)**  
 <<http://feefhs.org/de/ber/berlinrl/berlinrl.html>>  
 John G. Cakars, P.O.Box 8203, Berkeley, California  
 94707-8203. e-mail: <latvija@pacbell.net>  
**Brandenburg Research List (BRGRL)**  
 <<http://feefhs.org/de/brg/brg/brg/brg.html>>  
 LouJane Brandenburgh Route 1, Box 166, Como TX  
 75431-9705. e-mail <loujane@1starnet.com>  
**Bulgaria Research List (BGRL)**  
 <<http://feefhs.org/bg/bg/brl.html>>  
 Bryon Tosoff 15690 Buena Vista Ave., White Rock  
 British Columbia V4B 1Z5 Canada. e-mail:  
 <btosoff@direct.ca>  
**Belarus Research List (BYRL)**  
 <<http://feefhs.org/by/byrl/byrl.html>>  
 Mike McKenna 47 Brinkburn Grove, Banbury,  
 Oxfordshire England OX16 7WX. e-mail: <MAC-  
 BADGER@msn.com>  
**Cossack Research List (COSKRL)**  
 <<http://feefhs.org/ru/cossack/coskrl/coskrl.html>>  
 Postal to FEEFHS: PO Box 4327, Davis California  
 95617-4327; e-mail to William Anikouchine  
 <wanik@juno.com>  
**Croatia Research List (HRRL)**  
 <<http://feefhs.org/cro/hr/rrl.html>>  
 A. Gaithright, 5285 Vista Montana, Yorba Linda, CA  
 92886-4305. e-mail: <croatia1@juno.com>  
**Czech Research List (CZRL)**  
 <<http://feefhs.org/czs/czrl/czrl.html>>  
 c/o FEEFHS, P.O. Box 4327, Davis, CA 95617-4327 e-  
 mail: <feefhs@feefhs.org>  
**Denmark Research List (DKRL)**  
 <<http://feefhs.org/dk/dkrl.html>>  
 Norma Storrs Keating 4653 Avenida Rio del Oro, Yorba  
 Linda, CA 92886-3013. e-mail  
 <norma@yfcgensearch.com>  
**Estonia Research List (EERL)**  
 <<http://feefhs.org/baltic/ee/erl/erl.html>>  
 John G. Cakars, P.O.Box 8203, Berkeley, California  
 94707-8203. e-mail: <latvija@pacbell.net>  
**Emsland Research List (EMSNRL)**  
 <<http://feefhs.org/de/ems/emsrl/emsrl.html>>  
 Vincent P. Kunk, 73070 San Nicholas Ave., Palm Desert  
 CA 92660-2857. e-mail: <spurnel@worldnet.att.net>  
**Galicia Research List (GALRL)**  
 <<http://feefhs.org/ua/gal/galrl.html>>

Jeanne Gold, 1912 Jasmine Street, El Cajon CA 92021-  
 3663. e-mail: <goldj@ix.netcom.com>  
**Greece Research List (GRRL)**  
 <<http://feefhs.org/gr/gr/rrl/grrl.html>>  
 Yvonne Cretelos e-mail: <VonCrete@aol.com> Postal  
 mail: c/o FEEFHS, P.O. Box 4327, Davis CA 95617-  
 4327  
**German-Russian Volga Research List (GRVRL)**  
 <<http://feefhs.org/de/gr/grv/grvrl.html>>  
 Laura Moorhouse 1509 Wilmont Avenue, Panama City,  
 FL 32405-2557. e-mail: <LMoorho757@aol.com>  
**Hannover Research List (HANRL)**  
 <<http://feefhs.org/de/han/hanrl.html>>  
 John G. Cakars, P.O.Box 8203, Berkeley, California  
 94707-8203. e-mail: <latvija@pacbell.net>  
**Hessen Research List (HESRL)**  
 <<http://feefhs.org/de/hes/hesrl/hesrl.html>>  
 Marilyn Lane 210 Fynn Avenue #3, Mountain View CA  
 94043-3940. e-mail: <mlane10@ix.netcom.com>  
**Hungarian Research List (HURL)**  
 <<http://feefhs.org/ah/hu/hurl.html>>  
 c/o FEEFHS, P.O. Box 4327, Davis, California 95617-  
 4327. e-mail: <feefhs@feefhs.org>  
**Hutterite Research List**  
 <<http://feefhs.org/hut/hutrl/hutrl.html>>  
 c/o FEEFHS, P.O. Box 4327, Davis, California 95617-  
 4327. e-mail: <feefhs@feefhs.org>  
**Kashube [Polish] Research List (KRL)**  
 <<http://feefhs.org/kana/krl.html>>  
 Kieth Kasubowski, 57 Crescent Ave., Hamburg NY  
 14075-6501. e-mail: <Kaszubik@aol.com>  
**Latvia Research List (LVRL)**  
 <<http://feefhs.org/baltic/lv/lvrl.html>>  
 Bonnie Price, Route 2 Box 619A, McAllen, TX 78504-  
 9802. e-mail: <price@mc.al.vt.com>  
**Lithuania Research List (LTRL)**  
 <<http://feefhs.org/baltic/lt/ltrl.html>>  
 Tegan Gillette: e-mail to <Teganator@aol.com> Postal  
 mail c/o FEEFHS, P.O. Box 4327, Davis CA 95617-4327  
**Monastiri Research List (MONRL)**  
 <<http://feefhs.org/mon/monrl.html>>  
 Jeanne Gold, 1912 Jasmine Street, El Cajon CA 92021-  
 3663. e-mail: <goldj@ix.netcom.com>  
**Oldenburg Research List (OLDRL)**  
 <<http://feefhs.org/de/old/oldrl.html>>  
 Doris Wheeler 2181 Weatherstone Circle, Conyers, GA  
 30208-2084. e-mail: <doriswheeler@worldnet.att.net>



## COMPUTERS

### Ostfriesland Research List (OSFRL)

<<http://feefhs.org/de/osf/osfrl/osfrl.html>>  
 c/o FEEFHS, P.O. Box 4327, Davis, California 95617-41327. e-mail: <[feefhs@feefhs.org](mailto:feefhs@feefhs.org)>

### Pfalz/Palatinate Research List (PFARL)

<<http://feefhs.org/de/pfa/pfarl.html>>  
 Doris Wheeler 2181 Weathersdtone Circle, Conyers, GA 30208-2084. e-mail: <[doriswheeler@worldnet.att.net](mailto:doriswheeler@worldnet.att.net)>

### Poland Research List (PLRL)

<<http://feefhs.org/pl/plrl.html>>  
 A. Gathright, 5285 Vista Montana, Yorba Linda, CA 92886-4305. e-mail: <[croatial@juno.com](mailto:croatial@juno.com)>

### Posen Research List (POSRL)

<<http://feefhs.org/posen/posrl.html>>  
 c/o FEEFHS, P.O. Box 4327, Davis, California 95617-41327. e-mail: <[feefhs@feefhs.org](mailto:feefhs@feefhs.org)>

### East Prussia Research List) OPRURL

<<http://feefhs.org/de/opru/oprurl/oprurl.html>>  
 John G. Cakars, P.O.Box 8203, Berkeley, California 94707-8203. e-mail: <[latvija@pacbell.net](mailto:latvija@pacbell.net)>

### West Prussia Research List (WPRURL)

<<http://feefhs.org/de/wpru/wprurl/wprurl.html>>  
 John G. Cakars, P.O.Box 8203, Berkeley, California 94707-8203. e-mail: <[latvija@pacbell.net](mailto:latvija@pacbell.net)>

### Rheinland [Rheinprovinz] Research List (RHERL)

<<http://feefhs.org/de/rhe/rherl/rherl.html>>  
 Kate Prunte 21534 American River Drive, Sonora, CA 95370-9112. e-mail: <[thegenie@sonnet.com](mailto:thegenie@sonnet.com)>

### Romania Research List (RORL)

<<http://feefhs.org/ro/rorl.html>>  
 Barbara Foosner <[barbara@bc.sflin.org](mailto:barbara@bc.sflin.org)>, Postal mail c/o FEEFHS, P.O. Box 4327, Davis CA 95617-4327.

### Russian Empire Emigre Research List (RUEERL)

<<http://feefhs.org/ru/rueerl/rueerl.html>>  
 Tanya Mozakjo 370 Dixon Road, Suite 1614, Etobicoke, Ontario M9R 1T2 Canada. e-mail <[tanya@tnt.net](mailto:tanya@tnt.net)>.

### Russian Nobility Research List (RUNRL)

<<http://feefhs.org/ru/runrl.html>>  
 Doug Anderson 821 South Virginia Street, LaPort, TX 77571-5476. e-mail: <[DougWater@aol.com](mailto:DougWater@aol.com)>

### Schleswig-Holstein Research List (SCHLRL)

<<http://feefhs.org/de/schl/schlrl.html>>  
 Norma Storrs Keating 4653 Avenida Rio del Oro, Yorba Linda, CA 92886-3013. e-mail <[norma@yfcgensearch.com](mailto:norma@yfcgensearch.com)>

### Serbia Research List (SERBRL)

<<http://feefhs.org/ru/serbia/serbrl/serbrl.html>>

Mila Ranovic c/o FEEFHS, P.O. Box 610898 Salt Lake City, UT 84151-0898. e-mail <[milara@aol.com](mailto:milara@aol.com)>

### Silesia Research List (SILRL)

<<http://feefhs.org/de/sil/silrl/silrl.html>>  
 Joe Reimann, 1910 East 5685 South, Salt Lake City UT 84121-1343. e-mail: <[goldcontac@aol.com](mailto:goldcontac@aol.com)>

### Slovenia Research List (SIRL)

<<http://feefhs.org/slovenia/sirl.html>>  
 Slovenian Genealogy Society President Al Peterlin, 52 Old Farm Road, Camp Hill, PA 17011-2604. e-mail: <[LRFM15A@prodigy.com](mailto:LRFM15A@prodigy.com)>

### Southeastern European Researchers List (SERL)

<<http://feefhs.org/banat/serlnb.html>>  
 Norbert Bambach of Ohio e-mail: <[72730.633@compuserve.com](mailto:72730.633@compuserve.com)> Postal mail c/o FEEFHS, P.O. Box 4327, Davis CA 95617-4327

### Switzerland Research List (CHRL)

<<http://feefhs.org/ch/chrl/chrl.html>>  
 Swiss Connection Editor Maralyn Wellauer, 2845 N 72nd St., Milwaukee WI 53210-1106. e-mail <[swissmis@interserv.com](mailto:swissmis@interserv.com)>

### Transylvania Research List (TRANSRL)

<<http://feefhs.org/ah/hu/transrl.html>>  
 Lazlo "Les" Apathy: <[LesApathy@aol.com](mailto:LesApathy@aol.com)>; Postal mail c/o FEEFHS, P.O. Box 4327, Davis CA 95617-4327.

### Ukraine Research List (UARL)

<<http://feefhs.org/ua/uarl.html>>  
 Jeanne Gold, 1912 Jasmine Street, El Cajon CA 92021-3663. e-mail: <[goldj@ix.netcom.com](mailto:goldj@ix.netcom.com)>

### Unkown Location in Germany Research List (UNKDERL)

<<http://feefhs.org/de/unkde/unkderl/unkderl.html>>  
 Bob Wilson 4836 Corey Court, Carmichael CA 95608-3518. e-mail: <[bobw22@ix.netcom.com](mailto:bobw22@ix.netcom.com)>

### Westphalia Research List (WFARL)

<<http://feefhs.org/de/wfa/wfarl/wfarl.html>>  
 Kate Prunte 21534 American River Drive, Sonora, CA 95370-9112. e-mail: <[thegenie@sonnet.com](mailto:thegenie@sonnet.com)>

### Württemberg Research List (WUERL)

<<http://feefhs.org/de/wuer/wuerl/wuerl.html>>  
 Vincent P. Kunk, 73070 San Nicholas Ave., Palm Desert CA 92660-2857. e-mail: <[spurnel@worldnet.att.net](mailto:spurnel@worldnet.att.net)>

A New Research List Not Mentioned Above? Yes -- more are being added each month. German-Russian regions (Odessa, Black Sea, Siberia, Kazakhstan) etc.



Just send your submission and identify the region it is intended for.

The FEEFHS Website receives about 13,000 visits a day. In a month there are persons from over 80 countries on 6 continents visit our 83-meg, 3,000-page website. Thus it's a numbers game. Remember -- the more detail you offer, the better chance you have to get a "bingo". The messages we are getting tell us these research lists are starting to pay off for many submitters.

**What to Do:** Include all the full names of the persons you are researching and their vital dates (if known), a summary of their family history, problem statement, your name and your e-mail and/or postal address. Please send a separate submission for each province/country of interest and a separate submission for ancestors where you are still trying to "jump the pond" and find a place of origin in Europe. Also include the following information:

Your name

Your e-mail address

Your postal address

One Research List per entry.

Please e-mail your entry to the coordinator listed above with a copy to <feefhs@feefhs.org> or to P. O. Box 4327, Davis, CA 95617-4327. If your entry exists in digital form, please e-mail it as an attachment to <feefhs@feefhs.org> or mail us your disk.

**Help Wanted:** FEEFHS also needs persons with e-mail access to serve as Research List coordinators (receiving queries -- by e-mail and snail mail -- and passing them on weekly to the FEEFHS Webmaster).

### Czechoslovak Society of Arts and Sciences -- SVU

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*[Editor's note: We are pleased to welcome SVU as a new organizational member of FEEFHS. The following information about them has been downloaded from the FEEFHS Web site, and additional information is available there.]*

**Aims of SVU:** Most scholars of the Central European region now readily recognize the acronym SVU which in Czech and Slovak languages stands for the Czechoslovak Society of Arts and Sciences. Since its inception in 1958, the SVU has grown into a respected international organization with chapters in major cities around the world. Although the Society until recently functioned almost exclusively in the West, ever since the peaceful 1989 Velvet revolution, it has expanded its activities to Czechoslovakia and its succession states, the Czech and the Slovak Republics.

The SVU is a nonprofit, nonpolitical, cultural organization, dedicated to the pursuit of knowledge, the free dissemination of ideas, and the fostering of contacts among people. It brings together scholars, scientists, artists, writers, students, lawyers, businessmen, and others throughout the world who have a professional, family or other interest in the Czech Republic and Slovakia, their history, peoples, or their cultural and intellectual contributions.

**Historical Background:** The Society was officially organized in 1958, at the initiative of Czech and Slovak intellectuals living abroad, at a time when the communist regime in Czechoslovakia had repudiated the country's historical traditions and suppressed free expression. The SVU wanted to provide a forum for the free development of Czechoslovak culture in exile and make the world aware of the Czech and Slovak cultural traditions, which date back more than a millennium.

Its activities, as outlined in the original bylaws, consisted of supporting and coordinating the educational, scholarly, literary and artistic endeavors of the Czechoslovak intelligentsia abroad. However, the Society was subsequently broadened into an organization open to all individuals, regardless of ethnic origin, interested in fostering Slovak and/or Czech culture.

Following the end of the communist regime in 1989, the SVU's functions greatly expanded. Now, in addition to its original mission, the Society has become a bridge between Czech and Slovak professionals and those in other countries. It allows scholars abroad to benefit from contact with their Czech and Slovak colleagues, as well as helping to reintegrate the intellectual life of these two



## ORGANIZATIONS

mations into the main stream of world science, arts and letters, from which they were separated for so long by political barriers.

**Future Perspectives:** Since the fall of the communist regime in Czechoslovakia in 1989, the Society has been instrumental in assisting the fledgling democracies in reestablishing the normal functions of a free society, through material assistance, lectures, seminars, and workshops, and most of all, through the personal expertise and experience of its members. This emphasis will continue in the future.

The Society also recognizes, however, its obligations toward Czech and Slovak emigrants, as well as members of other ethnic groups who migrated from the territory of the former Czechoslovakia, and is committed to supporting certain activities for the preservation of their cultural heritage and the fostering of their cultural contacts with the Czech lands and Slovakia.

Above all, the Society is interested in encouraging young people, whether they are Czech and Slovak students who want to enhance their educational opportunities abroad, or North American students or those of other nationalities who wish to make Czech and/or Slovak culture the focus of their professional careers.

**SVU Membership:** Present membership of the Society is some 2,000. It is scattered throughout the world, but concentrated in the U.S., Canada and Europe, the majority being associated with academic or research institutions. Among the more than sixty names on the SVU Honor Roll are outstanding individuals such as historian Francis Dvornik, linguist Roman Jakobson, conductor Rafael Kubelik, artist Oskar Kokoschka, mathematician Vaclav Hlavaty, literary scholar Rene Wellek, pianist Rudolf Firkušny, social scientist Karl W. Deutsch, playwright and President Vaclav Havel, novelist Milan Kundera, poet and Nobel Prize laureate Jaroslav Seifert, composer Eugen Suchon and scores of others of international renown.

**SVU Local Chapters:** Throughout its history, the Society has had numerous local chapters worldwide, including such locations as Washington, DC, Chicago, New York, Boston, Los Angeles, Albany, Cleveland, San Francisco,

Pittsburgh, Hartford; Toronto, Montreal, Ottawa, Edmonton, Vancouver; Melbourne, Sydney, Perth; Wellington; Pretoria; London, Stuttgart, Basel, Bern, Zurich, Vienna; and more recently in Prague, Brno, Bratislava, Košice, and Prešov.

**SVU Activities:** To date, the Society has organized eighteen world congresses, six European and twenty American and Canadian conferences, over thirty art exhibits, more than fifty musical and drama productions, and more than twenty book displays. Furthermore, it has published over eighty books and monographs, four periodicals, besides sponsoring or providing support to some fifty other publications. In addition to the above, each chapter has organized meetings, lectures, discussions, exhibits and social functions.

**Research in Ethnic History and Genealogy:** Individual members regularly present and publish papers on various aspects of ethnic history, including genealogy. Among the topics covered have been such titles as: *In the Footprints of the First Czech Immigrants in America*; *The Renewal and the Formation of the Moravian Church in America*; *Bohemian and Moravian Pioneers in Colonial America*; *Early Jewish Immigrants in America from the Czech Historic Lands and Slovakia*; *The Descendants of Augustine Herman: The First Lord of Bohemia Manor*; *The Demuth Genealogy Revisited: A Moravian Brethren Family from Czechoslovakia*; *U.S. Legislators with Czechoslovak Roots. From Colonial Times to Present, with Genealogical Lineages*; etc.

**SVU Conferences:** Annually, usually focused on a specific topic. Last conference on "Czech Americans in Transition: Challenges and Opportunities for the Future," held in Belton, TX on 12-13 July, 1997, was organized in conjunction with the celebrations of the 100th anniversary of the Benevolent Order of the State of Texas (SPJST), one of the oldest Czech organizations in the US.

**SVU World Congresses:** Biannually. A typical program includes presentations of scholarly papers, concerts, art exhibits and social events. The lectures, seminars and symposia, as well as printed materials are generally presented in English. The first 15 World Congresses were held in the U.S. or Canada. The 1992 and 1994 Congresses were held in Prague, and 1996 in



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Brno, Czech Republic. The 1998 SVU World Congress will be held in Bratislava, Slovakia. The central theme of the Congress will be "Sciences and Arts on the Eve of the 21st Century".

Persons interested in participating should contact SVU President or Jan P. Skalny, SVU Executive Vice President, 4 Wilfrid Avenue, Toronto, Ontario M4S 2H9, Canada; telephone (416) 932-9531; FAX: (416) 480-1367; eMail: <jpskalny@aol.com>.

### SVU Periodic Publications:

*Zpravy SVU* [SVU News] -- six times per year.  
Newsletter editor: Andrew Elias, 10713 Howerton Ave., Fairfax, VA 22030, telephone/fax: (703) 273-8565  
*Kosmas : Czechoslovak and Central European Journal* - semiannually.

The Journal is devoted primarily to publishing scholarly research in the humanities and social sciences with emphasis on Czech and Slovak developments.  
Journal editor: Bruce Garver, 231-A Arts & Sciences Hall, Dept. of History, University of Nebraska at Omaha, Omaha, NE 68182-0213; telephone (402) 554-4824, fax (402) 554-2794, e-mail address <bgarver@unomaha.edu>

*SVU Biographical Directory* -- irregular.  
The 8th edition of this most popular SVU's publication is in preparation. New members can still be included.  
Directory editors: Eva Rechcigl and Miloslav Rechcigl, Jr., 1703 Mark Lane, Rockville, MD 20852-4106 <br> telephone/fax: (301) 881-7222

**SVU Fellows:** In recognition of outstanding record as scholars and scientists, the Society may elect selected SVU members as Fellows of the Society, upon recommendations of their peers.

**Qualifications for SVU Membership:** Although the Society takes pride as having in its midst most of the relevant intellectuals and professionals who matter, the Society is no elitist group. It is a democratic and open society that admits anyone who subscribes to its aims.

**SVU Dues:** individuals US\$ 35.00 per year; spouses US\$ 5.00, students US\$ 5.00; individuals in Czech Republic and Slovakia: US\$ 10.00; institutions: US\$ 100.00.  
Persons and institutions interested in membership should

contact: Vera Ulbrecht, SVU Secretary-General, 2407 McCormick Rd, Rockville, MD 20850; tel. (301) 279-2498, fax (301) 279-8973; e-mail: <74434.377@compuserve.com>

**Subscription to *Kosmas*:** SVU Members: US\$ 22.00; other individuals US\$27.00; institutions: US\$ 30.00.  
Order from Mr. Layne Pierce, Managing Editor, *Kosmas*, Dept. of Modern Languages and Literatures, University of Nebraska-Lincoln, Lincoln, NE 68588-0315; tel. (402) 472-1336; fax (402) 472-0327; e-mail: mzs@unlinfo.unl.edu

For additional information, contact SVU's president and FEEFHS representative: Miloslav Rechcigl Jr., 1703 Mark Lane, Rockville, MD 20852-4106, tel./fax (301) 88107222, e-mail <rechcigl@aol.com>.

## FEEFHS Societies, Organizations, and HomePages

**American Historical Society of Germans from Russia, California District Council**, 3233 N. West St, Fresno, CA 93705-3402  
**American Historical Society of Germans from Russia, North Star Chapter**, 6226 5th Ave. South, Richfield, MN 55423-1637  
**American Historical Society of Germans from Russia, Sacramento Valley Chapter**, 7171 Celia Street, Sacramento, CA 95828-3113  
**American Historical Society of Germans from Russia, Southern California Chapter**, 15619 Ogram Avenue, Gardena, CA 90249-4445  
**American Historical Society of Germans from Russia, Ventura Chapter**, 13095 Westport St., Moorpark, CA 93021-2946  
**America Online Genealogy Forum**, 8619 Westwood Center Drive, Vienna, VA 22182-2285  
**Anglo-German Family History Society**, 14 River Reach, Teddington, Middlesex TW11 9QL, England  
**Bauat Online Genealogy Discussion Group**, 1571 York Way, Sparks, NV 89431-1939  
**Bender Surname Genealogy Society**, P.O. Box 4327, Davis, CA 95617-4327  
**BLITZ (Russian-Baltic Information Service)**, 907



## ORGANIZATIONS

Mission Ave., San Rafael, CA 94901 and St. Petersburg, Russia

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

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

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

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

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

Catholic Family History Center, 3 Church Street, Whetstone, London N20 0JR England

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

DAGs' Latvian Page, Boulder, Colorado

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

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

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

East European Genealogical Society Inc., P.O. Box 22536, Winnipeg, MB R3C 4A7, Canada

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

Family History Library, Salt Lake City, UT 84150

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Germans from Russia Heritage Society, Puget Sound Chapter, 12024 107th Avenue Court East, Puyallup, WA 98374-2611

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

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

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

Gottschee Tree (Germanic-Slovenian Newsletter), c/o Liz



## ORGANIZATIONS

Info. Service, P.O. Box 725, Louisville, CO 80027-0725

**Heimatmuseum der Deutschen aus Bessarabien,**

Florienstrasse 17, 70188 Stuttgart, Germany

**Hungarian-American Friendship Society,** 2811 Elvyra

Way, Apt.#236, Sacramento, CA 85821-5865

**Hungarian Jewish Special Interest Group,** P.O. Box

34152, Cleveland, OH 44134

**IMAR (Institute for Migration and Ancestral**

**Research),** Sassnizer Strasse 20, D-18107 Rostock,

Germany

**Immigrant Genealogy Society,** P.O. Box 7369, Burbank,

CA 91510-7369

**International Institute of Archival Science, c/o**

**Slovenian Regional Archive,** ul. Heroja Staneta 1, 62000

Maribor, Slovenia

**Its all Relative -- Slovak and Carpatho-Rusyn Knowledge**

**Base,** P. O. Box 339, Davisburg, MI 48350-0339

**Jensen Publications, c/o Larry O. Jensen,** P.O. Box 441,

Pleasant Grove, UT 84062-0441

**Jewish Genealogical Society of Cleveland,** 996 Eastlawn

Drive, Highland Heights, OH 44143-3126

**Jewish Genealogical Society of Illinois,** P. O. Box 515,

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**Jewish Genealogical Society of Los Angeles,** P. O. Box

55443, Sherman Oaks, CA 91413-5544

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**Jewish Genealogical Society of Rochester,** 265

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**Jewish Historical Society,** 914 Royal Avenue, S.W.,

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**Knobloch Genealogical Archives,** PL 50-950, Wroclaw

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**Krans-Buckland Family Association,** P. O. Box 1025,

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**Landmannschaft der Deutschen aus Russland,**

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**Latvian SIG,** P. O. Box 3581, Granada Hills, California

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**Liebling (Banat) Village Association**

**Lietuvos Bajoru Karaliskoji Sajunga (Royal Lith.**

**Nobility Society),** B. Sruogos 36-20, 2040 Vilnius,  
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**Lithuanian American Genealogy Society, c/o Balzakas**

**Museum of Lithuanian Culture,** 6500 Pulaski Road,

Chicago, IL 60629-5136

**Lorelei Press,** P.O. box 221356, Sacramento, CA 9582

8356

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**Mennonite Archives and Library, c/o Bethel College,**

300 East 27th Steer, North Newton, KS 67117-9989

**Mennonite Family History,** 10 West Main Street,

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**Mennonite Heritage Centre,** 600 Shaftesbury Boulevard

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**Mesa, Arizona Family History Center,** 41 South

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**Minnesota Genealogical Society,** P.O. Box 16069, St.

Paul, MN 55116-0069

**Mission Oaks Genealogical Club,** P.O. Box 216,

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CA 93292-9044

**Morcbeck Genealogy Books,** 409 Dennis Drive,

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**Ontario Genealogy Society,** 40 Orchard View Boulevard

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**Assn.),** 119 Belvedere Street, Nazareth, PA 18064-2112

**Palatines to America (National),** Capital University,

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**Palatines to America, Colorado Chapter,** 551 South

Otis Street, Denver, CO 80226-3445

**Parsons Technology,** One Parsons Drive, Hiawatha,

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**Pokrajinski Arhiv Maribor (Slovenian Reg. Archives**



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 Polish Genealogical Society of California, P.O. Box  
 713, Midway City, CA 92655-0713  
 Polish Genealogical Society of Greater Cleveland, 906  
 College Avenue, Cleveland, OH 44113-4437  
 Polish Genealogical Society of Massachusetts, P.O. Box  
 381, Northampton, MA 01061-0381  
 Polish Genealogical Society of Michigan, c/o Burton  
 Historical Collection, 5201 Woodward Street, Detroit, MI  
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 Polish Genealogical Society of Minnesota, P.O. Box  
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 Polish Genealogical Society of New Zealand, 16 Nugent  
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Slovenian Genealogy Society, Oklahoma Chapter, 4204  
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Slovenian Genealogy Society, Oregon Chapter, 77555  
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Olaf's College, Northfield, Minnesota 55057-1098  
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Black River Falls, WI 54615-9405  
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**FEEFHS**  
**UNITY**  
**HARMONY**  
**DIVERSITY**











## Newsletter of the Federation of East European Family History Societies





### **Who, What and Why is FEEFHS?**

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

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

### **Goals and Purposes:**

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

### **Services:**

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

- 1) FEEFHS *Newsletter* with cutting-edge articles. It has been published quarterly since October 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 (except 1998).
- 4) FEEFHS *Resource Guide to East European Genealogy*, published annually since October 1994.
- 5) FEEFHS "HomePage" on the Internet's World Wide Web since mid-May 1995. This large "destination" web site includes a weekly FrontPage Newsletter, a HomePage or Resource Guide listing for all FEEFHS member organizations, surname databases, detailed maps of Central and Eastern Europe, cross-indexes to access related sources, and more. The address (URL) is: <<http://feefhs.org>>.
- 6) Regional North American conferences – the first was at Calgary, Alberta, Canada in July 1995.
- 7) Support of the **Soc.Genealogy.Slavic** news-group, its FAQ (frequently-asked questions), the Banat FAQ, and the AOL Genealogy Forum East European/German message boards and chat hours, starting in mid-1995.

### **FEEFHS headquarters:**

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

### **FEEFHS addresses:**

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

### **Membership and dues**

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

### **1998-1999 officers:**

**President:** John D. Movius, c/o FEEFHS, P.O. Box 4327, Davis, CA 95617-4327; e-mail <[feefhs@feefhs.org](mailto:feefhs@feefhs.org)>

**1st Vice-president:** Dr. Duncan B. Gardiner, 12961 Lake Ave., Lakewood, OH 44107-1533; e-mail <[Duncan@en.com](mailto:Duncan@en.com)>

**2nd Vice-president:** Laura Hanowski, c/o Saskatchewan Genealogical Society, P.O. Box 1894, Regina, SK, Canada S4P 3E1; e-mail <[l.hanowski@sk.sympatico.ca](mailto:l.hanowski@sk.sympatico.ca)>

**3rd Vice-president:** Blanche Krbecek, 2041 Orkla Drive, Minneapolis, MN 55427-4329; e-mail <[bkrbecek@worldnet.att.net](mailto:bkrbecek@worldnet.att.net)>

**Secretary:** Mila Ranović, 5448 Lighthouse Road, Salt Lake City, UT 84123-5839; e-mail <[milara@aol.com](mailto:milara@aol.com)>

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**Founding Past President:** Charles M. Hall, 4874 S. 1710 East, Salt Lake City, UT 84117-5928; e-mail <[chall@homeplus.com](mailto:chall@homeplus.com)>



# FEEFHS

## Newsletter of the Federation of East European Family History Societies

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### IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENTS

**Election results:** The following officers were elected at the 1997 FEEFHS Convention to serve during the years 1998 and 1999: President, John D. Movius, 1st Vice President Duncan Gardiner, 2nd Vice President Laura Hanowski, 3rd Vice President Blanche Krbecek, Secretary Mila Ranovic, and Treasurer Marlene Nolte. Their addresses are listed on the inside front cover.

**Conventions:** While there will be no FEEFHS convention in 1998, as announced on the FEEFHS Web site, there will be a convention in 1999, as announced on page 34. Details about the program schedule, costs, accommodations, etc., will appear in future issues of the *Newsletter* and on the FEEFHS website at <<http://feefhs.org>>. Everyone should start now to make plans to be there.

**Newsletter:** This is the last issue of the *FEEFHS Newsletter* to be edited by John C. Alleman, with Miriam Hall-Hansen as associate editor. The new editor will be Thomas K. Edlund, with Joseph B. Everett as associate editor. The next issue, which will begin Volume 6, will have a new look and much exciting material, especially concerning Galicia. It is scheduled to be published in October 1998, with subsequent issues appearing at short intervals thereafter to make up for the delays we experienced in Volume 5. We are tentatively planning to change the name to *FEEFHS Journal*, but suggestions for a more creative name would be welcome at this time. Until further notice, correspondence concerning the Newsletter/Journal, including name suggestions, should be sent c/o FEEFHS, P.O. Box 510989, Salt Lake City, UT 84151-0898, or to the new e-mail address: <[editor@feefhs.org](mailto:editor@feefhs.org)>.



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## 1997 FEEFHS CONVENTION REPORT

27-29 September 1997  
Salt Lake City, Utah  
by John D. Movius

The 1997 FEEFHS Convention was held on 27-29 September, 1997 at the Best Western Plaza Hotel, Salt Lake City, Utah, adjacent to the LDS Family History Library (FHL). The facility was more than adequate and the hotel staff was excellent. There were 4 sessions on Saturday, 7 sessions on Sunday, and 5 sessions on Monday. The convenience of the world's largest genealogy library was also a big plus, and many attendees were seen receiving help on Tuesday from lecturers and FEEFHS experts.

As the fourth convention of FEEFHS, it was double the size of the first convention, which was held in 1994, also in Salt Lake City. While it was smaller than Cleveland 1995 and Minneapolis 1996 in attendance, with prudent financial management it proved to be more successful financially than all prior conventions.

The high quality of the learning outcomes in 1997 masked the small number of FEEFHS leaders who accomplished much with the help of many volunteer member registrants. John Movius served as convention chairman, with significant assistance from Thom Edlund. Speakers came from the United States, Canada, Germany, and Russia. Duncan Gardiner prepared a fine syllabus. Mila Ranovic created and maintained the registration spreadsheet — it will serve as a model for future registration chairs. The registration packets were assembled by Marsha Gustad.

Marsha, Ed Kowderduck, and several others provided significant assistance at the registration table in the lobby. Miriam Hall-Hansen handled the registration finances and made it all look easy. The three morning convention newsletters also helped to "pass the word" about the inevitable speaker and room changes and other current matters.

John Alleman was in charge of the successful and well-attended vendor room. It included tables for Arlene Eakle, European Focus Photography, Carol Schiffman's Genealogy Unlimited, Henning Schroeder, and Wally Rusel's Ukrainian Genealogical and Historical Society

of Canada. In addition, there were several tables for literature from many of our member societies and organizations. The educational excellence of this convention was a credit to our 44 speakers, whose expertise and willingness to help others before, during, and after their lectures was responsible in large part for very favorable evaluations by nearly all the registrants.

Speakers were: John C. Alleman; Linda L. Avakian, AG; Steven W. Blodgett, AG; Father Blaine Burkey, O.F.M.Cap.; Lica Catsakis-Bywater, DDS; Margarita Chouquette; Martha M. Conner; Donna Debevec Cuillard; David L. Dreyer, Arlene Eakle; Thomas K. Edlund; Joseph B. Everett; Jim Faulkinbury, CGRS; Laraine Ferguson; Jerry Frank (Canada); Duncan B. Gardiner, CG, AG; Ted Gostin; Charles M. Hall; Laura Hanowski (Canada); William F. Hoffman; Thomas Hrnecirik; AG; Nephi Kezerian, MD; Blance Krbecek; Paul Kreutzer, Jr.; Eva Tamaska Liptak; Raymond W. Madsen, AG; Gordon McDaniel, APG; Kahlile B. Mehr; Roger Minert, AG; John Movius, APG; Edward Nute; Kate Prunte; Gwen Pritzkau; Carol Schiffman; Daniel M. Schlyter, AG; Henning Schroeder (Germany), APG; Jonathan Shea, AG; Vladislav Y. Soshnikov (Russia); Michael Strauss, AG; Timothy Laitila Vincent, AG; Bob Weiss, APG; Betty Wray; Evelyn Wolfer, and Jan Zaleski.

We learned much about the FHL from FHL Director Jimmy Parker at the Saturday banquet and about European research experiences from Duncan Gardiner at the Saturday luncheon. Award plaques were presented Monday to founding president Charles M. Hall, founding *Newsletter* editor John Alleman, and founding vice president Wally Rusel (Canada). Plaques were also presented to Executive Council officers Laura Hanowski (Canada), Duncan Gardiner, and Miriam Hall-Hansen as well as to Thom Edlund for his many contributions of lectures at all four conventions and as keynote speaker in 1995, and to Ted Gostin for the FEEFHS Web Map Room scans. Announced and presented in absentia were awards to co-founders Edward R. Brandt and Brian Lenius (Canada), former 1st vice president Thomas Peters, retiring 3rd vice president Bruce Kahn, and secretary/registrar Mila Ranovic.

A sincere note of thanks is conveyed by FEEFHS to all who attended and all who helped make it the real success that it was.



## 1999 FEEFHS CONVENTION ANNOUNCEMENT

Van Nuys (Los Angeles), California  
24-26 September 1999  
by John D. Movius

The next FEEFHS International Convention will be held on 24-26 September 1999 at the AirTel Hotel & Convention Center in Van Nuys (Los Angeles), California. The 1999 FEEFHS convention will be held in conjunction with the annual fall seminar at the same hotel on Saturday 25 September sponsored by the IGS (Immigrant Genealogy Society) of Burbank, California, a founding member society of FEEFHS. IGS has announced that Henning Schroeder of Gummersbach, Germany will be their featured speaker, giving 4 lectures that day. Special rates will permit FEEFHS convention registrants to attend the IGS Seminar and

IGS registrants to attend the FEEFHS convention. Speakers already announced on the FEEFHS 1999 Convention Web pages include: John Alleman, Donna Cuillard, David Dreyer, Thomas Edlund, Irmgard Ellingson, Joe Everett, Ted Fettkenheuer, Jim Faulkinbury, Margaret Freeman, Bob Freeman, Duncan Gardiner, Laura Hanowski (Canada), Thomas Hrnčirik, Blanch Krbeček, John Movius, Jean Nepsund, Gwen Pritzkau, Steve Stroud and Betty Wray. Their lecture topics are posted on the FEEFHS website at this URL: <http://feefhs.org/conf/991a/lectures.html>

A "Call for Papers" is being made by this announcement. Early indications point to this as a largest and best convention ever for FEEFHS. The HomePage on the World Wide Web for 1999 Convention is at this URL: <http://feefhs.org/conf/991a/991a-hp.html>.

## "Soul" Searching in the Russian Censuses of the 18th and 19th Century

by Joseph B. Everett  
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After parish registers of births, marriages and deaths, the revision lists (*revizkiye skazki*) are the most important documents to genealogists researching in the former Russian Empire. Comparable to the U.S. censuses, they are useful for establishing family relationships, ages and social status of individuals and for verifying places of residence. The revision lists cover a much earlier period, however, beginning in 1719 and ending in 1858. While most Americans can find their parents or grandparents in the U.S. censuses, the revision lists are only useful to those who have already established the first four or five generations. Once the researcher has traced a family that far, the revision lists can be instrumental in tracing the lineage back another four or five generations — to 1719.

Despite the significance of the revision lists to East Slavic genealogy, many researchers have never even heard of these records, or, if they have, they have never seen examples of them or had experience researching them. This is due to the fact that only a small fraction of these records have been microfilmed. The Genealogical Society of Utah began filming revision lists from Minsk province in 1993 and from Tver province in 1995. Since then, all filming of these records has been indefinitely postponed in favor of filming metrical books (*metricheskiye knigi*). Although the current collection of revision lists on microfilm is very small, there is plenty of material available for the serious researcher to familiarize himself with their content and discover effective research strategies. The following is an attempt to share what I have learned about the content and organization of these records as well as recommendations on how to research them. But first, the historical context of the revision lists:

### Censuses in Russia prior to 1719<sup>1</sup>

Census taking in the Russian Empire prior to 1898 had the primary purpose of providing data for tax assessment. Prior

<sup>1</sup>Much of this information on the background of the revisions was compiled by Thomas K. Edlund for a lecture presented at the 4th FEEFHS Convention in Salt Lake City, Utah, September 1997.



to 1646, a land tax was in effect, based on a unit of land called the *sokha*. Census data were recorded in land survey books (*pistovyye knigi*). This taxation system was very complicated, due primarily to the lack of a consistent means of measuring the land. The *sokha* was no more a standard unit of measure than the ancient cubit, varying in size according to the fertility of the land and the status of the landowner. In some cases, a *sokha* was the equivalent of a certain number of households, rather than a parcel of land. The number of households in a *sokha* could even vary from village to village.<sup>7</sup>

The confusing *sokha* taxation system was replaced in 1646 by the household tax (*podvornoye oblozheniye*). Between 1646 and 1717, four household censuses (*podvornyye perepisi*) were conducted. The taxable classes (*podatnyye sosloviya*) were charged on a per-household rate. That rate was determined by a simple formula: the total amount needed to finance the army for one year divided by the number of households enumerated in the census.

#### **Peter the Great's motivation for establishing the revisions**

The household tax, though far simpler than the land tax, nevertheless failed to bring in enough money to finance Russia's enormous military. According to MIT professor, Evsey Domar, "a major factor contributing to the inefficiency of [the household tax] was that the size or composition of a household was not stipulated. Thus, many people grouped themselves into a single household, with the obvious effect that the tax share of each was reduced and that the total income of the state was reduced."<sup>8</sup> Peter realized that the way around this was to tax individuals rather than households. In 1718, he devised the "soul" tax (*podushnaya podat'*), so called because it would exact a tax of each male person or "soul" (*dusha*).

The purpose of the revisions was to provide an accurate count of the taxable classes which would serve as a basis for taxing individuals. Eventually, other uses for the revision lists were discovered. For example, they provided handy information for the military draft.<sup>4</sup> Essentially, however, the revisions were tax censuses. According to Sergei Pushkarev, they were called revisions because they required a lot of verification and correction and, therefore, the word "revision" (*revisiya*) acquired the connotation of "census."<sup>5</sup> Thom Edlund, however, believes that they were called revisions because the new tax system was an overhaul of the household tax.

The actual lists of individuals were drawn up by landowners or their stewards in settlements of serfs. In villages where state peasants lived, the lists were compiled by the elder (*starosta*) of the village corporation. In cities, the elders of urban corporations were responsible for the lists. Taxes were levied on landlords, village and urban corporations based on the number of persons living under their stewardship who were present at the most recent revision. The total amount owed did not change between revisions, even if the population of the community increased or decreased. If a person died, the community was still responsible to pay taxes for that person until the next revision. The same administrators who compiled the revision lists were responsible for collecting the taxes, recovering arrears, and punishing delinquent tax payers.<sup>6</sup>

#### **Overview of the ten revisions**

The **1st revision (1719-1724)** was established by decree of Peter I on 26 November 1718. Census takers began

<sup>7</sup>Sergei G. Pushkarev, *Dictionary of Russian Historical Terms from the Eleventh Century to 1917* (New Haven: Yale, 1970), 136-137.

<sup>8</sup>Evsey Domar, preface to A. Troynitskiy, *The Serf Population in Russia According to the 10th National Census*, Elaine Herman trans. (Newtonville: Oriental Research Partners, 1982), iii.

<sup>4</sup>*Ibid.*, iv.

<sup>5</sup>Pushkarev, *op. cit.*, 116.

<sup>6</sup>A. F. Brokgauz and I. A. Efron, *Entsiklopedicheskiy Slovar'*, v. 24 (St. Petersburg: Tipo-Lit. I. A. Efrona, 1894), 126-127.



gathering data in January of the following year. The government began collecting taxes in 1721 at a rate of 80 copecks per male person per year. This rate was calculated by dividing the estimated taxable population of 5 million by the 4 million rubles needed to finance the army. When the revision was completed in 1724, the actual taxable population turned out to be 5.4 million. As a result, the tax rate was lowered to 74 copecks. Corrections to the 1st revision continued to be made until 1727 and in 1725, the tax rate was lowered to 70 kopeks.

The **2nd revision** (1743-1747) began after the ascension of Tsarina Elizabeth. The tax rate was lowered to 60 kopeks when the revision began, but was raised again to 70 kopeks by the end of the revision. Although the revision was officially over in 1747, returns continued to be collected as late as 1756. The **3rd revision** (1761-1767) was the first to include females. Also for the first time, the format of the revision lists was standardized and census returns were verified by the military. The **4th revision** (1781-1782) was the first to include Belorussia and the Ukraine. Some peasants in Belorussia were allowed to pay in kind, usually in the form of flour. The **5th revision** (1794-1795) coincided with an increase in the tax rate in 18 provinces to 1 ruble and 18 kopeks. The remaining provinces paid for the difference in kind until 1796, when they, too, were required to pay the increased tax in rubles. The tax was increased again to 1 ruble 26 copecks in 1797 and in 1810, under Alexander I, to 2 rubles. The **6th revision** (1811) was not completed due to the war with Napoleon. Females were not counted and verification was done hastily. The **7th revision** (1815-1817) was begun to complete the 6th revision, following the defeat of Napoleon. The tax was raised a full ruble in 1816 and by another 30 copecks in 1818. Corrections to this revision were still being made when the 8th revision began. The **8th revision** (1833-1835) was the first to verify census data by comparing them to the metrical books. Some western provinces were excluded, but data from the previous revision was included. In 1839, Nicholas I began requiring the tax to be collected in silver and the tax was converted to 95 silver kopeks. The **9th revision** (1850-1851) did not count some western provinces, since they had been included in a separate revision between the 8th and 9th revisions.<sup>7</sup> The **10th and final revision** (1857-1858) counted 33,390,748 males and a total population of 67,081,167 in European Russia, Siberia, and the Transcaucasian *krai*.<sup>8</sup> It was conducted shortly before emancipation and was used in the distribution of land to freed serfs. Taxes based on this final revision, however, continued to be collected from peasants and former serfs in European Russia until 1887 and until 1899 in Siberia.<sup>9</sup> Following the 10th revision, no national census was conducted in Russia until the first general census in 1897.

#### Content of the revision lists

Except for the lists from the 1st, 2nd, and 6th revisions, which only include males, all members of each household are listed by name. The patronymic and surname are usually only given for the head of the household, although children's names can be derived. Maiden names and patronymics of women, however, are only given for female heads of households. Relationships between individuals in a household are indicated. The following is an example of a document from the 7th revision, listing the members of a Jewish merchant household in the city of Pinsk, Minsk Province:

<sup>7</sup>Information regarding the increase in the tax rate in the first nine revisions comes from Brokgauz, *op. cit.*, 123. Other information comes from Domar, *op. cit.*, vi-xvii.

<sup>8</sup>A. Troynitskiy, *The Serf Population in Russia According to the 10th National Census*, Elaine Herman trans. (Newtonville: Oriental Research Partners, 1982), 63.

<sup>9</sup>Brokgauz, *op. cit.*, 128.



Example from the 7th revision, Minsk province

РЕШЬСКАЯ СКАЗКА  
 1861 год. М. и Д. 19. на М. и Д. 19. Т. 19.  
 (Полное и) (полное и) (полное и)

№	Мужской полъ	По составу всех и иных иных		Итого
		Азов.	Итого	
1.	30 В. и Д. 19. на М. и Д. 19. Т. 19.			
	Сыновья	51		56
	Кав. и Д. 19. на М. и Д. 19. Т. 19.	36		30
	Сыновья	13		14
	Сыновья			2
	30 В. и Д. 19. на М. и Д. 19. Т. 19.	10		11
	Итого в. и Д. 19. на М. и Д. 19. Т. 19.			5

В этом мужском поле 11 душ.

РЕШЬСКАЯ СКАЗКА  
 1861 год. М. и Д. 19. на М. и Д. 19. Т. 19.  
 (Полное и) (полное и) (полное и)

№	Женский полъ	По составу всех и иных иных		Итого
		Азов.	Итого	
1.	Сыновья			
	Сыновья			58
	Кав. и Д. 19. на М. и Д. 19. Т. 19.			90
	Сыновья			30
	Сыновья			16
	Сыновья			12
	Итого в. и Д. 19. на М. и Д. 19. Т. 19.			5

В этом женском поле 11 душ.



Translation of example from the 7th revision, Minsk

Revision List				
of the year 1816, June, 25th day, Minsk Province, Pinsk district capital city				
	Male sex	How old according to the previous revision and whether they arrived since then	Which of these are now gone	Now in person
No.	Merchants	Ages	When exactly [they left or died]	Ages
1st	3rd guild merchant Borukh Leybov, Son of Lifshyts .....	--- 51 ---	----	56
	Borukh Leybov's Sons 1st Kal'man .....	--- 26 ---	----	30
	2nd Froym Ber .....	--- 13 ---	----	17
	Froym Ber's Son, Kal'man .....	newborn	----	21
	3rd Borukh Leybov's Son Vol'f .....	--- 10 ---	----	4
	Total in the City of Pinsk, 3rd Guild, male merchants in person			5

Revision List			
of the year 1816, June, 25th day, Minsk Province, Pinsk district capital city			
	Female sex	Whether gone in the meantime (since the previous revision)	
No.	Merchant women	Since when [have they been gone or dead]	
1st	Borukh Leybov's wife, Khikya .....	----	30
	Kal'man Borukhov's wife, Khaiya Sorf Froym Berov's wife, Froyma Mikhlya	----	21
	Vol'f Borukhov's wife, Gitlya .....	----	17
	Borukh Leybov's daughter, Rokhiya ..	----	4
	Total in the City of Pinsk, merchant women, 3rd Guild, females in person		

Note that in the previous example, two ages for each male are indicated. The first is the age of the person at the previous census and the second is the current age. If a person was born or has died since the previous revision, this is indicated. In some revisions, the death year is also included. In the following example, from the sixth revision, this can be clearly seen:



Example from the 6th revision, Minsk province

№33  
 Ревизская Сказка  
 1811 года Сентября дня Минской Губернии  
 Мозырского Полковника бывшего Ступинского Ме-  
 зьрянского Деревенного дворянина  
 Свѣдѣности Стѣпанѣ Покрововича  
 въ 12 летне арендной Содержанной Удѣлу  
 Брѣху и от него отданаго въ таковой Со-  
 держанной Покрововичѣ Ступинской Маршм Оскер-  
 чинской Осамоубиел Мозьрскан Полк Прѣдѣлѣ

№	Имя	Возраст		
		Полн. лет	Мѣс. лет	Дней
1	Семён Яковлев	35		31
	Семёна сын Иван	11		27
	Ивана сын Александр			1
2	Григорий Карпов Тарасов	30	август 1801	
3	Федосъ Миколов	38		54
	Федосъ сын Яков	3		19
4	Яковъ Миколов	38	август 1801	
	Яковъ сын Игнат	25	август 1811	
	Яковъ братъ Козьма	20	август 1806	
	Павелъ Омел'ков	30		46
	Павелъ дети			
5	Федор	11		27
6	Степан	10	август 1805	
	Осип	9		25
	Иван	3		19
	Павелъ братья: Герман	23	август 1811	
	Васил'	20	август 1801	
	Опакъ Михайлов	30	август 1809	

№33 Revision List  
 of the year 1811, September \_\_\_th day, Minsk Province  
 Mozyr district, former administration of  
 Mozyr, village of Lychezhevichi  
 most graciously granted for a 12 year  
 rent payment to General Berki and, in turn, by him  
 granted for the same kind of payment to the landowner  
 Strazhnikovaya, Mariya Oskerchynaya,  
 regarding peasants present of the male sex

Peasants in the village of Lychezhevichi--	Ages.--		
	How old according to the previous revision --	Which of these are now gone --	How in person, including new arrivals and new births --
1 Semyon Yarmolin -----	35	--	51
Semyon's son, Ivan -----	11	--	27
Ivan's son, Aleksander --	born	--	1
2 Grygoryy Karpov Tsydenko	30	died 1801	--
3 Fedos Mikolayev -----	38	--	54
Fedos' son, Yarmola -----	3	--	19
4 Yevsey Mikolayev -----	38	died 1801	--
Yevsey's son, Ignat -----	25	died 1811	--
Yevsey's brother, Kuz'ma ---	20	died 1806	--
Pavel Omel'kov -----	30	--	46
Pavel's children. --			
5 Fyodor -----	11	--	27
6 Stepan -----	10	died 1805	--
Osip -----	9	--	25
Ivan -----	3	--	19
Pavel's brothers: German -----	23	died 1811	--
Vasil' -----	20	died 1801	--
Opakas Mikhaylov -----	30	died 1809	--

From these two examples, the value of the revision lists to genealogical research can be clearly seen. They are useful in reconstructing the makeup of families. Because family relationships are shown, lineage may be traced from generation to generation. Birth years may be calculated and, in many cases, death years determined, aiding the researcher to find individuals in parish registers.

In many cases, other documents are interfiled with the revision lists, such as copies of imperial decrees, corrections and additions, and correspondence. I have not looked closely at these additional records. They may not be of value in general, but some probably contain additional information about individuals that could be useful.



### Social classes included in the revision lists

The population of Russia, as enumerated by the revision lists, was grouped by social class, or, to use the Russian term, by the *sosloviye*. These fell into two main categories: the taxed classes (*podatnyye sosloviya*) and the non-taxed classes (*nepodatnyye sosloviya*). At the tenth revision, the taxed classes comprised approximately 89.5%<sup>10</sup> of the population and of those the vast majority were peasants.

There were numerous categories of peasants. Most, however, fell into one of two main categories: serfs and state peasants. According to a statistical study of the tenth revision published in 1861 by A. Troynitskiy, the number of serfs in European Russia in 1858 totaled 21,976,232, or 36.5% of the total population. 91.7% of these were *pomeshchich' iye krest' yane*, that is, peasants living on lands owned by the nobility. 1,467,378, roughly 6.7% of serfs, were *dvorovyye lyudi* -- domestic serfs who lived and worked in the households of serfowners. These two groups, together representing 98.4% of the serf population, were under common serfdom. The rest of the serf population consisted of various categories of peasants under conditional serfdom. These numbered only 354,324 in 1858, just 1.6% of the serf population.<sup>11</sup>

Even more numerous than the serfs were the state peasants (*gosudarstvennyye krest' yane*, also called *kazennyye* or *chernyye krest' yane*). These were peasants living on lands owned by the government rather than by private landlords. In European Russia, they numbered approximately 25 million people, or 41.6% of the total population.<sup>12</sup>

The third largest taxable group consisted of various classes of urban dwellers. These included the *kuptsy*, *tsekhovyye*, *meshchane* and *posadskiye lyudi*. The *kuptsy* were upper-class merchants. They were only subject to the tax until 1775, when they began to be taxed according to their declared capital.<sup>13</sup> The upper-middle class *tsekhovyye* were members of the artisans' guilds and trade corporations. The lower middle-class *meshchane* were petty tradesmen and craftsmen. They were made exempt from the tax in European Russia in 1863. The *posadskiye lyudi* comprised the lowest urban class, which consisted of retailers, makers of handicrafts and hired workers.<sup>14</sup>

The single-homesteaders (*odnodvortsy*), were the descendants of Moscow servicemen who had been granted small land holdings on the southern frontier. Although they had the right to own serfs and to control personal property, they were still subject to the tax. Between 1740 and 1860, their numbers grew from 453,000 to 1.9 million.<sup>15</sup>

Found chiefly in the Belorussian and Baltic provinces, the *shlyakhta*, were the former Polish petty nobility. When Russia annexed lands from Poland in the latter 18th century, Polish noblemen retained their lands and titles. The most elite of these were equal in status to the Russian nobility. The lesser *shlyakhta*, however, were reduced to the class of single-homesteader after the 1830 Polish uprising.<sup>16</sup>

Both the taxed and non-taxed populations were included in the first two revisions. The nobility (*dvoryane*), active duty military officers and civil servants were excluded from the next five revisions but included again in the final three. Some

<sup>10</sup>Brokgaus, *op. cit.*, 125.

<sup>11</sup>Troynitskiy, *op. cit.*, 35-63.

<sup>12</sup>Pushkarev, *op. cit.*, 47.

<sup>13</sup>Brokgaus, *op. cit.*, 124.

<sup>14</sup>Pushkarev, *op. cit.*, 55-56, 59, 161.

<sup>15</sup>*Ibid.*, 73.

<sup>16</sup>A.N. Narbut, *Genealogiya Belorussi*, v. 1 (Moskva: "Anna", 1995), 24.



of the non-taxed classes continued to be included in the revision lists when others were excluded. Among those enumerated in all revisions were the post drivers or coachmen (*yamshchiki*). Beginning with the fourth revision, the clergy and retired military officers were also enumerated. Although portions of the non-taxed classes were enumerated, they were never required to pay the tax.

Other groups designated in the revision lists included Jews (*yevrei*), colonists (*kolonisty*), foreigners (*inostrantsy*), free persons (*volnyye lyudi*), and others. Some national groups were excluded from early revisions. In fact, the first mention of foreigners did not occur until the fourth revision.<sup>17</sup>

### Organization of the revision lists

In addition to being grouped by social class, the revision lists are organized by locality. Specifically, they are organized by district (*uezd*). Unfortunately, the organization effectively stops there. Each archive file (about the equivalent of one microfilm reel of 1000 exposures) contains hundreds of villages from a single district. Although the villages are usually grouped into their particular *stan*, a lesser jurisdictional level than the district, this is not very helpful since the documents identify the *stan* by name while the available gazetteers only assign each *stan* a number. Besides, there are only two or three *stany* in each district, and, therefore, over a hundred villages in each *stan*. These villages are not indexed and seem to be in no particular order.

Each village or city is designated by a heading or cover sheet followed by several pages of names. The following is an example of a cover sheet to a list from the 7<sup>th</sup> revision (see also the header in the example from the 6th revision):

Список (список)  
 Мещанъ, купцовъ, гильдейскихъ членовъ,  
 и городскихъ евреевъ  
 присутствующихъ въ Пинскѣ  
 25-го июля 1816-го года.

#### Translation:

#### Revision List

of the Minsk Province, Pinsk district capital city, about existing souls in that city who are merchants, guild members, or urban Jews present on July 25th, 1816.

Usually, individual revision lists pertain to a single locality. Sometimes, however, a list may include persons from several neighboring villages. This was due to the fact that a landowner could own serfs from more than one village.

### How to do research

Before you begin your search for a specific individual, you must already know the name of the village or city where he or she resided. Use other records, such as U.S. immigration records, to find out the name where the person came from. Then, using a gazetteer,<sup>18</sup> find out which province and district the village was in.

<sup>17</sup>Domar, *op. cit.*, vi-ix, xi, xiii, xvi-xvii.

<sup>18</sup>The standard gazetteers used by catalogers at the Family History Library are: *Spiski Naseleennykh Mest Rossiyskoy Imperii*, 65 v. (Sanktpeterburg: Tsentral'nyy Statisticheskyyi Komitet, 1859-1901) for Tver and *Spiskok Naseleennykh*



## RESEARCH

If the person you are looking for was a peasant, it is a good idea to search in the revision lists from neighboring villages as well. This is because, as mentioned before, serfs were sometimes listed under the village where their landlord resided, rather than their own village. Also, some village corporations of state peasants included two or three villages. Using a good map<sup>19</sup>, list several nearby villages (I recommend at least ten) to include in your search.

Using the Family History Library Catalog, find out which films contain names from the province and district you are looking for. There may be as many as 40 microfilm reels to search through, depending on the size of the district and the amount of records available for a particular revision. Begin with the first reel and scroll through each one, looking for any of the villages you listed. Search the lists from those villages name by name. You can expect a search for an individual to take several days.

While you are searching, keep in mind everything you know about the individual you are looking for. You may need that information to differentiate between two Mikhail Mikhailovich Troitskii's, for instance. Also, be careful when limiting your search based on the social class. Although the revisions are grouped by social class, this may be misleading. A Jewish merchant, for example, may be grouped with Jews, with merchants, with Jewish merchants or even with foreigners.

It's a good idea to have handy a dictionary of Russian surnames and given names. If you are searching for Poles, Jews, Germans, etc., obtain a suitable name dictionary for those ethnic groups. The more familiar you are with names, the easier it will be for you to read them in the lists.

### Limitations

Error and incomplete enumeration are inherent in any attempt to list the population of an entire country. The revisions in Russia were no exception. Because each revision took years to complete, they do not provide as clear a picture of the population at a specific time as, for example, the U.S. censuses. Verification of information in the revision lists was inconsistently administered. In some cases, such as the 6th revision, this increasing the chance for errors to be overlooked. Because the tax was based upon a head-count, serf owners were inclined to "hide" peasants from enumerators in order to ease the tax burden. Attempts to detect this kind of tax fraud sometimes backfired as increases in penalties only served to motivate serf owners to keep uncounted peasants hidden.

Most of the omissions in the revisions, however, were not oversights. Because only males were taxed, the revision lists originally excluded females. Because they were exempt from the tax, the non-taxed classes were also incompletely enumerated and some groups were excluded entirely. In addition, some nationalities were excluded from early revisions. Various regions were excluded from some revisions. Belorussia and the Ukraine were not included in the All-Russia revision until the 4th revision. Russian Poland and Finland were not included in any of the revisions. Other remote regions, such as Transcaucasia and Bessarabia were not included in all revisions.<sup>20</sup> In addition, revision lists from some regions, notably Moscow, have not been well preserved.

The greatest limitation of the revision lists, however, is that they are not indexed. A name index would be an invaluable aid to research and would add a new dimension to the use of the revision lists: the ability to locate an individual without first knowing where they lived. A locality index alone would significantly reduce the amount of time required to locate individuals.

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*Miest Minskoi Gubernii* (Minsk: Minskiy Gubernskiy Statisticheskii Komitet, 1909) for Minsk.

<sup>19</sup>I recommend *Eastern Europe 1:250,000*, 219 maps (Washington D.C., Army Map Service, 1956-1959). These are the most detailed maps available of the territory covered by the former Russian Empire. They include a microfiche index.

<sup>20</sup>Domar, *op. cit.*, viii-xvii.



### Availability at Family History Library

The Library has portions of the 2nd through the 5th revisions (especially the 4th and 5th) from the Tver province on 137 microfilm reels. These are found under the main entry: **Tver (Province). Tver Financial Office**. The Library also has portions of the 5th through 10th revisions (especially the 5th and 7th) from Minsk (including the district of Vileyka in Vilna province) on 139 microfilm reels. These can be found under the main entry: **Minsk (Province). Minsk Financial Office**.

### Conclusion

After metrical books, the revision lists are the most important documents for genealogical research in the former Russian Empire. While they do not contain actual vital information, they provide valuable clues to family linkage and birth and death years. They covered the vast majority (95%) of the population, especially the peasant classes. They listed all persons living during a certain time span, not just those who were born, married or died in that time period. Where vital records of some denominations are not well preserved, such as Jewish congregations in Minsk province, the revision lists may be able to fill in the gaps. In addition to their genealogical value, they are useful to social historians, sociologists, economists, demographers and other researchers.

At this point only a very small percentage of the revision lists are available on microfilm. It could be many years before the collection at the Family History Library is large enough for a researcher to have even a ten percent chance of finding an ancestor. In the meantime, serious researchers can take advantage of the records available to learn whatever they can about them.

Perhaps some ambitious family history society could begin a name index, or at least a locality index, for the revision lists in the provinces in Tver and Minsk. This would be a very difficult and time consuming task, but well worth the trouble. A name index would open the doors wide to these records, greatly increasing their accessibility and ease of use. Furthermore, it would allow researchers to locate individuals without previously knowing where they came from. A locality index would save days of fruitless searching. William Filby, are you listening?

## Using Canadian Records to Trace East European Ancestors

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Tracing your European ancestors can be a challenge. It will be much easier if you develop a plan that starts with yourself and works back to the first ancestor who came to North America. Records created in North America will provide the clues you need to find their country of origin. Once you know that, you will be ready to find records about your ancestors in Europe.

### Purpose

1. To learn what we need to know in order to find the records we need.
2. To learn what the record sources are, how to use

them and how to access them.

### Strategies

1. Set down what you "know" about the first ancestor(s) who came to Canada using the following format:
  - a. **Who** — came from Eastern Europe?  
"Is who we are looking for — who we are looking for?"  
Look for documents they signed themselves.  
Homestead, land, school district records, marriage registrations and civil registrations are a few examples of the records you should look for.

Beware of name changes. Some name changes were made informally by the ancestor themselves because their East European names were hard to spell and pronounce. Or, there were too many people with the same name in their community making it difficult to



differentiate between individuals. During World War II, many people changed their names because of ethnic discrimination. Name changes often were direct translations of the name into English or changing the spelling to how it was pronounced.

Other name changes were made by others. Examples of this were the purser on the ship, the census taker, land agents, teachers or clergy. The immigrants often began using these spellings of their names thinking this was how their names were spelled in English.

Formal name changes were registered with the provincial government. These legal name changes are then published in the provincial gazette and the local newspaper. The Gazette is the official journal published by the government to make or place statements that are legally required by law. Copies are found in provincial archives or legislative libraries. Documentation about the name change is available from Vital Statistics in the province where the legal name change took place.

**Hint:** Check the records for **ALL** family members who came to Canada. Keep a list of all the spelling variations you encounter.

**b. When** — did they come to North America? This date will help you determine which was the last event to take place in Europe. The date will also help you determine the political/religious boundaries when these events took place.

**c. Where** — did they come to/from? You need a geographical location for where the family lived in Eastern Europe, where they left from in Europe, where the family said they were living when you were told the family story and where the location is today.

**d. What** — did they do when they came to Canada/North America?

**e. Why** — did they come to Canada/North America? Why are we searching?

#### Develop a research plan

1. Fill in a pedigree chart, starting with yourself, to show your relationship to the first ancestor who came to Canada.

2. Use civil, church and other public records that have been created to document each event and relationship shown on the pedigree chart.

#### Record sources created in Canada

##### 1. Records that may fall under the Privacy Act

###### a. Birth registration

- provides name, date and place of the birth
- gives the names of the parents
- after 1916, gives date and place of the parent's marriage, their age and racial origin, tells you which child this is, how many the mother has had and how many are still living.

**Note** who gave the information, who wrote it down, who signed, how they spelled their names

###### b. Marriage registration

- provides names of the bride and groom, places of birth, occupation, religion and whether they are spinster/bachelor, widow(er), or divorced
- provides the names of their parents, maiden names of their mothers, the name of the person who performed the ceremony, whether married by license or banns.
- after 1916, gives their ages, place of birth, racial origin

**Note** who gave the information, who wrote it down, who signed and how they spelled their names.

###### c. Death registration

- name age at death, date and place of death, whether single, married, widow(er), divorced, racial origin
- date and place of birth, maiden name of married/widowed women
- after 1916, names and places of birth of the parents, place of burial, person/funeral home in charge of arrangements
- name of informant and their relationship to the deceased

**Alternates:** Church records, church certificates, newspaper accounts, family bible, prayer cards given at the funeral services, funeral home or monument company records.

##### 2. Naturalization records

- **Pre-1917** — only an index survives. The certificates state the name of the person naturalized, his present



address and his former country of citizenship. From 1867 to 1917, one could apply for naturalization after living in Canada for 3 years.

- **Post-1917** — give name, age, date and place of birth, former citizenship, name of wife and children, their dates and places of birth. A physical description of the head of household and the date of naturalization. From 1917 to 1977 and from 1985 to the present, the period of time that one had to be in Canada before one could be naturalized was 5 years. Copies are available through the Freedom of Information Act. Write: Public Rights Administration, Citizen and Immigration Canada, Journal Towers North, 300 Slater St., 3rd Floor, Ottawa ON K1A 1L1. Fee: \$5. **You will be asked to supply the following information to aid in the search:** name at time of naturalization, if known; approximate year of birth; exact place and country of birth; entry date, port, approximate year of naturalization, if known; number of naturalization certificate, if known; authorization from each individual whose personal information you wish to access or reasonable proof that the person has been dead at least twenty years. Citizenship and Immigration will send copies of all documents contained in the naturalization file.

**Alternate Source:** From 1918 to 1938, the lists of those who were granted and refused citizenship were printed in the Canada Gazette, the official paper of the Canadian Federal Government. The Gazette has been published weekly, in Ottawa, since 1867 to make or place statements that are legally required by Canadian law. Copies are found in the National Library of Canada or on microfilm/fiche in legislative or university libraries in each province.

### 3. National registration, 1940

There was compulsory registration in Canada during World War II. Every adult was required to fill in a detailed questionnaire that asked for their name, date and place of birth, names of their parents, date of immigration, religion, occupation plus many other details. Not all questions were always answered. These forms still survive.

**Available from:** Census Operations, Statistics Canada, Ottawa, ON K1A 0T6. You need to show proof that the individual is dead. **Fee: \$48.15.** If no record is found they will retain \$5 and return the remainder of the fee.

### b. Public Records

#### 1. Homestead Records

Canada needed farmers to settle the west so immigration agents were sent throughout Europe to let people know that the Canadian government was offering homestead grants of 160 acres for "free" upon payment of the \$10 registration fee.

To qualify for the homestead grant, the homesteader had to:

- be a male, 21 years of age. Women were able to qualify if they were the sole support for their family
- had to live on the homestead at least 6 months in each of the three years
- had to crop at least 30 acres, build a substantial house and have a barn and farm animals
- become a naturalized British subject

Pay attention to:

1. The date of entry. Families generally arrived in the country within a three-month period of this date. This could help you with when to begin your search for a passenger list. Check the date to see if they were in Canada in time to be included in the 1891, 1901 or earlier census? The census was generally taken in early April.
2. The family size and date listed on the application form and the sworn statement. Unfortunately, not all applications have survived but the all Sworn statements are part of the homestead file. Has the family increased or decreased since their arrival?
3. The date of naturalization.
4. The signature. Is it the same as you have seen on other documents?
5. The names of the people who gave the supporting statements. Note: The years they have known the applicant refers only to the years they have known them in Canada.

**Available from:** the provincial archives in the province where your ancestor settled, except for Manitoba, where they are available from the Manitoba Land Titles Office.

The National Archives of Canada have an alphabetical list of all those who applied for homesteads under the Dominion Land Act but retain no records.

The Saskatchewan homestead index and files are found on microfilm in the Family History Library (FHL) and are available through Family History Centers (FHC)



throughout the world.

## 2. Passenger Lists

Passenger lists for Canada are only available on microfilm. The original records were destroyed about 1950. Records exist only for the following designated "Immigration ports of entry". They are arranged by port, by month and then more or less chronologically by arrival date.

Available for the ports of:

**Quebec** (including Montreal) — 01 May 1865 - 11 June 1919 (the port is frozen from November - April)  
**Halifax** — January 1881 - 17 January 1919  
**St. John, NB** — 4 January 1900 - 01 December 1918  
**North Sydney, NS** — 22 November 1906 - 22 July 1919  
**Vancouver, BC** — 04 January 1905 - 30 May 1919  
**Victoria, BC and Pacific ports** — 18 April 1905 - 22 July 1919

The lists for the following ports are of people who were coming directly to Canada by land.

**Baltimore, Md.** — 01 July 1905 - 11 June 1921  
**Boston, Mass.** — 01 July 1906 - 11 June 1921  
**New York City, NY** — 01 July 1906 - 11 June 1921  
**Portland, Maine** — December 1905 - 10 Dec 1920  
**Philadelphia, Penn.** — 1908 - 12 April 1921  
**Providence, RI** — July 1911 - 28 August 1921

Passenger lists provide the name, age, relationship, country of origin, destination, port of departure, date and port of arrival. They may show if someone died at sea or was denied entry into Canada. Some lists state the time of arrival in port and the departure time of trains that were taking passengers west. There are no lists of passengers on these trains.

**Note:** Names are spelled like they sounded to the pursuer. Ages may not be correct. Country of origin will fall into the categories used at the time of immigration.

**Tip:** It is easier to find people if you scan the "where from" and "where to" columns, then check the names. Look for family and community groups travelling together.

**Available:** Through interlibrary loan from the National

Archives of Canada. May also be found in provincial archives or major libraries in Canada.

The following records are held by the Citizenship and Immigration. They will be transferred to the Archives sometime in the future.

- From 1921 - 1924 no lists were kept, but there are individual forms for each person
- From 1925 - 01 January 1952, a modified form of passenger list was used
- From 02 January 1952 to the present, individual forms are used

## Indirect Hamburg passenger indexes and lists

These are not a Canadian record, but should not be overlooked by those searching for ancestors coming to North America in the 1800's. Before 1900, there were no ships coming directly to Canada from Hamburg. Ships going to America did not leave until they had a full load of passengers. Most emigrants did not have the money to stay in Hamburg the extra length of time. Rather than do this, they took small boats from Hamburg to the English ports of Grimsby or West Hartel Pool. From there they took the train to Liverpool where ships left for America on a more regular basis.

The indexes for these records are arranged chronologically within each letter of the alphabet. The lists provide the name of the passengers, their ages, sex, occupation, country and city/village they were from, their sex, occupation, and destination. These records are written in German.

**Available from:** Family History Library or through Family History Centers throughout the world.

## 3. Border Crossing Records, 1908 - 1918

Records are available on microfilm for those people entering Canada from the United States between April 1908 and the end of 1918. Organized by province and by port of entry. Provide name, age, sex, occupation, country of birth, country of citizenship, mode of travel, former residence and intended destination, how much money they had. Remarks are usually found where women and children were travelling alone and indicate who they are joining. There are lists of those rejected stating why.

**Available:** through interlibrary loan from the National



## RESEARCH

Archives of Canada. May also be found at provincial archives and major libraries.

Records after 1918 remain with Citizenship and Immigration. Records from 1919 — 1924 are grouped in rough alphabetical order. From 1925 on they are indexed alphabetically by name of immigrant.

#### 4. Census records For Canada, 1661 - 1901

Census records provide one with the list of people who were living together on census day. Nominal census data has been taken in the years that end in 1. The 1901 census is the last one released in Canada. The 1901 census is particularly useful because it asks for date and place of birth, age, relationship to head of household, religion, racial origin, occupation, date of immigration and date of naturalization. The 1891 census asks for birth place of the individual and the birth place of their father and mother.

**Note:** Names are spelled the way the census taker wrote them. Ages may not be correct but families tend to be listed in their chronological order. Pay attention to where each person was born. This could show you a migration pattern. Note the religion, but remember they may be listing the only available church in the community.

**Available:** Through interlibrary loan from the National Archives of Canada. Also available at many archives, major libraries and genealogical society libraries. The 1851-1891 censuses for Canada are available at the Family History Library or through Family History Centers outside Salt Lake City or through the American Genealogical Lending Library (AGLL).

#### Addresses

National Archives of Canada: 395 Wellington Street, Ottawa ON K1A 0N3

Provincial Archives of Alberta: 12845 - 102 Ave, Edmonton, AB T5N 0M6

British Columbia Archives, 865 Yates Street, Victoria BC V8V 1X4

Manitoba Land Titles Office, 405 Broadway Ave, Winnipeg MB R3C 3L6

Saskatchewan Archives, University of Regina, SK S4S 0A2

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### Polish Children's Home Oudtshoorn, South Africa, 1942-1947

© Robert Weiss, Palo Alto, California

#### Background

The following concerns a roster of the 500 Polish



children who were removed from Poland and sent to an orphanage in the Union of South Africa, where they remained until after the conclusion of the Second World War. There is great interest on the part of Holocaust survivors in determining their origins, especially difficult task when information on their parents or their place of origin is unknown. I hope the publication of this list may help in their search.

### History

On 17 September 1939, two weeks after the German invasion of Poland, Soviet troops swiftly occupied the eastern half of Poland and, after a plebiscite, annexed the area to Ukraine and Belarus. Beginning in the winter of 1939-40 Soviet authorities deported over a million Poles, many of them children, to the various provinces in the Soviet Union. Almost one third of the deportees were Jewish.

For a description of the life of the deportees during this period the reader is referred to the Hoover Archival Documentary *War Through Children's Eyes*, a collection of essays written by the children like the subjects of this paper.

In the summer of 1941 the Polish government in exile in London received permission from the Soviet Union to release several hundred thousand former Polish citizens from labor camps, prisons and forcible resettlement in the Soviet Union, to organize military units among the Polish deportees, and later to transfer Polish civilians to camps in the British-controlled Middle East and Africa. There the Polish children were able to attend Polish schools.

In 1942, the London government, acting through their Consul General Dr. Mi. Stanislaw Lepkowski, secured permission from the government of the Union of South Africa to transport 500 of the estimated 220-250,000 children to that country. In 1943, after they had been evacuated through the southern Soviet republics to Iran, the children were brought to South Africa.

The Polish Children's Home (Dom Polskich Dzieci) was organized in Oudtshoorn for their temporary accommodation, care and education. Under the supervision of the South African Department of Social Welfare, as well as Polish consular and ministry

representatives, it remained in operation until 1947.

### The Files

The archives of the Polish Children's Home at Oudtshoorn were sent to Dr. Lepkowski in Pretoria in 1947. They eventually came into the possession of Mr. Tadeusz Kawalec, a former Polish consular official who had participated in the work of the Home, and were donated by him to the Hoover Institution in 1975. The records are found in the Hoover Institution Archives, Stanford, California in a file entitled *Dom Polskich Dzieci (Polish Children's Home), Oudtshoorn, Union of South Africa*. The file, accession number 75068-8.21, contained in two boxes, comprises a chronological file of the correspondence of the Office of the Director of the Polish Children's Home from 1942-1947, and a subject file for the same period arranged alphabetically by subject.

The children described in these files were either orphaned or were deported from Poland to the USSR. The files contain many lists pertaining to the 500 children at the orphanage, their place of origin, parents names, father's occupations, and then-current location of still-living parents. Lists also exist pertaining to the adults who visited the orphanage, the presumption being that they were relatives of one or more of the children, to the people whom the children visited when on holiday and to courses taken by the children. Finally, there are lists indicating where the children were sent in 1944-5, when the orphanage was disbanded.

### Lists Consulted

The original list in the file is dated September 1943, and lists the 500 students with vital statistics on each one, including:

- Family Name
- Given Name
- Date of Birth
- Place of Birth (City and District)
- Residence in Poland (City and District)
- Father's and Mother's Names
- Father's Occupation
- Father's and Mother's Current Location

In February 1944, Polish schools in Africa were



reorganized and fifteen girls and the mother of one of the girls were transferred to a newly-established secondary school for girls in Digglefold, Southern Rhodesia, four boys sent to a secondary school for boys in Livingstone, Northern Rhodesia and one girl to Lusaka, Northern Rhodesia. The secondary school in the Oudtshoorn Camp was converted into a co-educational trade school, including a General School, Technical Gymnasium and a Business School. Documents from late 1946 to early 1947 detail the teaching staff, subjects taught, class schedules and teaching hours, yielding a good understanding of the education to be obtained by the students at the Technical Gymnasium.

In a related (undated) list of adults who are leaving Oudtshoorn we find the mothers of two (and possibly three) of the students accompanying the students to the secondary schools in the capacity of teachers.

One of two undated lists contains the names, ages, professions and current jobs of over 40 adults living on the grounds of the Polish Orphanage in Oudtshoorn. We find the mothers of 16 of the students, fathers of two, grandmother of one and sister of one. Most of these adults are teachers and retired teachers. There is a doctor, a dentist and dental assistant, a carpenter, tailor, a number of civil servants and a forester working as gym teacher. Many of the wives and widows work in the kitchen.

Two rosters are found dated 26 February 1944. The first lists 48 girls over 16 years of age and the second lists 40 girls who were born in 1928 (who will become 16 during the coming year). The birth dates on a number of the girls differs from those shown on the original roster. On the summary charts these differences are indicated by the date of birth being in italics.

According to a list dated 20 June 1944, seven of the girls enlist in the Women's Auxiliary Air Force. Two of them later appear on lists of transferees to camps in Northern Rhodesia and Kenya, so it is not clear whether they actually served in the WAAF.

In October 1944 exit permits are issued for ten boys who leave South Africa to attend the Maritime Gymnasium in England. Most of the boys are at this

time sixteen years of age but one leaves before his fifteenth birthday.

Also in October of 1944, arrangements were made with the East African Refugee Administration to transfer another small group of nine children to Polish camps in Bwana Mkubwa, Abercorn and Lusaka, Northern Rhodesia to rejoin their families. The transfer took place early in 1945.

Some time in 1944 another, large, transfer was made of 115 children to camps in Kenya. The lists document the entry into Kenya of 43 children to Camps in Tengeru, 43 to Masindi, 21 to Koja, 5 to Ifunda, 1 to Morongo or Rongai and 2 to Kidugala.

An accounting made on 17 February 1945 of the remaining 285 children indicates that 43 percent of the original children have been placed during the previous year. (Two new children are recorded, and four girls who were supposed to have enlisted in the WAAF and one child who was recorded as transferring to one of the Kenyan Camps were back in Oudtshoorn.)

A number of the children left the Camp when they graduated school, and joined relatives living in South Africa. Some returned to the camp for the 1947 holidays to be with their relatives who were still at the camp. There exists a list of adults staying in the Union of South Africa on temporary permit. The list is segregated by residence, including Oudtshoorn Camp, Johannesburg, Cape Town and a sprinkling of other locations. Many of these 107 persons listed are either employees of the Polish Children's Home or are relatives of the children. Age and sex of each of these persons is listed. In the case that the person is a relative of a child, then this list extends the genealogical data back an additional generation.

#### Hidden Jewish Orphans?

It is my personal feeling that a number of the children in the Polish Children's Home in Oudtshoorn were Jewish. The very placement of this Catholic orphanage in Oudtshoorn, a town largely settled in the first half of the 20th century by Lithuanian Jews, and once called "the Jerusalem of Africa," is to me suggestive.

A comparison of surnames of the 500 Polish children



in the Oudtshoorn Polish Orphans' Home to names in Beider shows that over 50 percent of the names were names known to be used by Jews in Poland (Indicated with asterisks after the surname in the table). Sources of Jewish names used by Beider included 1906-1912 voter lists, 19th-century civil records, Polish community yizkor (memorial) books and lists of Jews from the 20th century.

But one must be cautious not to use only surnames to determine Jewishness. Polish surnames, Jewish and gentile, were derived largely from male given names (patronyms), occupations, products and objects, personal characteristics, animals and place names (toponyms). It is not unexpected, then, to find many names shared by Christians and Jews in the voter lists of 1906-1912.

We find other possible connections on a list describing the transferees to Northern Rhodesia with the appearance of a Dr. and Mrs. Resnikow from Palestine and their daughter from Capetown. Other potential connections are suggested when one studies the lists of adults staying in the Union of South Africa on temporary permit. Family names such as Goldman, Mayer, Goldberg, Goldman, Ginsberg, Spira, Elbaum and Kohn join the Resnikows. Their connection to the Polish Children's Home is of interest.

#### Value of the Lists

These lists provide birth dates and places for 500 Polish orphans and refugees born between 1925 and 1935, their parents's names and occupations, as well as data on scores of other Polish exiles taking refuge in South Africa.

#### The Data:

The data (nine column table) is presented in two files on the FEEFHS website <<http://www.feehfs.org>>.

- Nos. 1 - 244 (Surnames A - L),
- Nos. 245 - 500 (Surnames M - Z)

The basis for the table is a list entitled *Original List of Children, Polish Orphanage of St. Andrew Boboli, Oudtshoorn, September 1943*. In addition to the information shown in the table below, the list contains information on the family residence in Poland, parents'

occupation, and parents' current location. The last column was added by the author for notes indicating where each child went in subsequent years, based on other lists and information found in the files. An explanation of each column follows.

**No.:** This is the line number on the original list. There were exactly 500 children on the list. Note there are two children, unnumbered and not integrated with the rest of the list. These children were found on subsequent lists, and it is not known where they came from.

**Family Name:** List is alphabetized by family name of child. An asterisk (\*) after a name signifies that the name or a variant was used by Polish Jews during the 19th- or 20th-Century according to Beider's dictionary of Jewish surnames.

**Given Name:** Name as on original list, with variations as noted from other lists.

**Birth Date:** Birth date from original list. In some cases this date conflicts with the date shown on other lists. In that case the date is shown in italics. When age was shown in lieu of a birth date, the age was subtracted from the year of the list to yield an approximate (CA) year of birth.

**Birth City:** As given on the list. No attempt was made to verify geographic locations.

**Birth District:** The list gives either the voivodeship/province (w. or województwo) or the district/county (p. or powiat). These have been verified and their forms changed.

**Father:** Father's given name

**Mother:** Mother's given name

□: Destination of the child based on a study of other lists in the file. See table footnotes. It is not known where the children went who were no longer on the 1945 register, nor where those who remained in 1945 went after the Home was disbanded in 1947. Perhaps further study of the file can resolve those questions.

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## East European Filming to 1997 by the Genealogical Society Of Utah

© Kahlile Mehr

**GENERAL.** The Genealogical Society of Utah acquires microfilms of genealogical sources worldwide. In eastern Europe the common arrangement is to conclude a contract with an archive. They do the filming and the Society pays on a per exposure basis. Not all genealogical sources are filmed. Normally only church records of baptism, marriage, and burial; civil vital records; and census records are acquired.

**ALBANIA.** Representatives first visited Albania in May 1993. A contract was signed the following month. In October 1993, a camera started filming church records. There are few records in the archives. 80 rolls of church records, primarily for Catholics, were filmed 1993-1995.

**ARMENIA.** Representatives first visited in May 1993 and signed a contract that month. In September 1993, a camera started filming church records. Armenian Orthodox church books were filmed not only for territory in Armenia but also in Azerbaijan, Georgia, and Russia. There are a few items for territory now in Turkey. Tax census and military records were also filmed. Over 600 rolls have been acquired 1993-1997.

**BELARUS.** The head archivist of Belarus visited the Family History Library in April 1992. He was favorably impressed and signed a contract in October 1992. Two cameras were installed, one in January 1993 and a second in January 1994. 600 rolls have been received primarily of Russian Orthodox church records from the Minsk and Grodno areas. Jewish vital records for the Minsk area have also been filmed.

**BULGARIA.** Since July 1991, a camera has been filming civil registration records for the period 1893-1912. 300 rolls of registers from the Sofia and Pazardjik areas have been received.

**CROATIA.** Two cameras have been in operation since 1985 though both are not always active. Church records are shipped to Zagreb from around throughout the country for filming. The microfilming continued through the early 1990s when Yugoslavia dissolved in

civil war. 1,800 rolls have been received from individual churches and from archives in Zagreb, Osijek, Varasdin, Zadar, and Dubrovnik.

**CZECH REPUBLIC.** At the end of October 1994, a representative spoke to the directors of all regional archives. There was no consensus in favor of having a foreign organization microfilm Czech records.

**ESTONIA.** Two cameras began filming church books and revision lists in 1992. In January 1993, a third project began filming guild records for Tallinn. The collection at the Family History Library is very comprehensive, including almost 2,500 rolls.

**GEORGIA.** A contract was signed in October 1994. Filming began in March 1995. 1,300 rolls of Georgian Orthodox and Armenian Apostolic records have been received.

**HUNGARY.** Most of the church records were filmed in the 1960s. In February 1993, filming began of civil registration records for the period 1895-1904. Projects have been completed in Tolna, Baranya, Csongrad, and Fejer counties. Other projects have been initiated in other counties. Over 1,500 rolls have been received since 1993.

**LATVIA.** Many Lutheran church books for Latvia were filmed in Germany. Negotiations are ongoing to film records in country. The preoccupation of the archive in serving patrons seeking restitution of state appropriated lands and changes in the government have hindered negotiations.

**LITHUANIA.** A contract was signed in January 1994 to film Old Believer, Orthodox, Lutheran, Reformed, and Greek Catholic church books, and German civil registration records from the area that used to be in East Prussia. Filming began in May 1994. The archives have gathered new church books into the archives in order for them to be filmed. Almost 300 rolls have been received.

**MOLDOVA.** A contract was signed in November 1994. The filming of church books began in January 1995. Filmed books are from the Beltsy, Bendery and Kishinev districts. Beltsy is in the north and the other two are in central Moldova. Some Jewish vital records



have been filmed along with Moldovan Orthodox records. Nearly 900 rolls have been received.

**POLAND.** Filming has been ongoing in Poland since the late 1960s. In the early 1990s microfilming in the state archives was concluded. The Society now films in the church archives. Projects in Lubaczow, Plock, Wroclaw and Zamosc have been completed. Ongoing projects are being pursued in other provinces. 3,000 rolls have been received primarily of Catholic but also of Greek Catholic records.

**ROMANIA.** Efforts have not yet succeeded with either civil or church authorities. This country has never really emerged from the dictatorial system of the past. Many Germans have left Transylvania. The pastors simply locked up the churches and walked away.

**RUSSIA.** Filming is being conducted in numerous state archives. A filming contract was signed in 1992. Films have been received from the the former imperial provinces of Astrakhan, Kazan, Olonets, Pskov, St. Petersburg, Tobolsk, Tomsk, Tula, Tver, and Viatka. The St. Petersburg cameras filmed a significant collection of Lutheran parish register transcripts pertaining to German colonies of western and southern Russia. These records are also being extracted and made available on the Internet by groups not associated with the Genealogical Society. Over 8,000 rolls have been received. Russian Orthodox records are the primary source being acquired. In the future, revision lists will be acquired as well.

**SERBIA.** A representative first visited in December 1994. Negotiations have been hindered by US sanctions imposed as a result of the civil war.

**SLOVAKIA.** One camera began filming church books, early-1896, in September 1991. Records have been received from the archives in Levoca, Presov, Kosice, Bytce and Banska Bystrica. 1,300 rolls have been received.

**SLOVENIA.** One camera filmed civil registration, 1868-1918, in Maribor from September 1992-August 1994. 250 rolls were received.

**UKRAINE.** In the 1970s the director of archives in Ukraine did a survey of those materials that were the

most valuable. The church books were the least used (probably because genealogical research was not permitted) and he ordered them destroyed. The archives staff removed and hid the books instead and preserved them until that director left. The head archivist of Ukraine visited the Family History Library in April 1992. After a year and a half of negotiations, a contract was signed in December 1993. Filming began in April 1994. Records have been received for the imperial provinces of Chernigov, Kiev, Poltava, and Tavrida (primarily the modern province of Crimea where all of the church records, including a few Jewish and Lutheran records, were filmed, 1995-1996). Records from the former area of Galicia have also been acquired. Orthodox and Greek Catholic records are being filmed. 1,800 rolls have been received.

## Russian Research Sources

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*METRIKI*, metrical books (parish registers)

Majority begin in middle 18th century. Normally two copies made, one (a transcript) sent annually to a central ecclesiastical or civil office. The transcript is the copy most likely to have survived the civil disruptions in Russian history.

*Metriki* consist of forms filled out annually, filed, and then bound into books. Over time they were filed in any order imaginable. There are gaps in the years indicating that some materials were lost or misplaced. Quite often the records of churches in a district for a single year are bound in the same volume.

### Russian Orthodox

Keeping of *metriki* mandated by a 1722 decree of Peter the Great. The format of three parts--christenings, marriages, deaths--established in 1724; printed format in 1806. The 1838 format prevailed until the revolution. The consistory copy considered official and the parish, a copy.

A Russian diocese (*eparkhia*) was coterminous with a Russian state (*guberniya*). The registers of each parish (*prikhod*) in a district (*uyezd*) were commonly filed



together for a single year.

**Confession lists.** Each Orthodox Christian was to confess and partake of the sacrament at least once a year. The principal time for confession was Lent. Children of both sexes in obligatory fashion were taken to confession, beginning from their seventh year. The form of confession lists was established in 1737: the sequential number of the household, surname, given names of all children at least a year old, sex, ages, whether or not the person attended confession, and if not, why (rarely noted).

#### Greek Catholic (Uniate)

Followers of the Byzantine rite, primarily Ukrainians, that returned to union with Rome. In 1839 the Church was formally dissolved in the Russian Empire and its members considered. The church persisted only in Galicia, then under Austrian rule. The descendants of Russians may not be aware of the distinction between Uniate and Orthodox.

#### Roman Catholic

Russian mandate to keep registers in 1826. Three copies made. One may have been for the deanery (*dekanat*), the level between the diocese and the parish. There were five dioceses in 1900: Tiraspol (Saratov), Zhitomir, Mogilev, Vilnius (Vilno), Kaunas (Kovno).

#### Evangelical (Lutheran)

Russian mandate to keep records in 1832. There were eight diocesan offices, one in St. Petersburg, one in Moscow, and six in the Baltics. The registers were kept in German, until law of 1891 required that they be kept in Russian.

#### Jewish

Russian mandate to keep records in 1835. Two copies made, the official one turned into the government. Beginning in 1857, a Crown rabbi, paid by the state, kept the registers.

#### Old Believer

Dissenters from orthodoxy who refused to accept alterations of religious rituals and prayers. Civilian registration of birth and marriage by police mandated in 1874 for those who were born into old believer families. One copy made. Kept in the provincial administration (*gubernskoye pravleniye*).

#### Muslim

Russian mandate to keep records in 1828 and 1832. Two copies, one in the mosque and the other in either Orenburg or Tavri. Extended to Transcaucasus in 1872.

#### Baptist

Civil registration mandated in 1879. Two copies, one in the provincial administration and the other in the regional police headquarters (*uyezdnoye politseiskoye upravleniye*).

#### *REVIZSKIYE SKAZKI/POSEMEINYE SPISKI* (revision lists / family lists)

Church books are not the best research source for Russian genealogy. Both archivists and researchers told me that the best place to begin research is in the revision lists. Revision lists were kept between 1719-1858 to support a national poll tax.

The poll tax was announced by Peter I in 1718 and was undertaken in 1719. He instituted it in order to change the basis of taxation from households to individuals. Military units were sent into the provinces to intimidate local officials responsible for making the lists. In addition, torture, execution, and heavy fines were imposed for census evasion. It still took several years for the returns to come in. In the meantime, Peter died. The third revision conducted in 1761-1767 was the first to be done without the assistance of the military and the first to include females. The fourth revision, 1778-1787 was the first conducted by the region fiscal chamber (*kazionnaya palata*), established in 1775 to handle income and expenses of governmental institutions, the collection of taxes, and the conduct of revisions. Revisions 5-10 were conducted during the 19th century: (5) 1794-1808, (6) 1811-1812, (7) 1815-1825, (8) 1833-1835, (9) 1850-1852, (10) 1857-1859. The last three revisions noted changes in families during the interim between revisions.

Separate volumes were kept for the different classes of society: merchant (*kupchestvo*), urban dweller (*meshchane*), peasant (*krest'iane*), etc.

The tax was imposed on all male persons of the lower classes at a rate of 80 kopeks per year. Nobility, clergy, officialdom, army, and higher strata of urban



population were exempt--5 to 10 percent in the 19th century.

Revision lists are found in regional archives located in cities that formerly were capitals of states (*guberniya*). In 1708 Peter divided Russia into eight large *guberniya*. In 1719 the number was increased to eleven. The statute of 1775 divided Russia into 40 states (divided into an average of 10 districts--*uyezd*). At the beginning of the 20th century there were 50 states in European Russia; not including Finland, Poland, and the Caucasus. States in the Caucasus, Central Asia, and Far East corresponding to *guberniya* were called regions (*oblast*). In 1914, there were 78 states, and 20 regions. Today, the term *oblast* has taken the place of the term *guberniya* and the term *raion* has replaced the term *uyezd*.

Family lists are an equivalent source to the revision lists for the period 1860-1917. There were not mandated nationally but were compiled at the decision of local authorities. Therefore, they are more sporadic and not as comprehensive in coverage as the revision lists. In the case of the Jews they were kept in 1860s to identify Jews as useful or useless. The merchants, peasants, craftsmen, petty bourgeois, or rabbis. They also had to submit proof of ownership of goods. Those considered useless were administratively punished and placed under numerous restrictions. For instance, more draftees were taken from this group. There are also family lists of those who had to be draftees, or of towns or *uyezds*.

#### AKTY GRAZHDANSKOVO SOSTOYANIYE (civil registration)

Civil registration was instituted after the Revolution--ZAGS. Established in the cities by 1919, then later in rural localities. Gaps in registration persisted until 1926. Implementation was particularly slow in Ukraine where it was opposed by the Greek Catholics.

ZAGS offices often have *metriki* back to the beginning of the century to supplement the civil registration. These are normally the local copy of the *metriki*. Under Russian administration, these books are supposed to be transferred to state archives after 75 years.

#### PEREPIS 1897 (1897 census)

The 1897 census was the only universal census in tsarist Russia. It was conducted on January 28, in the middle of the winter because this was the time when the populace was least mobile. On the appointed day, 150,000 census takers spread out into the environs of the nation and completed over thirty million sheets of returns. Some census workers traveled as much as forty miles to gather the required data. The census tabulated information on name, age, sex, relationship, social class, occupation, religion, native tongue, literacy, birthplace, military status, and disabilities. A copy was made locally and both copies forwarded to the provincial census commission. One copy was kept by that commission and the other sent to the Central Census Bureau in St. Petersburg. The St. Petersburg copy is no longer extant but the local copy has survived in some regional archives.

#### RODOSLOVNYE KNIGI (lineage books)

The gentry nobility assembly (*deputatskoye dvorianskoye sobraniye*) was established in 1785 by Catherine the Great as the local governing body of the nobility. These books were compiled and turned into the assembly to confirm their hereditary status.

#### OBYVALTEL'SKIYE/DOMOVYE KNIGI (resident books)

The population was registered at their place of residence. Each person was then issued an internal passport that served as the major form of individual identification. During the Imperial period they were called *obyvatel'skiye knigi* (inhabitant books) and after the Revolution they were called *domovye knigi* (home books). They identify head of household, family members, ages, religion, occupation, address and former address.

#### HISTORICAL EVENTS

Peter I, 1682-1725

- 1719-1724 poll tax census instituted **revision lists**
- 1722 **parish registers**
- 1724 province (*guberniya*) administration established



Catherine I, 1725-1727, Peter II, 1727-1730, Anne, 1730-1740, Ivan VI, 1740-1741, Elizabeth, 1741-1762, Peter III, 1762  
 •1743-1747 second revision

Catherine II, 1762-1796  
 •1761-1767 third revision  
 •1775 the number of provinces went from 15 to 40; country (*uyezd*) administration created (level below the *guberniya*); the provincial treasury responsible to conduct revisions; recruiting boards **recruit lists**  
 •1781-1787 fourth revision  
 •1785 city councils created **resident books**; gentry assemblies created **lineage books**  
 •1794-1808 fifth revision

Paul, 1796-1801  
 •1797 district (*volost*) administration created for state peasants (level below the *uyezd*)

Alexander I, 1801-1825  
 •1811 sixth revision  
 •1815-1825 seventh revision

Nicholas I, 1825-1855  
 •1833-1835 eighth revision  
 •1837 police district (*stan*) created  
 •1839 village (*selo*) administration created (level below the *volost*)  
 •1850-1852 ninth revision

Alexander II, 1855-1881  
 •1857-1859 tenth revision  
 •1861 emancipation, district/village administration applied to all peasants **family lists**  
 •1874 institution of universal conscription **conscription lists**

Alexander III, 1881-1894  
 •1889 creation of the rural *uchastok* (civil district)

Nicholas II, 1894-1917  
 •1897 universal census **census lists**

## Belarusian, Lithuanian, Polish and Ukrainian Names

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Eastern European names are a fairly complex topic. For instance, many "Polish" names are of Lithuanian, Belarusian, Ukrainian, Czech, German, Hungarian, or Romanian linguistic derivation. In these notes I try to give a few insights on how names originated and what they typically mean.

### I. Indo-Europeans and names

A. Around 6500 B.C.E., a tribe of people now called "Indo-Europeans" lived somewhere in the Black Sea area. They eventually began to split up into groups and move to other areas. After they separated, their language began to change (somewhat as the English we speak is different from British English). Eventually they developed into different peoples with different languages, including most of the languages spoken in Europe today — Germanic languages, Balto-Slavic languages, etc.

i. One branch of the latter is the Baltic languages, Lithuanian, Latvian, Old Prussian.

ii. Another branch is the Slavic languages. The original Slavic language began to break up relatively late, about 800-950 A.D., so the Slavic languages retain many similarities, somewhat like Italian and Spanish.

a. They include Polish, Czech, Russian, Belarusian, Ukrainian, etc.

b. Many Slavic names are similar, e. g., Polish *Waclaw* = Czech *Václav*, Polish *Włodzimierz* = Ukr. *Volodymyr*

### B. Naming practices

i. Most of the descendants of the Indo-Europeans had similar naming practices. They tended to have only a given name, most often made by joining two words or roots to form a name that was like a wish or prophecy for child; these names often led shortened forms as nicknames.



- a. Polish: *Mieczysław* (from *miec*, "cast, throw," and *-sław*, "renown, fame, glory") = "renowned of the sword"; similarly *Władysław* (famous ruler), *Stanisław* (became glorious), *Bolesław* (more glory), *Wojciech* (joyful warrior), etc.
- b. Lithuanian: *Daugirdas* (hear much), *Norbut* (want to be)
- c. Germanic *Friedrich* (peaceful ruler), *Siegfried* (victory-peace), etc.
- d. Since you could mix and match dozens of roots, there were thousands of possible names, so one name was enough to distinguish individuals.

ii. But when Christianity came, it narrowed the name pool to just a few hundred: saints' names, and names from the Bible. Thus names of Latin, Greek, and Hebrew origin entered Polish, Ukrainian, etc. Pagan names were frowned on, except for those borne by Slavs who became saints: e.g., St. Stanisław Kostka. Fewer names meant more people with the same name.

- iii. As Poland, Lithuania, etc. began to coalesce, nobles had more contact with others from other places, this also helped cause confusion. You might be the only Mieczysław or Pyotr or Algirdas in your region, but when you got together with nobles from other regions you might be one of several, and that caused problems.
- iv. Surnames developed gradually as a kind of practical way to distinguish people with the same first name.

## II. Surnames

A. Nobles' surnames generally became established from 1200-1500 A.D. They could be formed in several ways.

i. patronymic — Poles, *-owicz*, *-czyk*, *-ak*, (*Janowicz*, son of Jan, *Markiewicz*, son of Marek, *Kaczmarczyk*, innkeeper's son); Lithuanians *-aitis*, *-onis*, etc. (*Jozaitis*, son of Juozas [Joseph], *Matulionis*, son of Matthew); Ukrainian and/or Belarusian *-chuk*, *-ovych* (*Ivanchuk* = son of Ivan), Ukrainian *-yshyn* (metronymic, *Romanyshyn* = "son of Roman's woman")

ii. names indicating office, rank, occupation: Polish *Podkomorski* (from *podkomorzy*, chamberlain), *Stolnik*

(from *stolnik*, master of the pantry), Polish and Ukrainian *Hetman* (Cossack leader, captain)

iii. names from a prominent feature: King Bolesław *Krzywousty* (crooked mouth) — this is really a nickname, not a surname, but such nicknames often later developed into surnames; Ukrainian *Horbatiuk*, from *horbatyj*, hump-back (cmp. Russian *Gorbachev!*).

iv. names derived from toponyms (place names), especially estate names: *Jan z Debna*, John of Debno — *Jan Debinski*, Ukr. *Ternopil'skyj*, "one from Ternopil" (cmp. the Polish name for the city, *Tarnopol*).

B. Middle class & peasants' surnames became established from 1400-1700 A.D. They tended to be formed much as the nobles' had been.

i. patronymics were popular at first, later less so as many preferred *-ski* names

ii. from a feature: Polish *Nosala* (big nose, from *nos*, nose), *Krzywonoga* (crooked leg), *Bolibrzuch* (stomach-ache), Ukr. *Tretiak* from *tretij*, "third."

iii. craft or trade: Polish *Piekarski* (from *piekarz*, baker = Ukr. *pekar*), *Kupiecki* (from *kupiec*, merchant, cmp. Belarusian *kupets*), *Koscielniak* (from *koscielny*, sexton — a patronymic also!), Lith. *Dailide* < *dailide*, carpenter, *Kalvaitis* < *kalvis*, "smith's son."

iv. place: *Kowalewski* from *Kowalewo*, *Krakowski* from *Kraków*, *-ski/-skyj* names became very popular because they sounded so classy. At one time centuries ago *-ski* might have indicated nobility; but once peasants started taking surnames, it came to mean just "from" or "of" a particular place, occupation, etc.

v. Sometimes the categories mix: for instance, surnames from place names from first names: *Jankowski* ("person from *Jankowo*" = Janek's place, *Janek* = "little John"); *Limanowski* means person from *Limanowa*, a town in Nowy Sacz province, but in earlier times it was called *Ilmanowa*, "Ilman's place."

C. By 1700 most Eastern European Christians had surnames, but not most Jews. For centuries the Jews were quite happy with patronymics that changed with



each generation, using either Slavic *-ovich (-owicz)* or Germanic *-sohn* (cmp. *Mendelssohn*): Herszko *Jankielewicz* (Herszko, Jankiel's son) would have a son named *Moszko Herszkowicz*, etc. The Jews resisted taking unchanging surnames until after the partitions, when the Russian, Prussian, and Austrian governments all forced them to.

D. This brings up an interesting point. Jewish surnames can often be traced to their origins because they originated during the time when records were already being kept; the good news is you can find the origin of a name, the bad news is once you go farther back you have no fixed surname to help you. For non-noble Christians the names were generally established a century or more before the Church began requiring pastors to keep records, so there's a gap between when the names formed and when we can see them in records. Between the time when a surname "stuck" to a family and the time they start showing up in records, lots may have changed — they may have moved, for instance. So you can't trace many surnames back to a clear, unambiguous origin.

III. If most surnames can't be traced, do they help at all?

A. It depends. Surnames are not a magic carpet, they won't just whisk you off to the exact place and time your family's name developed.

B. You must realize you're dealing with an enormous area of space (from western Poland to Ukraine) and time (from 1200-1700, later if you have Jewish ancestors). It's unreasonable to expect one name to carry enough info to pinpoint a specific place and time in such a large expanse. But if you use research to focus in on a more limited time and place, then a surname can sometimes provide clues.

C. Example: Polish *Samostrzelski*. Literally it appears to be from *samo-*, "self, by one's self," and *strzel-*, "shoot," so was *Samostrzelski* the Lone Shooter (sort of a Polish version of the Lone Ranger?). Perhaps it was a name for one who liked to go shooting by himself, or one who shot so well he was in a class by himself, or from *samostrzal*, crossbow. But this isn't much practical help. If you've done your research, however, and have traced your family to the region

west of Bydgoszcz, you may see in the *Słownik geograficzny* (a multi-volume gazetteer dating from about 1890) that there is a small settlement, *Samostrzel*, near there. It's served by the parish church in Sadki. If you look up Sadki you'll find mention that the parish church was rebuilt by Paweł Samostrzelski in 1674. Rich enough to rebuild a church, had a name based on that of a local place — he was probably a noble. Suddenly doors open, this may lead somewhere.

D. There is little hope for some names, they're just too common. *Górski* (41,790 Poles by that name as of 1990) comes from *góra*, "mountain," and there are a lot of mountains in Poland. *Jankowski* (65,942) means "person from Jankowo/Janków/Jankowa," or possibly also "Janek's kin," so this name could get started anywhere they spoke Polish and had guys named Jan, or from any of the 20+ places with names such as *Janków*, *Jankowo*, etc. There was a *kowal*, a blacksmith, in virtually every town and village, so it's not surprising a name like *Kowalski* is so common (131,940 as of 1990) and that they live all over Poland. (I cite Polish figures because I don't have any on Ukraine, Lithuania, or Belarus).

IV. Some notes on Lithuanian, Ukrainian, and Belarusian surnames.

A. Eastern Europe's history has caused a lot of mixing of ethnic groups, and surnames show it. It's not strange to find Polish names in Ukraine, Lithuania, Russia, Germany, Hungary, etc.; and a great many Poles bear names that are ultimately of Belarusian, Czech, German, Hungarian, Lithuanian, Romanian, or Ukrainian origin (and Jewish names can include any or all of those influences, plus Hebrew or Yiddish, and even French or Spanish, if a family lived in those countries before relocating to eastern Europe).

B. **A little history:** In the 9th century, when Polish and Lithuanian tribes were still fighting with each other and there was no nation of Poland or Lithuania, Kiev began to grow as a powerful center of civilization in eastern Europe. Kievan Rus, as it was called, grew richer and more powerful, largely by trade with Byzantium, until it began suffering the attacks of the invading hordes of Tatars. In 1240 the nephew of Genghis Khan destroyed Kiev.



Meanwhile Mieszko, who was baptized into Latin-rite Christianity in 966, was recognized as the first king of Poland, but for some centuries after him there was division and some turmoil in the regions inhabited by Poles. By the mid-14th century Poland was consolidating into a powerful and united country. As for Lithuania, in the mid-13th century Mindaugas began uniting the tribes of Lithuania into a nation and began taking exerting more and more control over the area that used to be controlled by Kievan Rus. Poland and Lithuania fought often, but both had a common enemy, the Teutonic Knights, and sometimes they saw the value of cooperating.

In 1385 Poland faced a crisis, as there was no real candidate for King, only a Queen, Jadwiga. The Lithuanian leader Jogaila (in Polish called *Jagiello*) offered to marry her, and in 1410 the Poles and Lithuanians fought the Teutonic Knights at Grünwald, and dealing them a decisive defeat. Over the next few centuries there was a slow joining of Poland and Lithuania as one country, often inaccurately referred to as "the Commonwealth of Poland," although the Grand Duchy of Lithuania kept its identity and some autonomy. By this time Lithuania had come to rule Belarus and much of Ukraine, so those areas also became part of the Polish-Lithuanian state.

C. Poland had always consciously chosen to cultivate ties with western European Christianity, and this meant influence of Czechs, Italians, French, and so on; there were even ties with Hungary and Romania. Its religious roots lay in Roman Catholicism, brought in by way of Bohemia. Ukraine and Belarus, on the other hand, received Christianity from Byzantium, so the Orthodox church was dominant there, and people tended to be named after saints recognized by Byzantium, not Rome.

Despite all the battles over the years between Poles and Germans, there was a lot of mixing and intermarriage between them. Also many Polish nobles invited Germans, fleeing economic and religious troubles at home, to come settle in areas they owned and build them up. So many German names show up among Poles (and vice versa).

In Lithuania, Belarus, and Ukraine, Polish language and culture became dominant, largely because Poland's contacts with the West made it a bit more

cosmopolitan. Poles moved to live in those areas, and many of the natives, while keeping their ethnic identity, saw some value in being citizens of Poland, and identified themselves as "Polish" when asked about their nationality. You see a lot of Polish names in those regions, but you also see Lithuanian, Belarusian, and Ukrainian names in Poland. They tend to show up near the eastern borders of Poland, but not exclusively there. After World War II the Allies ceded to the Soviet Union much of the eastern territory that once belonged to Poland (i. e., Lithuania, Belarus, and Ukraine), and compensated Poland by giving it land that used to be ruled by Germany, including Silesia, Pomerania, and West and East Prussia. They forced many ethnic Germans living in those areas to pack up and dumped them over the border in what at that time was East Germany. Then they moved huge numbers of Ukrainians who had been Polish citizens and might not be loyal to the Soviet Union, forcing them to relocate to the areas in what was now western Poland that had been vacated by the displaced Germans. So this century has seen enormous changes in the frequency and distribution of Polish (and other) names.

All this may help explain why the subject of "Polish" surnames cannot be limited to a discussion solely of names of Polish linguistic origin, Ukrainian names are not found only in Ukraine, and so on... Here are a few observations on Lithuanian and Ukrainian names.

B. Most Lithuanian names are either patronymics or of foreign origin.

1. Suffixes indicating a patronymic include *-aitis*, *-unas*, *-onis*, *-enas*, *-ynas*: *Jozaitis* (son of Joseph), *Saulaitis* (son of Saul), *Marciulonis* (son of Mark)

2. foreign: *Kazlauskas* (Polish *Kozłowski*), *Zienkievicius* (Polish or Ukrainian *Zienkiewicz*), *Landsbergis* (German *Landsberg*)

C. Ukrainian and Belarusian surnames are much like Polish, deriving most often from a place name, feature, occupation, or patronymic:

1. Their spelling often helps you recognize them. Belarusian and Ukrainian names are so similar that without detailed information it can be difficult to tell them apart. Two general tendencies help.



a. Ukrainian often has *-iw-* where Polish or Russian has *-ow-*: cmp. Ukr. *Hnatiw*, from *Hnat/Ihnat*, "Ignatius," as opposed to Polish *Gnatowski*, from the Polish form of that name, *Ignacy* (or the noun *gnat*, bone).

b. Belarusian often has *-a-* where Polish or Ukrainian has *-o-*, e. g., *Akhrimovich*, "son of Akhrim," cmp. Ukr. *Okhrim*, an East Slavic equivalent of our "Ephraim"!

c. Often Ukrainian names have *r* where Polish has *rz* (*Hryhory* vs. *Grzegorz*), a *v* instead of *w* (Polish doesn't use the letter *v*, so a name spelled *-ovych* instead of *-owicz* may be Ukrainian rather than Polish), *h* instead of *g* (*Hospodar* versus Polish *Gospodarz*), *ts* instead of *c* (Ukr. *Kravets* vs. Polish *Krawiec*).

d. Certain suffixes are more likely to be Ukrainian or Belarusian: *-skyj*, *-ckyj*, *-iw-*, *-ko*, *-enko*, *-uk*, *-chuk*, *-yshyn* (*-enko*, *-iw* and *-yshyn* are especially likely to be Ukrainian).

2. Patronymics tend to be based on Orthodox saints or name forms: *Iwan* (instead of Polish *Jan*) - *Waszko*, *Waszkiewicz*; *Jurij* (instead of Polish *Jerzy*) - *Jurkiewicz*, *Hawryl* (vs. Polish *Gabriel*) - *Hawryllo*, *Vasyl* (Polish *Bazyli*), *Feder* (vs. Polish *Teodor*) - *Federkiewicz*, *Prokofij* (no Polish equivalent) - *Prokofijevskyj*, etc.

D. One useful source of information on Polish names' frequency and distribution is the 10-volume set *Słownik nazwisk współcześnie w Polsce używanych*. It has its pluses and minuses. On the good side, it has lots of good, hard data, no theories or learned guesses; if you're smart enough to think how to use it, it can be a lot of help, especially with names that are not extremely common. On the down side, there have been so many huge changes in the 100+ years so our ancestors left Europe — the Nazi murders, the forced move of Germans out of Poland and of Ukrainians into Poland, and so on — that the frequency and distribution now does not necessarily reflect well what it was like during the years of emigration, which are what primarily interest us. Also, the *Słownik nazwisk* was based on a database that had data only for Poland in its modern boundaries; so there's nothing to help us with names in Lithuania, Belarus, and Ukraine. A similar work based on data from 100 years ago would be a lot more help

— but for now, we have to use what we've got, and this is much better than nothing.

The *Słownik* can be consulted by contacting the Library of the Polish Museum of America, 984 N. Milwaukee, Chicago, IL 60622, or by writing the Polish Genealogical Society of the Northeast, Archive & Resource Center, 278 Broad St., New Britain, CT 06053.

Another good place to check on surnames (not just Polish) is the Pracownia Antroponimiczna (Anthroponymic Workshop), Instytut Języka Polskiego, 31-113 KRAKÓW, ul. Straszewskiego 27, POLAND. This organization has professors and grad students who will look for information on the derivation of surnames (but they *do not do genealogical research!*) for a very reasonable fee, usually about \$20 for information on two or three names. They can handle correspondence in English, they are very well qualified, and I've heard from several people who were quite satisfied with their work.

#### SOME BOOKS YOU CAN CHECK FOR INFORMATION ON SURNAMES

Of course the best English-language work on the Polish surnames (with sections on names of other Eastern European origins) is the one I wrote! (What did you expect me to say?) It's *Polish Surnames: Origins and Meanings*, by William F. Hoffman, 1997, Polish Genealogical Society of America, Chicago, ISBN 0-924207-04-3, list price \$25.00 plus \$3.00 postage and handling for one copy. I can say this is the best English-language book on the subject because, so far as I know, it's the only one.

However, Thaddeus J. Obal's *Polish Family Tree Surnames* (multi-volumed, published by the author, 739 Hillsdale Ave., Hillsdale, NJ 07642-2515) lists and indexes a great many surnames and can be a very useful aid in research. Mary Hartig has produced a similar work, *Polish Surname Directory: An Inventory of Those Researching Polish Ancestry, Vol. I* (Polish Surname Network, 158 South Walter Ave., Newbury Park, CA 91320, 1992). I understand more volumes of both works are planned. The Polish Genealogical Society of America's series of indexes to obituaries in the *Dziennik Chicagoski* can also sometimes be useful



in researching specific names and families.

There are numerous works on German names. One not hard to find is Hans Bahlow's *Deutsches Namenlexikon*, Suhrkamp Taschenbuch Verlag, 1985, ISBN 3-518-36565-7, but it is in German. George F. Jones wrote *German-American Names*, Genealogical Publishing Co., Inc., Baltimore, 1990, ISBN 0-8063-1271-8, and it is quite easy to read and use.

For Jewish names, Alexander Beider's books *A Dictionary of Jewish Surnames in the Russian Empire* (Avotaynu, Inc., 1993, ISBN 0-9626373-3-5) and *A Dictionary of Jewish Surnames from the Kingdom of Poland* (Avotaynu, Inc., 1996, ISBN 0-9626373-9-4) are expensive but valuable resources. Besides names of Yiddish and Hebrew derivation, they cover many names of Belarusian, Lithuanian, Polish, and Ukrainian linguistic origin (including many borne by Christians as well); they also include indications of specific regions where those names tended to be concentrated. But always remember, the origins of the same name can differ depending on whether the bearers were Christian or Jewish.

The best Polish-language book I know is Kazimierz Rymut's *Nazwiska Polaków*, Ossolineum, Wrocław 1991, ISBN 83-04-03650-9. It is in Polish, but much of it can be used with a good dictionary, and it packs a lot of information into a few hundred pages.

For Lithuanian names a good source is A. Vanagas, ed., *Lietuviu pavardziu zodynas* [Dictionary of Lithuanian Surnames], Vilnius, "Mokslas," 1985-, 2 vol. This book is in the holdings of the Family History Library in Salt Lake City. It and other sources for Lithuanian research can also be studied through the Balzekas Museum of Lithuanian Culture (6500 S. Pulaski Rd., Chicago, IL 60629).

So far I know of no English-language book devoted to Ukrainian or Belarusian surnames, but L. H. Skrypnik and N. P. Dviatkovska, *Vlasni imena lyudey* [Personal First Names], is helpful with many Ukrainian first and last names. You may get help from the Ukrainian Genealogical and Historical Society of Canada, (R.R. #2, Cochrane, AB, CANADA T0L 0W0, membership: in the U.S. - US\$15.00 per year). And of course the FEEFHS website <<http://feefhs.org>> has many good links to information, surname databases,

etc. Also worth looking at are the files and databases available at the Polish Genealogical Society of America's Website <<http://www.pgsa.org>>.

## **Genealogical Sources in Russian, Ukrainian and Belarussian Archives (personal experience of archival searches)** by Vladislav E. Soshnikov

Historical archives in Russia and Ukraine keep records of administrative bodies, religious, cultural, education and other institutions of the former Russian Empire/USSR existed in corresponding guberniya/region. There are huge collections of records (for example, some central and regional archives have from 1 to 3 million files), many of them are valuable to genealogy. Most of the records in state archives are from the 1800s to 1960s. Early records are in the custody of Central Historical archives (in Ukraine: Kiev and Lviv; in Russia: Moscow archives of Ancient Acts, Military History, Literature and Arts, State Archive of Russian Federation, and St. Petersburg Russian Historical Archive), but recent records are in current civil departmental archives.

It is very difficult for modern genealogists to understand the types of archival records created in the Russian Empire prior to 1917. The most important factor for understanding lies in the existence of a class structure of the population formulated by Russian law: the nobility, the clergy, the merchants, the peasants, the craftsmen, workers, and town dwellers. Each class had its own representative body, such as the Noble Assembly and the Merchant and Tradesmen Councils, or a corresponding government institution such as those for peasant affairs.

The primary sources are censuses (there is no federal census for the Russian Empire as there is in the U.S.; records are scattered in various record groups: Revision Lists for the Russian Empire 1719-1858, local censuses, and the surviving part of the 1897 census), family and local residential lists, class lists (nobles and merchants), vital records (Russian Orthodox and Roman Catholic church registers from the early 1700s, Lutheran records from the early 1800s, and Jewish records from 1835), military, land and



property records. Church records are held in state archives, not churches, and these are also scattered. Many records were destroyed during wartime or were moved to other archives, and the record of their location is not available. Russian, Ukrainian and Belarussian archives lost many records in the 1917 Revolution, 1918-1920 Civil War, War Communism Era (1920s-1930s), and World War II.

Today's economic crisis does not allow governments in Russia, Ukraine and Belarus to develop archival services. In spite to new democratic laws there are still many problems in the archives. Generally, there are no special reference aids for genealogists. A researcher may encounter different conditions governing research possibilities in each archive, ranging from cooperative procedures to restrictive situations, dependent mostly upon the mentality of local staff. However, there are some bright examples of user-friendly archives. My experience in the last year included professional genealogical searches:

- (1) in Russia: Central Historical Archives in Moscow, Russian Military Historical Archives in Moscow, regional historical archives in the Volga region (Saratov, Samara);
- (2) in Ukraine: Central Historical Archives in Kiev, regional historical archives in Zhitomir, Odessa, Nicolayev, Kherson, Zaporozhye, Dnepropetrovsk;
- (3) in Belarus: Central Historical Archives in Minsk and Grodno.

#### **Procedures for genealogical requests according to official regulations in Russian, Ukrainian and Belarussian archives**

Traditionally, archives were not been open public institutions in the former Soviet Union. Only specially registered scholarly researchers were allowed to come to the reading rooms and access archival records on a specific subject. Since 1991, archives have become more open to the public and ordinary people have been allowed to visit archives by just writing applications to the director of archives. In 1993-1995, Russia, Ukraine and Belarus adopted their Basic Archival Laws, which declare free access for all citizens to all archives. But in fact there are so many restrictions in the archives, which came from the old (Soviet) times. Archivists continue to consider all visitors as disturbing obstacles, and there is no program to invite the public to the

archives.

In recent years, in the situation of permanent economical crisis, it is very difficult for the archives even to survive, and fulfillment of biographical and genealogical requests is hard load for them. For instance, archivists in Saratov (Volga region, Russia) refuse to deliver records to genealogists in the reading room, citing the physical condition of the record as a limiting factor. They comment that the records are too old to be used so frequently and they have no means to make repairs. As interest in family history has grown, the suspicion that genealogists are taking profits from using the records has brought about more and more restrictions on researchers.

It is normal for archivists to mask everything on a page except for the requested name with a warning that "copying and displaying this archival record is not allowed under archival copyright". They fear that the genealogist will "sell with great profit" the other names on the page. When assured that it would be impossible to find others interested in the other names, the archivist says "we suppose that you genealogists are connected to everyone in the world through tables back to Adam and can sell any record from our archive!" On the other hand, genealogical work can bring the archives some money, because according to archival regulations there is a fee for it charged to non-government requesters (including foreigners). However, the ability of archivists to perform genealogical research is very limited by lack of staff. Usually, there are very few (2-3) staff members in each Central State Archive who are assigned to replying to genealogical requests, but they have to do other work as well. Therefore, it is obvious that there is great demand for non-archival, independent professional genealogical services and their associations.

The number of genealogical inquiries in the Russian state archives is increasing. Archivists turn to seldom-used (until recently), layers of documentary heritage for fulfilling these inquiries. Archives have been involved in genealogy for a long time. In practice, archivists continually consult and are consulted for genealogical knowledge not only when fulfilling inquiries, but also when working with documents of private origin in describing private funds.



At last, an official list of definitions for archival reference desks recently prepared by VNIIDAD (the All-Russian Institute for Archival and Documentation Research) and approved by ROSARCHIVE (Federal Archival Agency) clarify a definition for genealogical request. It appears for the first time in officially approved centralized archival instructions. This way, Russian archives may recognize the "officially approved" existence of genealogical requests and accept them at their reference desks. We hope that new thinking will come soon to all archives in Ukraine and Belarus too.

**Genealogical Projects of Archival  
Institutions in Russia:  
Activities of the Federal Archival Service,  
the Institute for Documentation and  
Archival Research, the  
Historical-Archival Institute, and some  
central, historical, and regional archives  
by Vladislav E. Soshnikov, in cooperation  
with S. N. Romanova**

Archives have been involved in genealogy for a long time. In practice, archivists continually consult and are consulted for genealogical knowledge not only when fulfilling inquiries, but also when working with documents of private origin in describing private funds. This experience, the accumulated practice, is reflected in a series of work by archivists in some Russian regional archives.

The most interesting is *"A Book of Instructions for the Fulfillment of Genealogical Inquiries,"* compiled by co-workers at TsIAM (the Central Historical Archive in Moscow), which not only summarizes the experience of the work of archives in fulfilling genealogical inquiries, but constitutes its own reference aid with citations to series containing genealogical information. The creation of similar reference aids in each archive would make it possible not only to increase the effectiveness of fulfilling genealogical inquiries but also to obtain in the future an original reference aid for a system of genealogical information. This work is noted for being excessively labor-intensive because there is no proper system of organizational,

informational or technical support.

In the face of a lack of comprehensive information about the existence and location of genealogical sources in the state archives, insufficient development of a system for documenting social functions in different historical periods, and limited study of the full variety of sources for genealogical information, VNIIDAD (the All-Russian Institute for Archival and Documentation Research) has begun a study with a group of state and regional archives on the theme of *"Sources and Retrieval of Genealogical Information,"* which will conform to the basic requirements of science and practice. Due to the broad range of basic sources and chronological limits (15th century - 1917), the present development of such a system has no analogies to a system within the scientific method.

The Genealogical Society of Utah (Family History Library at Salt Lake City) conducts a series of mutual projects with the State Archival Service of Russia (ROSARCHIVE), the Main Archival administration of Ukraine, and the Archives Committee of the Republic of Belarus (BELCOMARCHIVE). The purpose of these projects is to microfilm. The Utah Society provides money for technical equipment, training of operators and film processing, and the State Archival Administrations provide institutional support in their republics managing archivists at work.

The purpose of projects in Ukraine and Belarus is to cover as many records of genealogical value in state historical archives as possible. However, archival regulations in all these newly independent republics do not allow microfilming for export more than 20 percent of each record group. Also, there are very limited technical conditions and lack of staff for film processing. There are thousands and thousands of volumes to be microfilmed in Ukraine and Belarus, but it is work for many years. This is why practically each collection (record group) may be microfilmed only partially. The Primary focus of this work is on registry books (church books and Jewish books) of births, marriages, and deaths for the 19th and early 20th centuries. Census records and other vast collections are hard to cover.

The most extensive work is being produced since 1994 in Ukraine and Belarus. In Ukraine, the biggest



archives are involved: the Central State Historical Archives in Kiev, the Central State Historical Archives in Lviv, the Central State Archives of the Crimea. In Belarus, microfilming is being conducted in the National Historical Archives at Minsk (a collection of surviving Jewish registry books already has been microfilmed), and in the Central State Historical Archive at Grodno (only few Catholic and Orthodox registry books were microfilmed last year).

On the other hand, the Main Archival administration of Ukraine has its own project to gather information about losses of archival records during World War II (many records in Ukraine as well as in Belarus were destroyed, and some were moved to Germany). In this connection, all regional archives are in the process of compiling such lists for every region separately. For example, we are familiar with good work at the Odessa region archive, which compiled a comprehensive listing of lost documents, using information not only from old inventories but from records of the Central Ukrainian Government and from German sources.

In Belarus, the National Historical Archives at Minsk compiles its own computerized database "*Rodovod*" ("Pedigree"). Official genealogical societies have been established in Belarus and also in the Ukraine under the main archival administrations. Archivists and some scholars have been included into them by administrative orders. This way, it is mostly a bureaucratic initiative, and the archival directors do not know if there is any real activity.

The Historical-Archival Institute of the Russian State University for Humanities in Moscow has been a center of scholar genealogical research in the Soviet period, especially in the time of Professors Zimin, Stanislavsky and Kobrin. There are special seminars on genealogy and archives, historical geography, and other special historical disciplines. In 1996, The Historical-Archival Institute in cooperation with other research and cultural institutions, completed the project "*Judaica*" and prepared a guide on Jewish sources of the archives of Russia, Ukraine and Belarus. Nowadays it is conducting a project "*Archives of Russian Orthodox church*," which should be finished with issuance of a comprehensive guide to archival collections of Russian church records all over the world.

In Russia, since 1992 some regional archives (Astrakhan, Tver, Tula, Tomsk, and others) have decided to microfilm parts of their collections for FHL projects. Also the State Historical Archive in St. Petersburg microfilmed the collection of the St. Petersburg Evangelical Lutheran Consistory (covered Bessarabia, part of Ukraine and some separate parishes in Russia) for the years 1830-1885. Now copies of all these Russian records (among them there are many records valuable for Russian-German genealogy) are available through FHL worldwide, but not in Russia (due to a lack of microfilm-reading equipment).

### Church Jurisdictions in Former German Areas in Poland

#### How to find which parish you need to search

by Steven W. Blodgett

One you have found out the name of the place where your ancestor came from, you are ready to look for records that may have been kept for that town. 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. Depending on the religion of your ancestor, the events of baptism, marriage, or burial for his family members should have been recorded in the town where the appropriate parish was located.

*Meyers* gazetteer of Germany will show if the place you are interested in had its own parish. The abbreviation "ev. Pfl." means there was a Protestant parish in the town, and the abbreviation "kath. Pfl." means there was a Catholic parish. Other denominations are also indicated for some cities, such as "Syn." for Jewish synagogue, etc.

If the listing in *Meyers* for the place you want doesn't show a parish, or doesn't show the right denomination, you will want to consult some of the following works in order to find the right parish to search. This list includes gazetteers which show the church jurisdictions for each area and inventories of available church records for the area. The divisions on this list are according to divisions of the country shown in *Meyers*



gazetteer.

#### GERMANY (DEUTSCHES REICH)

Church directories for the entire country are useful in determining if there was a parish in a particular town.

For jurisdictions in the Protestant Church, use:  
*Deutsches kirchliches Adreßbuch*, Berlin: Evang. Pressverband, 1934. 1504 p. FHL film no. 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. FHL film number 1340500.

#### BRANDENBURG — Province of the Kingdom of PRUSSIA

Church jurisdictions are shown in the following:  
*Gemeindelexikon für Brandenburg, 1905*. FHL film number 806635, item 1 (943 E5kp v. 3)

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, pp. 97-141). FHL film no. 1181595, item 16 (943.15 K23m) and:  
Paul Schwartz and Georg Vorberg, *Die Kirchenbücher der Mark Brandenburg, 1900, 1905*. FHL film no. 1181819, items 1-2 (943.15 K23s)

Other partial lists are:  
Johannes Kaps, *Handbuch über die katholischen Kirchenbücher in der Ostdeutschen Kirchenprovinz östlich der Oder und Neisse und dem Bistum Danzig*, 1962. 159 p. FHL film no. 908101, item 2; fiche no. 6001308 (2 fiche) (943.8 K23k),  
Bernhard Hanchel, "Die Kirchenbücher der Altlutheraner und Römisch-Katholischen in der Neumark" (in: *Schriften des für Geschichte der Neumark*, no. 15, 1906), and:  
*Findbuch von Kirchenbüchern aus der Mark Brandenburg, 1319-1945*. FHL film no. 184920.

#### DANZIG — City in the province of WEST PRUSSIA, kingdom of PRUSSIA

For a description of the available parish registers, see: Hans Hopf, *Die freie Stadt Danzig, Stadt- und Landgebiet, 1937*. (*Familiengeschichtlicher Wegweiser durch Stadt und Land*, Heft 6). 40 p. FHL film no. 962761, item 1 (943 B4fw no. 6).

#### EAST PRUSSIA (OSTPREUSSEN) — Province of the Kingdom of PRUSSIA

Church jurisdictions are shown in the following:  
*Gemeindelexikon für Ostpreußen, 1905*, FHL film no. 1187921, item 2 (943 E5kp v. 1)

For a description of the available parish registers, see: Eduard Grigoliet, *Neues Verzeichnis ostpreußischer Kirchenbücher, 1958*. 57 p. FHL film no. 1045344, item 2 (943.83 K2g) and:  
Johannes Kaps, *Handbuch über die katholischen Kirchenbücher in der Ostdeutschen Kirchenprovinz östlich der Oder und Neisse und dem Bistum Danzig, 1962*. 159 p. FHL film no. 980101, item 2; fiche no. 60001308 (2 fiche) (943.8 K23k).

#### POMERANIA (POMMERN) — Province of the Kingdom of PRUSSIA

Church jurisdictions are shown in:  
*Gemeindelexikon für Pommern, 1905*. FHL film no. 806634, item 4 (943 E5kp v. 4))

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

#### POSEN — Province of the Kingdom of PRUSSIA

Church jurisdictions are shown in:  
*Gemeindelexikon für Posen, 1905*. FHL film no. 806634, item 5 ((43 E5kp v. 5).

For a description of some of the parish registers, see: Alfred Lattermann, *Einführung in die deutsche Sippenforschung in Polen and dem preußischen Osten, 1938*. 160 p. FHL film no. 1181595, item 6;



fiche number 6053531 (4 fiche) (943 D27L)  
and:

M. Meyer, "Die Kirchenbücher im Regierungsbezirk Bromberg" (in: *Jahrbuch der historischen Gesellschaft für den Netzedistrikt zu Bromberg*, 1898, pp. 5-53). FHL film no. 1183571, item 21 (943.84 K23m).

Also for some of the Catholic registers, see:

W. Volkmann, *Die Kirchenbücher der katholischen Pfarreien in der früheren Provinz Grenzmark Posen-Westpreußen*, 1938. 11 p. FHL film no. 1183571, item 14 (943.84 K23v).

#### PRUSSIA (PREUSSEN) — Kingdom (Königreich)

Church jurisdictions are shown in:

*Gemeindelexikon für das Königreich Preußen auf Grund der Materialien der Volkszählung vom 1. Dezember 1905*, 13 v. See individual provinces for film numbers and parish register inventories (943 E5kp).

#### SILESIA (SCHLESISIEN) — Province of the Kingdom of PRUSSIA

Church jurisdiction are shown in:

*Gemeindelexikon für Schlesien, 1905*. FHL film no. 806633, item 2 (943 E5kp v. 6).

For a description of the available parish registers, see: Erich Randt, *Die älteren Personenstandsregister Schlesiens*, 1938. 260 p. FHL film no. 862039; fiche no. 6053530 (4 fiche) (943.85 K2r)  
and:

Johannes Kaps, *Handbuch über die katholischen Kirchenbücher in der Ostdeutschen Kirchenprovinz östlich der Oder und Neisse und dem Bistum Danzig*, 1962. 159 p. FHL film no. 980101, item 2; fiche no. 6001308 (2 fiche) (943.8 K23k)

#### WEST PRUSSIA (WESTPREUSSEN) — Province of the Kingdom of PRUSSIA

Church jurisdictions are shown in:

*Gemeindelexikon für Westpreußen, 1905*. FHL film no. 1187921, item 3 (943 E5kp v. 2)

For a description of the available parish registers, see:

Max Bär, *Die Kirchenbücher der Provinz Westpreußen*, 1908. 65 p. FHL film no. 104533, item 5; fiche no. 6000826 (1 fiche) (943.82 B4a v. 13)  
also:

Alfred Lattermann, *Einführung in die deutsche Sippenforschung in Polen und dem preußischen Osten*, 1938. 160 p. FHL film no. 1181595, item 6; fiche no. 6053531 (4 fiche) (943 D27L)  
and:

W. Volkmann, *Die Kirchenbücher der katholischen Pfarreien in der früheren Provinz Grenzmark Posen-Westpreußen*, 1939. 111 p. FHL film no. 1183571, item 14 (943.84 K23v).

#### RELATED AREAS:

##### AUSTRIA (ÖSTERREICH)

Church jurisdictions are shown in the appropriate volume for each state of the Austrian Empire in the following work:

*Gemeindelexikon der im Reichsrate vertretenen Königreiche und Länder, bearbeitet auf Grund der Ergebnisse der Volkszählung vom 31. December 1900*. 14 v. FHL film nos. 1187925, items 2-4 (943.6 E5g).

Jews and Protestants are included more completely in: Hans Mayerhofer, *Oesterreich-ungarischen Orts-Lexikon, enthaltend die Pfarrorte, Cultusgemeinden und Filialen aller Confessionen Oesterreich-Ungarns, Bosniens, und der Herzegowina*. Vienna: Carl Fromme, 1896. 906 p. FHL film no. 1256324, item 4.

For a description of the available parish registers for modern Austria, see:

*Austria sacra: II Bd. Quellen und Literaturkunde zur österreichischen Kirchengeschichte*. 1960-. 12 v. (943.6 B4a).

##### HUNGARY (MAGYARORSZÁG)

Church jurisdictions are shown in:

Johann Dvorzsak, *Ortslexikon von Ungarn*. 1881. 2 v. FHL film nos. 599564, item 2, 973041; fiche no. 6000840 (943.9 E5d)

For a description of Protestant records in Transylvania,



see:

Gustav Arz, *Die Matrikeln der evangelischen Gemeinden A. B. in Siebenburgen*. Berlin, 1939. 43 p. FHL film no. 496720, item 2 (949.84 K2s)

For a description of church records in the Banat, see: Josef Schmidt. *Die Banater Kirchenbücher*. Stuttgart: Institute für Auslandsbeziehungen, 1979. 67 p. (949.84 K23b)

#### POLAND (POLSKA)

Church jurisdictions are shown in:

*Skorowidz miejscowosci Rzeczypospolitej Polskiej / Tadeusza Bystrzyckiego*. Przemysl: Wydawnictwo Ksiaznicy Naukowej, 1934. 2 v. FHL film no. 134868 (943.8 E5sm)

also:

Eduard Kneifel, *Die evangelisch-augsburgischen Gemeinden in Polen, 1555-1939*. Vierkirchen über Munchen: Selbstverlag, 1972. 358 p. Fiche no. 6000812 (5 fiches) (943.8 K2ka)

For a description of some parish registers, see: Alfred Lattermann, *Einführung in die deutsche Sippenforschung in Polen und dem preußischen Osten*, 1938. 160 p. FHL film no. 1181595, item 6; fiche no. 6053531 (4 fiche) (943 D27L)

## Status Report on the FEEFHS Website as of 1 February, 1998

by John D. Movius, Webmaster

The January website status compared to the last report (28 August 1997) was:

#### Website size & activity (28 Aug 1997) | Jan 1998:

Online Megs: (86) 93.5  
 Web pages (files): (3,058) 3,220  
 Web site Index Size (Megs): (8.6) 9.3  
 Words Indexed: (177,400) 89,500  
 Research (Query) Lists (50) 63  
 Daily hits: (13,000) 14,200  
 Monthly Hits: (400,000) 439,748  
 1997 Hits (Millions): 4.95

FEEFHS, 5:3-4 (August 1998), p. 66

1998 Hits (Est Millions-Jan 98): 5.25

**Our Primary Web Site for text:** The primary FEEFHS website on our own SUN web server holds all our text files and a few small gif and jpeg graphics files. We try to keep all of them no larger than 30K in size to speed downloading from the web. This site accounted for about 60% of the January traffic. 10% of it is devoted to our WebSite Index. It is frequently updated as additions are made several times a day. During a few minutes of each reindexing the old index is deleted and the new index is added and during this brief time the website index is off line. Thus if your search did not produce any results, wait a few minutes and then try again.

**DCN Mirror Web Site for Maps:** The DCN "Mirror" (duplicate) website is where we keep a second map room and send most of our requests for maps. This mirror site attracted 40% of our traffic in January, a larger than anticipated amount. It now holds about 25 megs of maps and other large files at [www.dcn.davis.ca.us](http://www.dcn.davis.ca.us). These URLs are linked from indexes on the primary website at [feefhs.org](http://feefhs.org) website.

DCN (Davis Community Net, our original website) limits all subscribers to 9 simultaneous downloads. With many genealogists around the world still visiting us using slow modems (a 2,400 baud modem takes over 1 hour to download a large map) there sometimes is a waiting period. Peak periods coincide with peak activity for the WWW - evenings (5 to 11 PST) and weekends. Please try again if the Internet circuits were busy.

**Reliability:** DCN (the map room) has continued to experience periodic but brief system outages, with an estimated 98% system reliability over the past several months. The combination of our SUN UNIX web server and our ISP has provided 100% reliability since going on line in March 1997.

**Broken Links:** With over 3,200 pages and maybe 55,000 internal hot links, it is difficult to achieve 100% accuracy in hand coding. Thus, like all large web sites, we have a small number of 404's (broken links). You are encouraged to report the URL of the page you found it on to the webmaster at [feefhs@feefhs.org](mailto:feefhs@feefhs.org).



**Cash contributions to defray Website Costs:** We continue to receive e-Mail that tells us the FEEFHS Website is valued highly by genealogists worldwide. Thank you's are now received almost daily. A gradual increase in voluntary cash donations is another tangible way to measure the success of the FEEFHS Website. If you have been helped in a particular way or just want to help support the costs of maintaining our website, please send a check to FEEFHS, P.O. Box 510898, Salt Lake City, UT 84151-0898.

**Significant Additions Index:  
September 15, 1997, through  
January 31, 1998**  
by John D. Movius

This file is a reverse chronological index of all significant additions to the FEEFHS Web site since 1 July 1997. Daily postings are the norm, and often several postings occur during a day. Each time this occurs, the website index is fully updated by our own search engine.

Our website is fully accessible and available on the World Wide Web at all times. And our own website index is always current, even if our FrontPage and this Index do not seem to be updated. Thus the Website Index is by far the very best way to find all our stuff, what with a few URLs changing from time to time.

The following list omits items of only passing interest, such as updates to research lists.

Long Term (1998) Backlog

Volunteers needed to Complete Gazetteer of Hutterite Maps -- pages 818 thru 820 -- South Tirol and Moravia & West are complete, the other three gazetteers are under construction.

Hutterite Dariusleut Colonies -- 1997

New Hutterite Leherleut Colonies -- 1997

Near Term Backlog (January 1998 Postings):

Gazetteer of Rumania (1928) extraction project (about 9,000 locations -- 53 printed pages) -- Locations with letters H, I, J, K, N, O and Z are now posted as separate pages thanks to Sam Elpern and other volunteers. The

rest of the letters are under construction.

New COSKRL (Cossack Research List) (under construction) and Cossack Genealogy Page (under construction)

21 January 1997

1997 Trip to America by Peter Hawlina of Slovenia

19 January 1997

3 IGS Searches: Mecklenburg-Schwerin Census Indexes (1704, 1751, 1819)

Mecklenburg marriages: 1751-1800, 1705-1750, to 1704

European CD-ROM Telephone searches: Austria, England, Ireland, Italy, Netherlands, Scotland, Wales and United Germany

10 January 1997

Alsace-Lorraine Archive ALS-974

9 January 1997

California State Genealogical Alliance CSGA Calendar for January 1998 by Iris Carter Jones

Surnames (about 700) in the Parish of Završje, Croatia

7 January 1997

January 1998 CGSA California State Legislative Report By Iris Carter Jones

9 (of 48) Banat Village Surname databases added to David Dreyer's *Deutsch-Ungarischer Familien - Kalender* (DUFK) subscription database extraction series.

6 January 1997

Background and Analysis page added to David Dreyer's *Deutsch-Ungarischer Familien - Kalender* (DUFK)

Santa Clara County Historical and Genealogical Society

5 January 1997

Annual Update: European Focus Photography, with an expanded library of photos of towns in 17 countries (2 pages)

4 January 1998

Update Polish Surname Database --

extractions from Lipusz and Borzszkowsky Parishes by



## COMPUTERS

Francene Palubicki Fitting of Cedarburg, Wisconsin (5 files)

3 January 1998

*Selected Jewish Genealogy Sources for Lithuania at the Family History Library* by Bob Weiss

2 January 1998

Selected Hannover Province Surnames

31 December 1997

Croatia Microfilming Update: 29 new locations on FHL microfilm in the area of Istria/Rijeka with years filmed.

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Common Topographical Terms Used in Standard Imperial Russian Gazetteers of Bessarabia by Thomas Edlund

28 December 1997

Update of *Sharing Our Heritage* (Galizien German Descendants)

27 December 1997

West Prussian Polish Database by Keith A. Kaszubowski (7 files)

25 December 1997

Annual Update: Palatines to America Colorado Chapter HomePage

24 December 1997

Annual Update: Anglo-German Family History Society\* HomePage

MORRL (Moravia Research List), thanks to

Coordinator Jean Fiala of Gainesville, Georgia

23 December 1997

Polish Surname List Database from the Polish Genealogical Society of California (A-Z, 16 files)

22 December 1997

New ALSRL (Alsace-Lorraine, Germany Research List) Coordinator Dick Thoma of Ft. Pierce, Florida

MORRL (Moravia Research List)

ZVA (Zichydorf Village Association) Surname Index of Zichydorf Households in 1944 and where they were living in 1975

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FIRL (Finland Research List)

New URL and Updated Polish Genealogical Society of California HomePage.

20 December 1997

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19 December 1997

ALSRL ARCHIVE 973

17 December 1997

Andrew Wojciechowski, Professional Genealogist and Translator (Polish and Russian) added to the FEEFHS Professional Genealogist Database

14 December 1997

Calendars (December and 1998 Long Range) for the Genealogical and Historical Council of the Sacramento Valley.

13 December 1997

Slovenian INDEX of 3,793 names in *Sponjinska zgodovina* (Historical Memories) of Willard Wisconsin from Al Peterlin, President, SGS International

11 December 1997

BOHRL (Bohemia (Germanic) Research List), thanks



## COMPUTERS

to coordinator Jean Fiala of Gainesville, Georgia

10 December 1997

Grand Army of the Republic, 1886 Encampment -- *San Francisco Call* extractions by Jim Faulkinbury, C.G.R.S. (748 names, 4 files)

6 December 1997

Updated EERL (Estonia Research List)

4 December 1997

November update of SERL (Southeast European Researchers List)

2 December 1997

*Banater Kirchenbücher in den Staatsarchiven Arad und Temeschburg* (Banat Churchbooks in the State Archives of Arad and Temeschburg - and on microfilm in Stuttgart) by Anton Kramer of Ingelheim, Germany

4 November 1997

Reprint of *The Austrian Census Returns 1869-1890 with Emphasis on Galicia* article by Jonathan Shea, A.G.

California State Genealogical Alliance CSGA Calendar for October 1997, by Iris Carter Jones

3 November 1997

SUDRL (Sudetenland, Germany Research List), thanks to volunteer help by Cindy Wanko Ceballos of Whittier, California

31 October 1997

Sacramento German Genealogy Society Member Queries

26 October 1997

MECKRL (Mecklenberg Germany Research List), thanks to volunteer Pam Bennett of Connecticut

25 October 1997

Sample page from an 1880 Austria Census of Tarnobrzeg, Galicia (253K scan) — German and Cyrillic text.

21 October 1997

Czech Cultural Heritage Commission  
Hannover Genealogy Page  
Horst Reschke translation: Hannover genealogy

(newspaper article).

20 October 1997

HomePage for Old Photo Copying by John Mulvey of Long Beach, California

18 October 1997

Hessian Soldiers in North America (American Revolutionary War) Research List, thanks to Marc Girard

Updated *Die Ahnenstammkartei des Deutschen Volkes* article.

17 October 1997

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14 October 1997

Sources for Alsace-Lorraine Genealogy — Further Suggestions

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13 October 1997

Zichydorf ZVA (Zichydorf Village Association) Online Newsletter, Vol. 2 No. 2)

20 September 1997

Slovakia SLRP (Surname Location Reference Project) now has its Slovak Lineage Chart available for submitters

19 September 1997

Additions to the SGGS (Sacramento German Genealogy Society) directory: Calendar of Events and 1998 Trip to Germany



## COMPUTERS

Francene Palubicki Fitting of Cedarburg, Wisconsin (5 files)

3 January 1998

*Selected Jewish Genealogy Sources for Lithuania at the Family History Library* by Bob Weiss

2 January 1998

Selected Hannover Province Surnames

31 December 1997

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19 September 1997

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14 September 1997

Memorial List for the Kashubs Executed at Piasnica,  
Poland (459 names and places)

### FEEFHS Research Lists: Place Your Query on the Web by John Movius, Webmaster

You can now place your Central or East European Query on a FEEFHS Research List on the World Wide Web. FEEFHS accepts genealogy "queries" for Central and Eastern Europe on "Research Lists" on the FEEFHS Website.

All text is fully indexed by the FEEFHS "Swish" website search engine within a few hours of posting. Most major web search engines (including the two largest and best for genealogy, HotBot and AltaVista) also index these pages every month or so. Thus when you include what is known about the spouse, maiden name, religion and vital dates and places, you can transform even a few scrawny sentences into a robust submission that will offer a significant increase in effectiveness on the web.

Our stable of query-based genealogy Research Lists now has reached 60 in number. A typical day will see additions posted to at least 4 or 5 different Research Lists. The ALSRL (Alsace), HRRL (Croatia), PLRL (Polish), RORL (Romania), SERL (SE European) and SILRL (Silesia) have seemed to be the most active in the recent past, based on to number of new archives created for them. Once a submission is posted it stays on our Web site, and is sometimes updated by the submitter. When a Research List reaches 25K to 30K in size it is placed in an online archive file.

You need not have an e-mail address to use this service. However receiving it in computer form will speed it on its way. Just send it by e-mail or by postal mail (PC disk preferred) to the coordinator listed below:

FEEFHS' current stable of Research Lists is indebted to the several dozen volunteers that receive e-mail submissions and periodically forward them on to the FEEFHS Webmaster. They are:

#### Albania Research List (ALRL)

<<http://feefhs.org/al/alrl.html>>  
c/o FEEFHS, P.O. Box 4327, Davis, CA 95617-4327.  
e-mail: <[feefhs@feefhs.org](mailto:feefhs@feefhs.org)> (volunteer needed)

#### Alsace-Lorraine Research List (ALSRL):

<<http://feefhs.org/dc/als/alsrl.html>>  
Raymond Trendel, 11 rue St. Erhard, 67100  
Strassbourg, France. e-mail:  
<[trendel@monza.u-strasbg.fr](mailto:trendel@monza.u-strasbg.fr)>

#### Armenia Research List (AMRL):

<<http://feefhs.org/am/amrl.html>>  
c/o FEEFHS, P.O. Box 4327, Davis, CA 95617-4327.  
e-mail: <[feefhs@feefhs.org](mailto:feefhs@feefhs.org)> (volunteer needed)

#### Austria Research List (ATRL):

<<http://feefhs.org/ah/at/atrl.html>>  
c/o FEEFHS, P.O. Box 4327, Davis, CA 95617-4327.  
e-mail: <[feefhs@feefhs.org](mailto:feefhs@feefhs.org)>

#### Austrian Littoral/Kuestenland Research List

(ALKRL): <<http://feefhs.org/ah/at/alk/alkrl.html>>  
Richard Camur, 9411 Elk Horn Road, Lorton VA  
22079-3307. e-mail: <[rccamur@compuserve.com](mailto:rccamur@compuserve.com)>

#### Baden Research List (BADRL):

<<http://feefhs.org/de/bad/badrl/badrl.html>>  
Marilyn Lane 210 Fynn Avenue #3, Mountain View  
CA 94043-3940; e-mail: <[mlane10@ix.netcom.com](mailto:mlane10@ix.netcom.com)>

#### Bayern/Bavaria Research List (BAYRL):

<<http://feefhs.org/de/bay/bayrl/bayrl.html>>  
Doug Anderson 821 South Virginia Street, LaPort, TX  
77571-5476. e-mail: <[DougWater@aol.com](mailto:DougWater@aol.com)>

#### Berlin Research List (BERLINRL):

<<http://feefhs.org/de/ber/berlinrl/berlinrl.html>>  
John G. Cakars, P.O.Box 8203, Berkeley, California  
94707-8203. e-mail: <[latvija@pacbell.net](mailto:latvija@pacbell.net)>

#### Brandenburg Research List (BRGRL):

<<http://feefhs.org/de/brg/brg/brg/brg.html>>  
LouJane Brandenburgh Route 1, Box 166, Como TX  
75431-9705. e-mail <[loujane@1starnet.com](mailto:loujane@1starnet.com)>

#### Bulgaria Research List (BGRL):

<<http://feefhs.org/bg/bg/brl.html>>  
Bryon Tosoff 15690 Buena Vista Ave., White Rock  
British Columbia V4B 1Z5 Canada. e-mail:  
<[btosoff@direct.ca](mailto:btosoff@direct.ca)>

#### Belarus Research List (BYRL):

<<http://feefhs.org/by/byrl/byrl.html>>  
Mike McKenna 47 Brinkburn Grove, Banbury,  
Oxfordshire England OX16 7WX. e-mail:  
<[MAC-BADGER@msn.com](mailto:MAC-BADGER@msn.com)>

#### Bohemia Research List (BOHRL):

<<http://feefhs.org/cz/boh/bohrl/bohrl.html>>



Jean Fiala of Gainesville Georgia. e-mail:  
<fialaej@atlantic.net>

**Boznia/Herzegovina Research List (BOZHRL):**

<<http://feefhs.org/yu/bozh/bozhrl/bozhrl.html>>  
c/o FEEFHS, P.O. Box 4327, Davis, CA 95617-4327  
e-mail: Greg Martinjako <gmartin@kconline.com>

**Cossack Research List (COSKRL):**

<<http://feefhs.org/ru/cossack/coskrl/coskrl.html>>  
Postal to FEEFHS: PO Box 4327, Davis California  
95617-4327; e-mail to William Anikouchine  
<wanik@juno.com>

**Croatia Research List (HRRL):**

<<http://feefhs.org/cro/hrri.html>>  
A. Gaihrigh, 5285 Vista Montana, Yorba Linda, CA  
92886-4305. e-mail: <croati1@juno.com>

**Czech Research List (CZRL):**

<<http://feefhs.org/czs/czrl/czrl.html>>  
c/o FEEFHS, P.O. Box 4327, Davis, CA 95617-4327  
e-mail: <AlKrepela@aol.com>

**Denmark Research List (DKRL):**

<<http://feefhs.org/dk/dkrl.html>>  
Norma Storrs Keating 4653 Avenida Rio del Oro,  
Yorba Linda, CA 92886-3013. e-mail  
<norma@yfcgensearch.com>

**Estonia Research List (EERL):**

<<http://feefhs.org/baltic/ee/ceerl/ceerl.html>>  
John G. Cakars, P.O.Box 8203, Berkeley, California  
94707-8203. e-mail: <latvija@pacbell.net>

**Emsland Research List (EMSNRL):**

<<http://feefhs.org/de/ems/emsrl/emsrl.html>>  
Vincent P. Kunk, 73070 San Nicholas Ave., Palm  
Desert CA 92660-2857. e-mail:  
<spurnel@worldnet.att.net>

**Galicia Research List (GALRL):**

<<http://feefhs.org/ua/gal/galrl.html>>  
Jeanne Gold, 1912 Jasmine Street, El Cajon CA  
92021-3663. e-mail: <goldj@ix.netcom.com>

**Greece Research List (GRRL):**

<<http://feefhs.org/gr/grrl/grrl.html>>  
Yvonne Cretelos e-mail: <VonCrete@aol.com> Postal  
mail: c/o FEEFHS, P.O. Box 4327, Davis CA  
95617-4327

**German-Russian Volga Research List (GRVRL):**

<<http://feefhs.org/de/gr/grv/grvrl.html>>  
Laura Moorhouse 1509 Wilmont Avenue, Panama  
City, FL 32405-2557. e-mail:  
<l.Moorho757@aol.com>

**Hannover Research List (HANRL):**

<<http://feefhs.org/dc/han/hanrl.html>>

John G. Cakars, P.O.Box 8203, Berkeley, California  
94707-8203. e-mail: <latvija@pacbell.net>

**Hessen Research List (HESRL):**

<<http://feefhs.org/de/hes/hesrl/hesrl.html>>  
Marilyn Lane 210 Fynn Avenue #3, Mountain View  
CA 94043-3940. e-mail: <mlane10@ix.netcom.com>

**Hessian Soldiers in North America (HETRL):**

<<http://feefhs.org/de/hetrina/hetri/hetri.html>>  
Marc Girard e-mail: marcgirard@sprynet.com Postal  
mail: c/o FEEFHS, P.O. Box 4327, Davis CA  
95617-4327

**Hungarian Research List (HURL):**

<<http://feefhs.org/ah/hu/huri.html>>  
c/o FEEFHS, P.O. Box 4327, Davis, California  
95617-4327. e-mail: <feefhs@feefhs.org>

**Hutterite Research List (HUTRL):**

<<http://feefhs.org/hut/hutrl/hutrl.html>>  
c/o FEEFHS, P.O. Box 4327, Davis, California  
95617-4327. e-mail: <feefhs@feefhs.org>

**Kashube [Polish] Research List (KRL):**

<<http://feefhs.org/kana/kri.html>>  
Kieth Kasubowski, 57 Crescent Ave., Hamburg NY  
14075-6501. e-mail: <Kaszubik@aol.com>

**Latvia Research List (LVRL):**

<<http://feefhs.org/baltic/lv/lvrl.html>>  
Bonnie Price, Route 2 Box 619A, Mcallen, TX  
78504-9802. e-mail: <price@mc.al.vt.com>

**Lithuania Research List (LTRL):**

<<http://feefhs.org/baltic/lt/ltrl.html>>  
Tegan Gillette e-mail to <Teganator@aol.com> Postal  
mail c/o FEEFHS, P.O. Box 4327, Davis CA  
95617-4327

**Mecklenberg Research List (MECKRL):**

<<http://feefhs.org/de/mec/meckri/meckri.html>>  
Pamela J. Bennett, 229 Branford Road, Unit 433,  
North Branford, CT 06471-1318, e-mail:  
<pjben@ix.netcom.com>

**Monastiri Research List (MONRL):**

<<http://feefhs.org/mon/monrl.html>>  
Jeanne Gold, 1912 Jasmine Street, El Cajon CA  
92021-3663. e-mail: <goldj@ix.netcom.com>

**Moravia Research List (MORRL):**

<<http://feefhs.org/cz/mor/morrl/morrl.html>>  
Jean Fiala of Gainesville Georgia <fialaej@atlantic.net>

**Oldenburg Research List (OLDRL):**

<<http://feefhs.org/de/old/oldrl.html>>  
Doris Wheeler 2181 Weathersdstone Circle, Conyers,  
GA 30208-2084. e-mail:  
<doriswheeler@worldnet.att.net>



**Ostfriesland Research List (OSFRL):**

<<http://feefhs.org/de/osf/osf/osl.html>>  
c/o FEEFHS, P.O. Box 4327, Davis, California  
95617-4327. e-mail: <[feefhs@feefhs.org](mailto:feefhs@feefhs.org)>

**Pfalz/Palatinate Research List (PFARL):**

<<http://feefhs.org/de/pfa/pfarl.html>>  
Doris Wheeler 2181 Weathersdtone Circle, Conyers,  
GA 30208-2084. e-mail:  
<[doriswheeler@worldnet.att.net](mailto:doriswheeler@worldnet.att.net)>

**Poland Research List (PLRL):**

<<http://feefhs.org/pl/plrl.html>>  
A. Gaithright, 5285 Vista Montana, Yorba Linda, CA  
92886-4305. e-mail: <[crostisl@juno.com](mailto:crostisl@juno.com)>

**Pommern Research List (POMRL):**

<<http://feefhs.org/dpl/dv97-2/dpl-faq.html>>  
Mail to: *Die Pommerschen Leute*, Ted Fetkenheuer,  
editor, P. O. Box 2843, Mesa, AZ 85214-2843  
e-mail: <[fetkenher@aol.com](mailto:fetkenher@aol.com)>

**Posen Research List (POSRL):**

<<http://feefhs.org/posea/posrl.html>>  
c/o FEEFHS, P.O. Box 4327, Davis, California  
95617-4327. e-mail: <[feefhs@feefhs.org](mailto:feefhs@feefhs.org)>

**East Prussia Research List (OPRURL):**

<<http://feefhs.org/de/opru/oprurl/oprurl.html>>  
John G. Cakars, P.O.Box 8203, Berkeley, California  
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**West Prussia Research List (WPRURL):**

<<http://feefhs.org/de/wpru/wprurl/wprurl.html>>  
John G. Cakars, P.O.Box 8203, Berkeley, California  
94707-8203. e-mail: <[latvija@pacbell.net](mailto:latvija@pacbell.net)>

**Rheinland [Rheinprovinz] Research List**

**(RHERL):** <<http://feefhs.org/de/rhe/rberl/rherl.html>>  
Kate Prunte 21534 American River Drive, Sonora,  
CA 95370-9112. e-mail: <[hegenio@sonnet.com](mailto:hegenio@sonnet.com)>

**Romania Research List (RORL):**

<<http://feefhs.org/ro/rorl.html>>  
Barbara Foosner <[barbara@bc.sflin.org](mailto:barbara@bc.sflin.org)>, Postal mail  
c/o FEEFHS, P.O. Box 4327, Davis CA 95617-4327.

**Russian Empire Emigre Research List (RUEERL):**

<<http://feefhs.org/ru/rueerl/rueerl.html>>  
Tanya Mozakjo 370 Dixon Road, Suite 1614,  
Etobicoke, Ontario M9R 1T2 Canada. e-mail  
<[tanya@tht.net](mailto:tanya@tht.net)>

**Russian Nobility Research List (RUNRL):**

<<http://feefhs.org/ru/runrl.html>>  
Doug Anderson 821 South Virginia Street, LaPort, TX  
77571-5476. e-mail: <[DougWater@aol.com](mailto:DougWater@aol.com)>

**Saxony Research List (SAXRL):**

<<http://feefhs.org/sax/saxrl/saxrl.html>>

Mrs. Chris Harz Stark, P.O. Box 1545, Tarpon  
Springs, Florida 34688-1545. e-mail:

<[bbbayou@gte.net](mailto:bbbayou@gte.net)>

**Schamburg-Lippe Research List (SCHLIPRL):**

<<http://feefhs.org/schlip/schliprl/schliprl.html>>  
c/o FEEFHS, P.O. Box 4327, Davis, California  
95617-4327. e-mail: <[feefhs@feefhs.org](mailto:feefhs@feefhs.org)>

**Schleswig-Holstein Research List (SCHLRL):**

<<http://feefhs.org/de/schl/schlrl.html>>  
Norma Storrs Keating 4653 Avenida Rio del Oro,  
Yorba Linda, CA 92886-3013. e-mail  
<[norma@yfcgenssearch.com](mailto:norma@yfcgenssearch.com)>

**Serbia Research List (SERBRL):**

<<http://feefhs.org/ys/serbia/serbrl/serbrl.html>>  
Mila Ranovic c/o FEEFHS, P.O. Box 610898 Salt  
Lake City, UT 84151-0898. e-mail <[milara@aol.com](mailto:milara@aol.com)>

**Silesia Research List (SILRL):**

<<http://feefhs.org/de/sil/silrl/silrl.html>>  
Joe Reimann, 1910 East 5685 South, Salt Lake City  
UT 84121-1343. e-mail: <[goldcontac@aol.com](mailto:goldcontac@aol.com)>

**Slovak Research List (SKRL):**

<<http://feefhs.org/cz/sk/skrl/skrl.html>>  
c/o FEEFHS, P.O. Box 4327, Davis, CA 95617-4327  
e-mail: <[AlKrepela@aol.com](mailto:AlKrepela@aol.com)>

**Slovenia Research List (SIRL):**

<<http://feefhs.org/slovenia/sirl.html>>  
Slovenian Genealogy Society President Al Peterlin, 52  
Old Farm Road, Camp Hill, PA 17011-2604.

**Southeastern European Researchers List (SERL):**

<<http://feefhs.org/banat/serlnb.html>>  
Norbert Bambach of Ohio e-mail:  
<[72730.633@compuserve.com](mailto:72730.633@compuserve.com)> Postal mail c/o  
FEEFHS, P.O. Box 4327, Davis CA 95617-4327

**Sudentenland Research List (SUDRL):**

<<http://feefhs.org/de/sud/sudrl/sudrl.html>>  
Cindy Wanko Ceballos 14743 East Glenn Drive,  
Whittier, CA 90604 e-mail: [cebriel@worldnet.att.net](mailto:cebriel@worldnet.att.net)

**Switzerland Research List (CHRL):**

<<http://feefhs.org/ch/chrl/chrl.html>>  
Swiss Connection Editor Maralyn Wellauer, 2845 N  
72nd St., Milwaukee WI 53210-1106. e-mail  
<[feefhs@feefhs.org](mailto:feefhs@feefhs.org)> and <[swissmis@interserv.com](mailto:swissmis@interserv.com)>

**Transylvania Research List (TRANSRL):**

<<http://feefhs.org/ah/hw/transrl.html>>  
Lazlo "Les" Apathy: <[LesApathy@aol.com](mailto:LesApathy@aol.com)>; Postal  
mail c/o FEEFHS, P.O. Box 4327, Davis CA  
95617-4327.

**Ukraine Research List (UARL):**

<<http://feefhs.org/ua/uarl.html>>



Jeanne Gold, 1912 Jasmine Street, El Cajon CA  
92021-3663. e-mail: <goldj@ix.netcom.com>

**Unkown Location in Germany Research List  
(UNKDERL):**

<<http://feefhs.org/de/unkde/unkderl/unkderl.html>>

Bob Wilson 4836 Corey Court, Carmichael CA  
95608-3518. e-mail: <bobw22@ix.netcom.com>

**Westphalia Research List (WFARL):**

<<http://feefhs.org/de/wfa/wfarl/wfarl.html>>

Kate Pruente 21534 American River Drive, Sonora,  
CA 95370-9112. e-mail: <thegenie@sonnet.com>

**Wuerttemberg Research List (WUERL):**

<<http://feefhs.org/de/wuer/wuerl/wuerl.html>>

Vincent P. Kunk, 73070 San Nicholas Ave., Palm  
Desert CA 92660-2857. e-mail:  
<spumel@worldnet.att.net>

Note that the only Research List above that we refer to another organization is the one for Pommern/Pomerania. With a database of over 118,000 persons developed by the late Myron Gruenwald in 21 volumes of printed genealogies, *Die Pommerschen Leute* is the place to put your Pommern query. Ted Fetkenheuer of Mesa Arizona is continuing to edit and publish this newsletter, and it will continue to be indexed by Jerry Dalum and posted on the FEEFHS website as the Die Vorfahren database.

The more detail you offer in your submission, the better your chance for a "bingo". Include what you know about the full names of the persons you are researching, vital dates (if known), a summary family history, your full name and e-mail/postal address. Send separate submission for each province/country of interest. e-mail your entry to the coordinator listed above with a copy to <[feefhs@feefhs.org](mailto:feefhs@feefhs.org)> or to P O Box 4327, Davis, CA 95617-4327.

If your entry exists in digital form, please e-mail it as an attachment to [feefhs@feefhs.org](mailto:feefhs@feefhs.org) or mail us your disk — a delay will result if it does not arrive in digital form (by disk, e-mail or e-mail attachment).

Do you need a New Research List Not Mentioned Above? Send your submission and name the new region to the FEEFHS Webmaster at <[feefhs@feefhs.org](mailto:feefhs@feefhs.org)> or P.O. Box 4327, Davis, CA 95617-4327. The FEEFHS Website is very active with monthly visits from over 85 countries on 6 continents

to our 100 Meg 3,300 page website.

## Genealogy organizations in Russia

by Vladislav E. Soshnikov

Russian genealogical community is very young. Of course, before the 1917 revolution in Russian Empire there were several societies for noble genealogy. Old traditions were re-discovered again in 1987-1989 when the perestroyka initiated process of new thinking in Soviet Union. In the beginning, in 1989-1992, a series of scholar conferences for genealogy took place in Moscow and St. Petersburg. Only scholars and students took part in it and presented reports about historical subjects. On the other hand many groups of amateurs appeared. Most of them primary based on societies for researching local history. Unfortunately, due economical crisis all scholar and amateur organizations in Russia are in difficult economic conditions. Their primary activity is during meetings with 2 member's lectures once a month in a dedicated room at local historical library or museum. Records about their activity are usually with private persons who are elected officers for the society.

Major public societies with stated membership are Historical-Genealogical Society in Moscow and Russian Genealogical Society in St. Petersburg. The Moscow the Historical-Genealogical Society was re-established in 1990 to continue the work of the same society existed in 1904-1917. They publish a newsletter '*Letopis*' (about 100 pages each issue, totally 3 issues 1992-1995) which is a leading genealogical periodical in Russia. Articles mostly devoted to nobility but problems of general public genealogy appear too. Another 'old' Russian Genealogical Society acted in St. Petersburg. In 1897-1917, it was official noble society under the Russian monarchy. Practically the society existed until 1922. St. Petersburg society was re-established in 1992. Their newsletter '*Izvestiya*' has 1-2 issues per year, about 100 pages each issue (totally 4 issues, 1992-1995). Among very informative articles of the newsletter concerning historical noble genealogy and new ways of public genealogy it is necessary to point out as very important part of the number 4 issue there is a complete bibliography of current Russian genealogical publications.



In 1992, in Moscow took place the Congress of Nobility of Russia which was the first representative assembly of Russia's nobility that happened in Russia soil after 1917. The Union of Descendants of Russian Nobility established in Moscow. It publishes the almanac named the '*Assembly of the Nobility*' devoted to historical subjects and today's life of reascent nobility in Russia. Mr. Sapozhnikov is Heraldmeister of the Union of Descendants of Russian Nobility in Moscow. With the help of dedicated assistants he keeps a small but growing archive of members' pedigrees and family history books. On the other hand, Assembly of the Nobility exists in St. Petersburg and some other cities.

Amateur genealogical societies exist in many regional capitals in Russia. Also there are societies and annual conferences of national culture (Germans of Russia, Tartar, etc.) take place in different places of Russia. Jewish Genealogical Society in Moscow established in 1992. Association of Amateur Genealogists established in 1992 in Perm. Chairman Mr. Onouchin wrote the first Russian booklet for getting starting in genealogy '*Your genealogical tree*'. This booklet received high evaluation in Russian historical and genealogical community.

There are many professional genealogists act on field. Serious professional genealogical groups appeared in recent years as results of international cooperation. Russian-American Genealogical Archival Service (RAGAS) was established in 1992 by initiative of the National Archives Volunteer Association in co-operation with the State Archival Agency of Russia. Since 1994 it is an independent organization based on Genealogy and Family History Society in Moscow. RAGAS provides genealogical researches for all regions of Russia, Belarus and Ukraine. It keeps its own reference database of genealogical sources from the archives. In St.Petersburg there is BLITZ genealogical service on basis of the Baltic Informational Center which publishes and sells books of historical and genealogical information. It is a serious organization providing genealogical searches in St.Petersburg historical archives and some other regions.

Some central archives have their own staff members to

provide genealogical searches for fee (for example, the Central Historical archive in St.Petersburg, Central Military-Historical archive in Moscow). However, most of Russian archives do not have special staff and reference aids for genealogy.

Computers are settled everywhere in Russian but they came to genealogical field very slowly. Many engineers take part in public genealogical societies and try to create their own computer systems. V.Y.Rickman created a computer system (first version in 1984 written in the Fortran computer language) for processing data about numerous persons of one family name. In result this system sets probable birth dates, probable father and display probable candidates with ballot of coincidence.

Another example, '*Family's Genealogical tree*' by Glazov and Krayev (St.Petersburg) for the Skrebtzov-Glazov family research. They publish their announcements in magazines of their societies. By the way, during genealogical conferences and seminars in Russia in the last years there were offers to create a centralized council for coordination of computer genealogy work. But in fact many enthusiasts work separately. The most impressive is work of the private firm Naftam (Moscow) created a computer database '*Russian Genealogy*' which includes about 2,000 genealogies of Russian noble families. Information for this database extracted from 42 major publications of Russian Noble genealogies published in pre-Revolutionary Russia and some important European publications of 20th century. On the other hand some serious scholar databases are being created in result of Russian-American scholar cooperation: Dr. Patricia Kennedy Grimsted's '*Archeobibliobase*' and Prof. Boris N. Morozov's '*Population of Russia since the 17th century*'.

### **Major genealogical publications in today's Russia:** by Vladislav E. Soshnikov

**Books:**

*Genealogical researches*: collection of scholar articles.  
- Moscow: Russian University of Humanities, 1994.  
329 pages. Articles of Russia's leading scholar



## ORGANIZATIONS

329 pages. Articles of Russia's leading scholar genealogists.

Rimsky-Korsakov I. *Genealogy*. - M., 1994. 242 pages.

*Families of the nobility of the Russian Empire. Vol. 1: Princes*. - St.Petersburg, 1993. 342 pages. Very impressive multi-volume publication started to publish in St.Petersburg. Now there are 3 illustrated volumes which show Russian noble family genealogical histories and commentaries of noble genealogy specialists.

*Book of heraldry of the Russian Empire. Vol. 1*. - St.Petersburg, 1992. Re-print of the official publication (1800s) of Russian nobility's coats of arms (3 volumes already are out of print).

Averyanov K.A. *The nobility of the Russian Empire*: reference book. Vol. 4. M., 1995. 70 pages.

Narbut A.N. *Genealogy of Belarus. Vol. 1*. - M., 1995. 116 pages. 1000 years of Russian enterprise: from the history of merchant families. M., 1995. 480 pages.

Onouchin A.N. *Your genealogical tree*: practical tool for compiling genealogy. Perm, 1992.

### Periodicals:

"*Letopis*" ("Chronicle"), of the Historical-Genealogical Society in Moscow (about 100 pages each issue, totally 3 issues 1992-1995)

"*Izvestiya*" ("News") of the Russian Genealogical Society in St.Petersburg (about 100 pages each issue, totally 4 issues, 1992-1995)

"*Historical Genealogy*", periodical illustrated magazine produced since 1992 in Ekaterinburg in cooperation with a French organization. This magazine is available abroad. It consists of scholar and popular articles (in Russian and English) concerning mostly historical subjects and noble genealogy. This is the most impressive and expensive Russian genealogical publication (\$25 per issue).

### Myron Grunwald (1930-1998) Continuity for *Die Pommerschen Leute* and A Memorial for Myron by John Movius

Our dear friend Myron Grunwald, age 67, died 6 February 1998 at Oshkosh Wisconsin. He will be long remembered as the articulate editor of *Die Pommerschen Leute* (DPL, "The Pomeranian People") that he founded in 1978 and as founder of the *Die Vorfahren* (DV, "The Ancestors") section of his newsletter. He continued to publish it in spite of severe medical handicaps that kept him in bed or in a wheelchair for the last decades of his life. During this time he also published nine books on various aspects of Pomerania. His obituary is posted on the WWW at <<http://feefhs.org/obits/usa/wi/grunwaldm.html>>.

He was preceded in death in 1997 by his son Mark Grunwald, Executive VP and sparkplug of Marvel Comics and in 1998 by his devoted wife, Norma Gorges Grunwald. He is survived by a brother, daughter Gayle O'Connell of Hubertus, Wisconsin and 4 grandchildren.

In 1992 Myron's DPL was one of six genealogy organizations to become founding member organizations of FEEFHS. He has been a strong supporter and advocate of FEEFHS and our website ever since. For the 1996 FEEFHS Convention he provided a videotape on DPL in lieu of his personal presence.

DV became a printed index in the early 1990's. In 1996 it became the largest database (88,000 names) on the nascent FEEFHS website. He credited the DPL and DV FEEFHS web presence with providing the majority of the 15 to 20 e-mails and 2 to 3 new subscribers a day he received for DPL.

**Maintaining DPL and DV after Myron:** FEEFHS has been fortunate to help assemble a team of Pomeranian genealogists each willing to each accept a part of the tasks that took Myron full time to accomplish. This new arrangement is summarized on the web at <<http://feefhs.org/dpl/status/dplplans.html>>.



## ORGANIZATIONS

- **Ted Fetkenheuer** of Mesa, AZ will edit and publish *Die Pommerschen Leute* (DPL). The Resource Guide Listing URL is: <<http://feefhs.org/dpl/frg-dpl.html>>

Ted also has his own HomePage for DPL at <<http://members.aol.com/Fetkenheuer/index.html>>

- **Immigrant Genealogy Society (IGS)** of Burbank CA will service requests for back issues and genealogies for a minimal fee. Contact them at <<http://feefhs.org/igs/igs-dpl.html>>

- **Gayle O'Connell** of Hubertus WI is selling Myron's 9 Books. They are listed at <<http://feefhs.org/dpl/books.html>>

- **Jerry Dalum** of San Antonio TX will continue to compile the DV database for a printed version and Web site publishing. He has completed Band (Volume) 21 (which becomes DV1998) and is planning to forward the next yearly update (Band 22) to FEEFHS by about February 1999.

- **FEEFHS** will continue to post the DV on the FEEFHS WebSite. DV 1998, containing 123,000 full names is being posted at <<http://feefhs.org/dpl/dv/indexdv.html>>

**A Memorial for Myron:** FEEFHS advised Gayle of our wish to create a FEEFHS memorial for Myron last February. Since he was an early and strong supporter of the FEEFHS website, we have named our first web server, a SUN UNLX Spark 1, as the *Myron Grunwald Memorial WebServer*.

Gayle recently forwarded \$380.00 toward the permanent Myron Grunwald Memorial fund that is intended to provide the needed funding to purchase a used or new SUN Spark 5 WebServer (110 Mhz) -- the next step up -- when our used Spark 1 (a 40 Mhz box) needs to be replaced. Individual members and member organizations are encouraged to consider a contribution to this fund in Myron's name. A list of donors will be posted on the web.

### FEEFHS Organizations, April 1998

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

**American Historical Society of Germans from**

**Russia, North Star Chapter**, 6226 5th Ave. South, Richfield, MN 55423-1637

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

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

**American Historical Society of Germans from Russia, Ventura Chapter**, 13095 Westport St., Moorpark, CA 93021-2946

**America Online Genealogy Forum**, 8619 Westwood Center Drive, Vienna, VA 22182-2285

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

**Ancestral History Research Committee, Families Worldwide**, 75 East Fort Union Blvd., Midvale, UT 84047-1531

**Anglo-German Family History Society**, 14 River Reach, Teddington, Middlesex TW11 9QL, England  
**Apati/Apathy Ancestral Association**, 191 Selma Avenue, Englewood, FL 34223-3830

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Catholic Family History Center**, 3 Church Street, Whetstone, London N20 0JR England

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

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

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

**Concord/Walnut Creek Family History Center**,



## ORGANIZATIONS

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

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

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

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

**DAGs' Latvian Page**, Boulder, Colorado

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

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

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

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

**European Focus Photography**, 700 North Meadowbrooke Lane, Sioux Fall, South Dakota 57110-6216

**Family History Library**, Salt Lake City, Utah

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

**Family Sleuths**, P. O. Box 526163, Salt Lake City, Utah 84152-6163

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

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

**Genealogical Forum of Oregon, Inc.**, 2130 SW 5th Avenue, Suite 220, 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**, 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 55, New Ulm, MN 56172-0055

**German Genealogical Society**, 106, Salt Lake City, UT 84116-106

**German Genealogical Society of America**, 211 Wright Avenue, Suite 100, La Verne, CA 91705-2111

**Germanic Genealogy Society**, P.O. Box 8112, St. Paul, MN 55116-0812

**German Interest Group of Southern Wisconsin**, P.O. Box 2185, Janesville, WI 53501-2185

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

**Germans from Russia Heritage Collection**, NDSU Libraries, P.O. Box 5599, Fargo, ND 58105-5599

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

**Germans from Russia Heritage Society, International Headquarters**, 1008 East Central Avenue, Bismarck, ND 58501-1008

**Germans from Russia Heritage Society, Northern California Chapter**, 7171 Colia Avenue, Sacramento, California 95828-3113

**Germans from Russia Heritage Society, Puget Sound Chapter**, 12024 107th Avenue Court East, Puyallup, WA 98374-2611

**Gesher Galicia** (for Jewish record searches only), 3128 Brooklawn Terrace, Chevy Chase, MD 20815-3942

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

**Gottscheer Heritage and Genealogy Association**, 215634 American River Drive, Sooma, CA 95370-9112

**Gottschee Tree Journal**, c/o Liz Info. Service, PO Box 725, Louisville, CO 80027-0725

**Heimatmuseum der Deutschen aus Bessarabien**, Florianstrasse 17, 70188 Stuttgart, Germany

**Hungarian-American Friendship Society**, 2811 Elvyra Way, Apt.#236, Sacramento, CA 95821-8865

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

**IMAR (Institute for Migration and Ancestral Research)**, Sassnitzer Strasse 20, D-18107 Rostock, Germany

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

**International Institute of Archival Science**, c/o



## ORGANIZATIONS

Slovenian Regional Archive, ul. Heroja Staneta 1,  
62000 Maribor, Slovenia

**Its all Relative** — Slovak and CarpathoRusyn  
Knowledge Base, P. O. Box 339, Davisburg, MI  
48350-0339

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

**Jewish Genealogical Society of Cleveland**, 996  
Eastlawn Drive, Highland Heights, OH 44143-3126

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

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

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

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

**Jewish Historical Society**, 914 Royal Avenue, S.W.,  
Calgary, Alberta, Canada T2T 0L5

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

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

**Knobloch Genealogical Archives**, PL 50-950, Wroc  
aw 2, P.O. Box 312, Poland

**Krans-Buckland Family Association**, P. O. Box  
1025, North Highlands, California 95660-1025

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

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

**"a letter from SIBERIA"** 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** (Royal Lith.  
Nobility Society), B. Sruogos 36-20, 2040 Vilnius,  
Lithuania

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

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

**Lorelei Press**, P. O. Box 221356, Sacramento  
California 95822-8356

**MEK** — Magyar Elektronikus Könyvtár  
(Hungarian Electronic Library), University of  
Miskolc, Miskolc, Hungary

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Mission Oaks Genealogical Club**, P. O. Box 216,  
Carmichael, California 95609-0216

**Möbius Family Surname Association**: e-mail:  
<watercom@post2.telc.dk>

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

**Monroe-Juneau-Jackson Co. Gen. Society**

**Workshop**, Route 3, Box 253, Black River Falls, WI  
54615-9405

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

**Morebeck Genealogy Books**, 409 Dennis Drive,  
Vacaville, 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 Assn.), 119 Belvedere Street, Nazareth, PA  
18064-2112

**Palatines to America, (National)**, Capital University  
P. O. Box 101FE, Columbus Ohio 43209-8281

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

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

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

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

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

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



## ORGANIZATIONS

**Polish Genealogical Society of Massachusetts**, P.O. Box 381, Northampton, MA 01061-0381

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

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

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

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

**Polish Genealogical Society of Western New York**, 299 Barnard Street, Buffalo, NY 14206-3212

**Polish Genealogical Society of Wisconsin**, 3731 Turnwood Drive, Richfield, WI 53076

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

**Die Pommerschen Leute** (Pomeranian Newsletter), c/o Ted Fettkenheuer, PO Box 2843, Mesa AZ 85214-2843

**Pommerscher Verein Freistadt**, P. O. Box 204, Germantown, Wisconsin

**Rader Association**, 2633 Gilbert Way, Rancho Cordova, California 95670-3513

**Romanian American Heritage Center**, 2540 Grey Tower Road, Jackson, Michigan 49201-2208

**ROM-SIG** (Jewish-Romanian Genealogy SIG), 27 Hawthorne St., Greenwich, CT 06831-4201

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Santa Clara County Historical and Genealogical Society**, 2635 Homestead Road, Santa Clara, CA 95051-5387

**Saskatchewan Genealogy Society, Provincial Society Hdqtrs.**, P.O. Box 1894, Regina, SK S4P 3E1, Canada

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

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

**Silesian-American Genealogy Society** (U.S. and Canada), 4874 S 1710 E, Salt Lake City, Utah 84117-5928

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Slovenian Genealogical Society**, Lipica 7, 4220 Skofja Loka, Slovenia

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

**Slovenian Genealogy Society, Australia Chapter**, R.N.B. 3399 "The Cottage", Coomorra, Victoria, 3461 Australia

**Slovenian Genealogy Society, California Chapter**, 8588 Woodpecker Ave., Fountain Valley, CA 92708-6239

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

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

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

**Slovenian Genealogy Society, Kansas Chapter**, 2322 Payne Street, Wichita, Kansas 67204-5840

**Slovenian Genealogy Society, Maryland Chapter**, 207 Drum Avenue South, Pasadena, Maryland 21122-3920

**Slovenian Genealogy Society, Minnesota Chapter**, 417 NW 9th Street Chisholm, Minnesota 55719-1542

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



9720  
**Slovenian Genealogy Society, Oklahoma Chapter**,  
 4204 Tamarisk Drive, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma  
 73120-8114  
**Slovenian Genealogy Society, Oregon Chapter**,  
 77555 Guardenia Avenue Clovedale, Oregon  
 97112-96290  
**Slovenian Genealogy Society, Texas Chapter**,  
 14511 Star Cross Trail, Helotes, Texas 78023-40500  
**Slovenian Genealogy Society, Wisconsin Chapter**,  
 Route 1, Box 258A Iron River, Wisconsin 54847-  
**Slovenska Genealogicko-Heraldicka Spolocnost pri**  
**Matici Slovenskej**, Novomeskeho 32, 032 52 Martin,  
 Slovakia  
**Soc. Genealogy.Slavic (Usenet Newsgroup)**, 333  
 Robinson Street, Regina, Saskatchewan, Canada  
**Society for German-American Studies**, German  
 Dept, St Olaf's College, Northfield, Minnesota  
 55057-1098  
**Society of Svenskbyborna**, c/o Karl-Olof Hinas, Gute,  
 Bal, S-620 30 Slite, Sweden  
**Stammbaum (German-Jewish Journal)**, 1601  
 Cougar Court, Winter Springs, Florida 32708-3855  
**Surname Location Reference Project (SLRP)**, P.O.  
 Box 31831, Cleveland, OH 44131-0831  
**Suwalk-Lomza Jewish Interest Group**, 3701  
 Connecticut Ave. NW Apt. #228, Washington, DC  
 20008-4556  
**The Swiss Connection (Swiss Newsletter)**, 2845  
 North 72nd Street, Milwaukee, WI 53210-1106  
**Theresientaler Heimatbund**, Hofwiesenstr. 16, D -  
 74405 Gaildorf, Germany  
**Towarzystwo Genealogiczno-Heraldyczne** (Polish  
 Genealogy and Heraldry Association), Poznan, Poland  
**Transylvania Saxon Genealogy and Heritage**  
**Society, Inc.**, PO Box 3319, Youngstown, Ohio  
 44513-3319,  
**Travel Genie Maps**, 3815 Calhoun Avenue, Ames,  
 Iowa 50010-4106.  
**TreeSearch Research**, 16 Hillside Parkway,  
 Lancaster, New York 14086-1060  
**Ukrainian Genealogical & Historical Society of**  
**Canada**, R. R. #2, Cochrane, AB T0W 0W0, Canada  
**Vivodina Drustva (Vivodina Society)**, 1900 6th  
 Street Northwest, Great Falls, Montana 59404-1342  
**Wandering Volhynians** (German-Volhynian  
 newsletter), 3492 West 39th Ave., Vancouver, BC  
 V6N 3A2, Canada  
**Wandering Volhynians Genealogy Society**, c/o

3492 West 39th Avenue, Vancouver, BC V6N 3A2,  
 Canada  
**Western Australian Genealogical Society** (European  
 Interest Group), Unit 5, 48 May Street Bayswater,  
 Western Australia 6053  
**Wisconsin Genealogical Council**, Route 3, Box 253,  
 Black River Falls, WI 54615-9405  
**World Family Tree Project**, 39500 Stevenson Place,  
 #204, Fremont, CA 94539-3103  
**Worsten Genealogical Society of Wroclaw**, Poland,  
 PL 50-950, Wroc aw 2, P.O. Box 312, Poland  
**Your Family Connection**, 4653 Avenida Rio Del  
 Oro, Yorba Linda, California 92886-3013  
**Zickydorf (Banat) Village Association**, 2274  
 Baldwin Bay, Regina, Saskatchewan Canada S4V 1H2  
**Zhurtavannie Bialaruskaj Shliachty (ZBS)** -- Assn  
 of Belarusian Nobility POBox 212, Minsk, a.c. 212  
 220 102, Belarus  
**Zwiazek Szlachty Polskiej (ZSP)** — Association of  
 Polish Nobility, 81-701 Sopot 1, Skr. Poczt. 79,  
 Poland/Polska

## **FEEFHS NEWSLETTER PUBLICATION HISTORY**

by John C. Alleman

Because this issue of the *FEEFHS Newsletter* has been delayed even more than some of our previous late issues, we have received many requests for an explanation of how the issues produced correspond to the annual dues that members have paid. Your calendar-year annual membership corresponds with a calendar-year Volume: For example, 1997 membership receives Volume 5; 1998 membership will receive Volume 6 when it is published. Note: since we keep our membership fee low, we do not offer subscriptions.

Our plan is to publish four issues per year, one per calendar quarter of three months. The date on the cover of each issue always represents the publication date, not the period represented in terms of membership fee (which is determined by the Volume and Issue numbers). No commitment as to the number of pages published per issue has ever been made. If you missed an issue because of an oversight on our part, we will be happy to supply a replacement copy of the issue you are entitled to. Reprints of full volumes



(with an annual Index) are also available at the normal price (US\$10.00 for US and Canada, US\$12.00 overseas.).

If you paid dues to FEEFHS, your dues entitled you to receive four issues (a double issue counting as two) of the volume corresponding to the year of your membership. If a new membership payment is received after 1 October, it is presumed to be for the next calendar year unless you indicate otherwise. Here is a checklist of all issues. We hope you will use it to ascertain whether you have received all the issues you were entitled to.

Volume I, No. 1: published October 1992, 5 pages, representing the 1st quarter of 1993. This first issue was sent free to many in hopes that they would join FEEFHS.

Volume I, No. 2: published March 1993, 11 pages, representing the 2nd quarter of 1993.

Volume I, No. 3: published May 1993, 10 pages, representing the 3rd quarter of 1993.

Volume I, No. 4: published October 1993, 12 pages, representing the 4th quarter of 1993.

Total pages in Volume I: 38. An 8-page Volume I Index was published later (this index is on our Web site).

Single issues from this volume are not available. A few copies of "Volume I Reprint (with Index)" are still available at US\$10.00 (USA and Canada) or US\$12.00 (overseas).

Volume II, No. 1: published January 1994, 19 pages, representing the 1st quarter of 1994. This issue contains the current version of the FEEFHS Constitution.

Volume II, No. 2: published March 1994, 15 pages, representing the 2nd quarter of 1994.

Volume II, No. 3: published July 1994, 23 pages, representing the 3rd quarter of 1994.

Volume II, No. 4: published December 1994, 9 pages, representing the 4th quarter of 1994.

Total pages in Volume I: 66. A 9-page Volume II Index was published later (this index is on our Web site).

Individual issues of Volume II are no longer available. Copies of "Volume II Reprint (with Index)" are available postpaid at US\$10.00 (USA and Canada) or US\$12.00 (overseas).

Volume III, No. 1: published January 1995, pages 1-22, representing the 1st quarter of 1995.

Volume III, No. 2: published July 1995, pages 23-48, representing the 2nd quarter of 1995.

Volume III, No. 3: published October 1995, pages 49-70, representing the 3rd quarter of 1995.

Volume III, No. 4: published January 1996, pages 71-86 representing the 4th quarter of 1995.

A 13-page index was published later (this index is on our Web site).

Individual issues of Volume III and the Volume III Index are available postpaid at US\$4.00 (USA and Canada) and US\$5.00 (overseas). Copies of "Volume III Reprint (with Index)" are available postpaid at US\$10.00 (USA and Canada) or US\$12.00 (overseas).

Volume IV, No. 1: published May 1996, pages 1-16, representing the 1st quarter of 1996.

Volume IV, Nos. 2-3: published October 1997, pages 23-56, representing the 2nd and 3rd quarters of 1996.

Volume IV, No. 4: published March 1997, pages 57-92 representing the 4th quarter of 1996.

A 7-page index is being published at this time (August 1998).

Individual issues of Volume IV and the Volume IV Index are available postpaid at US\$4.00 (USA and Canada) and US\$5.00 (overseas). No bound "Volume IV Reprint" has been published yet.

Volume V, Nos. 1-2: published September 1997, pages 1-30, representing the 1st and 2nd quarters of 1997.

Volume V, Nos. 3-4: (the present issue) represents the 3rd and 4th quarters of 1997.

A Volume V Index will be published at a future date. A Volume V Reprint is also expected to be published

Note that in some cases the publication date is later than the period of time represented for membership purposes. It is our intention to correct this situation by the publication date of Vol. VI No. 4, which will represent the 1998 membership year.

During 1998 and 1999, requests for back issues, accompanied by payment in US\$, should be sent to the FEEFHS Treasurer, Marlene Nolte, 24000 Archwood Street, West Hills, CA 91037-3007. After 1999, please send them to P. O. Box 510898, Salt Lake City, Utah 84151-0898.



Thanks for your patience in putting up with the delays we have experienced in this all-volunteer Federation.

## Passing the Baton

by Joseph B. Everett

John C. Alleman, a co-founder of FEEFHS, has been the editor of the *Newsletter* since publication began in October 1992. Under John's editorship, the *Newsletter* has grown from its humble beginning as a five-page informational bulletin to become a cutting-edge genealogical journal, providing articles about East European genealogical sources, archival holdings, research methods, Internet resources, geography, history, linguistics, and much, much more. Now in its seventh year, the *Newsletter* is well on its way to meeting its stated objective: to become the most widely available and useful English language publication for East European genealogy.

As of July 1998, John will be leaving his position as editor so that he may devote more time to his work as a professional translator. This issue will be the last produced under his editorial direction. FEEFHS would like to thank John for the all the time and effort he has voluntarily contributed to producing this quality publication.

Thomas K. Edlund, M.L.I.S., has been appointed as the *Newsletter's* new editor. Thom is the Senior Librarian for Slavic Bibliography at the Family History Library in Salt Lake City. He is also a nationally recognized lecturer and knows Russian, German, Greek, Nahuatl and Latin. He has been associated with FEEFHS since 1994, has lectured at all its annual conventions, and was the keynote speaker at the convention in Cleveland in 1996. His publications relevant to East European genealogy include *The Lutherans of Russia*, a parish index to filmed church books of the Black Sea area, Volhynia, and Ingria for 1833-1885; *An Introduction and Register to Die Ahnenstammkartei des Deutschen Volkes of the Zentralstelle für Genealogie, Leipzig*. He has also had articles published in the *Newsletter* and other publications.

Thom will be assisted by Joseph B. Everett, who has been appointed associate editor. Joe is a Slavic

Cataloger at the Family History Library. He has a degree in Family History-Genealogy and Russian Language. He also has a working knowledge of German. He has been affiliated with FEEFHS since 1997. He gave a lecture at the fourth annual convention on the Russian revision lists and an article of his on the same topic is published in this issue of the *Newsletter*.

## Reading Your Label and Apologies for Late Arrival

by John D. Movius

**Reading Your 1997 Label:** If your mailing label indicates 97 (= 1997) in the upper left hand corner, this is your last issue, as you have not renewed for 1998. We do hope you will want to renew. Do so and you will receive the exciting first mailing of the 1998 *FEEFHS Journal* by editor Thom. Edlund and associate editor Joe Everett this fall.

**To Renew Your Membership,** send us a photocopy of the label (if possible) and your check to FEEFHS for US\$20.00 (individual or small organization), US\$25.00 (medium sized organization) or \$US50.00 for a large organization (over 500 members), corporation or business.

**Reading Your 1998 Label:** As FEEFHS matures, our systems change. The 1998 labels on this *Newsletter* are the latest change. The labels are wider, the type is smaller and thus no need for irritating abbreviations. The "paid membership year" is shown on the first line, and should be followed by a number (example 1998 #557). The numbering system is the creation of Treasurer Marlene Nolte. She is not finished yet, but when completed it will help her greatly. Please refer to your membership number in all correspondence. Some of you will not see it until the the first mailing of the new 1998 FEEFHS Journal is received. If there is an error in the "paid up" membership year on your mailing label, please try to photocopy it and send it in with a brief explanation.

**Apologies for Late Arrival:** As a small federation with volunteer leadership and a lack of articles from member organizations, I could probably write a fair



sized article on the never ending vicissitudes that created the many small delays in this issue. It would have been easy to write 10 pages of excuses starting with business priorities, the death of close members of both our families, movement and relocation of the offices of the editor and the president, indexing of Volume IV by the editor and associate editor, no air conditioning in either office, etc., etc., etc. Since the buck stops with the President, I accept full responsibility of the delay. But I am proud of the high quality of the content of this double issue by John Alleman. In the meantime a calendar 1998 "recovery plan" is well underway with our new editors.

### **Presidential Message** by John D. Movius

I need to take this opportunity to recognize and sincerely thank FEEFHS co-founder John C. Alleman for his significant contributions and a half-decade of hard work as Founding Editor of the FEEFHS Newsletter. When the handful of founders assembled for our final meeting at SeaTac near Seattle, Washington in July 1992, an important task was to a full all critical volunteer assignments necessary to function as a Federation. John was the first to step forward to volunteer as founding FEEFHS Newsletter Editor.

He has fulfilled this assignment with continued dedication for the first twenty issues — the five volumes covering 1993 through 1997. This included preparing a full index for the first four issues. He also attended every convention as a speaker and active participant, offering counsel and advice, as needed, to help maintain the diversity, unity and harmony that is important to our existence and growth.

Our Federation is going through the growing pains often found in other all-volunteer organizations. One of them is staying on schedule for our newsletter, and this

is never easy. Precious few member organizations or members offer articles for him to publish. It has been increasingly difficult for FEEFHS with the greatly increased demand for John's services as a professional translator and other demands for his time and in motivating other volunteers like myself to also maintain schedule.

Yet in spite of a demanding business workload and extensive personal obligations, John has maintained his pleasant demeanor. In the process he has produced twenty issues of an important newsletter. He has chronicled the growth and diversity of this bi-national incorporated Federation devoted to helping others answer their family history questions in Central and Eastern Europe. As the appointed editor, John has also served on the FEEFHS Executive Council. Both founding president Charles Hall and myself have come to depend on him for his wisdom and good advice in dealing with the many decisions we have to make as president.

For his accomplishments, dedication, continued enthusiasm and wise advice, we are all in great debt to John Alleman. It is fortunate indeed that he will remain associated with our newsletter, helping in the circulation functions. Thanks, John, for all you have done for FEEFHS.

We still face one more task in connection with the *Newsletter*: the indexing of Volume V. If John or I could only remember the name of the 1997 Convention attendee who volunteered to index Volume V -- that was a "senior moment" for both of us. Please let us know if it was you, and if you are still willing to help, we would greatly appreciate your assistance.

Beginning with Volume 6 of the *FEEFHS Newsletter*, I am pleased to appoint Thom Edlund as editor.. He will take John's place on the FEEFHS Executive Council. We welcome Thomas Edlund, who is on schedule with assigned articles to complete the publication of Volume 6 as two double issues during calendar year 1998.

**FEEFHS**  
**UNITY**  
**HARMONY**  
**DIVERSITY**



