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*** WELCOME! ***

to the latest issue of Gen Dobry!, the e-zine of PolishRoots®. If you missed previous issues, you can find them here:

<http://polishroots.org/GenDobry/tabid/60/Default.aspx>

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Editor – I stated in a recent edition of Gen Dobry! that I thought More Maiorum, <http://www.moremaiorum.pl/>, is the best publication I know devoted to Polish genealogy. Its title comes from the Latin phrase mos maiorum, and means roughly “in the way of [our ancestors]” or “by ancestral custom.” With the kind permission of its editor, Alan Jakman, I’d like to give you a taste of the sort of article you find there, an interview with researcher Daniel Nowak. The text is my translation, but I should mention that I used the online translator DeepL.com, <https://www.deepl.com/translator>, to see if I had overlooked anything (as I am prone to do). Paragraphs marked MM – are comments or questions of the interviewer; the other paragraphs are Daniel Nowak’s answers.

MM – Family searches in the Podkarpacie region should be conducted primarily in the offices of individual parishes. Daniel Nowak, a historian and genealogist, argues that all land cadasters can be equally useful in establishing information about ancestors.

MM – Podkarpacie is one of the few regions in Poland where many registers are still found in parish offices. What difficulties can a genealogist encounter?

There are many difficulties. First of all, in many parishes access to the books is practically impossible. Priests do not want to make them available for various reasons. Some people explain themselves by the Personal Data Protection Act, which does not apply to deceased people. Others simply do not want to share books. I have often encountered information that books were lost during the war, and in many cases it was not true. Another problem is the difficulty in accessing the records in the Archdiocesan Archives in Przemyśl.

MM – Have you experienced more often the kindness of a priest, or perhaps the other way round?

I more often met with kindness, which was, however, due to the fact that I was a little bit known as a regionalist, so I was trusted more than my friends who have also tried their hand at searching in this region.

MM – There is no denying that books in parishes are not kept under the right conditions. Has there ever been an idea, even among genealogists, to digitize them?

Some archives are digitalized, for example, the parish books from Nowy Žmigród. I also have scans from other parishes, and indexes to them are even available through Geneteka. But in
most cases, parish books are in inappropriate conditions, in all sorts of damp cabinets, and their condition is sometimes tragic. In a few years, or a few dozen, there may be no trace of them.

*MM – So there is no group of organized genealogists/historians from this region whose task would be to save these books?*

This is not so much due to the lack of such people as to the difficulties mentioned above. Access to looking at the books is easier in many parishes than scanning. I know many people who have tried to do that but were refused.

*MM – In addition to the registers, parishes also have other documents that may be useful for family research. What kind of these documents have you encountered?*

I strongly recommend getting familiar with the documents of the three cadasters that were compiled in Galicia, that is, the so-called Josephine metryka, 1785–1789; the Franciscan metryka initiated under an 1819 order; and the permanent cadaster, the so-called Galician cadaster, which was compiled in the mid-19th century. These registers contain a lot of information about our ancestors. Thanks to them, we can find out where these ancestors lived, what area of land they cultivated, or what they did for a living. Analyzing these cadasters, we can also read who inherited the farms and how the process of land fragmentation was shaped.

Other important documents, although preserved only to a very limited extent, are every kind of rural legal records or files of towns and cities. From the old Polish period, I also recommend getting familiar with the municipal and land registers for the following województwa: Kraków, Sandomierz, and Ruthenia [Ruskie]. In them you can find inventories with serfs’ names and surnames.

*MM – Are there significant differences in the information content between the first and second land cadaster?*

Yes, of course. There is a difference of more than thirty years between the two cadasters. In the Franciscan cadaster there are already successors to those who were in the Josephine cadaster. This can be easily compared because the second register contains the parcel numbers from the first census and the new numbers given in the Franciscan metryka. In addition, there are many other documents in the later cadaster, such as registers of newly built houses, summaries for each farm, and so on. It was sometimes kept until the end of the 19th century, even though the new, permanent cadaster was already in force.

*MM – Were cadastral maps attached to these lists?*

In the case of the first and second cadasters, there are no maps. It was only with the permanent cadaster that detailed maps of localities appeared, usually on the scale 1:2,880. On these maps, the numbers of building parcels are written in black. Looking into the *Alphabetische
Verzeichnisse der Gemeinde (Alphabetical list of parcel owners in the gmina), we can find the name and surname of the owner of the parcel and the house number where he lived. With this number we can try to search for information in modern cadasters.

MM – Were similar lists created before 1785, even for individual villages or smaller field units?

A year later, under a patent from 1772, so-called fasje were created for the whole of Galicia. They contained information on serfs with such data as name and surname, size of cultivated land, quantity of harvest or the amount of livestock, that is, cattle, horses, steers, and pigs. These documents are stored in the Central Historical Archive of Ukraine in Lviv.

MM – These books are available only on site?

Yes, you have to make an “excursion” to Lviv to get acquainted with these documents. Unfortunately, mainly for financial reasons, this archive does not have any digitized material.

MM – It is certainly also possible to use the services of people who conduct searches in the Lviv archive. Do you deal with orders of this sort?

Unfortunately, at the moment, due to my professional duties, I do not deal with those. It requires an expedition of several days, and I cannot afford it.

MM – Can cadaster information fully replace parish registers, if those are lacking or if there is a problem in getting to them?

I think they can make the search easier, but they will never replace them. Mainly because the parish registers contain more reliable data. There is, for example, an entry in the birth certificate, where the parents’ data are given, and this is certain information. In the case of cadaster registers, it is only possible to have a high probability that a given person is the legal successor of a person entered in an earlier cadaster, but there is no certainty of that. Books of courts of law have greater value; sometimes even several generations of ancestors can be found in them. Particularly important are wills, in which the testator usually lists all his or her children, and sometimes even his or her extended family.

MM – Can records of courts of law be used in the genealogy of a typical peasant family?

Yes, there are wills in such books, but also various types of records of buying and selling land and, in some cases a lot of information on the people involved.

MM – Is there a big difference between the sources of peasant and noble genealogy of Podkarpackie families in their diversity?

Unfortunately, I find it difficult to compare these two issues, mainly because I usually deal with
peasant genealogies involving towns and cities. In peasant genealogy, one can use first of all parish registers, cadasters, and possibly court records. With the genealogy of the nobility, in many cases the number of sources is greater – for example, in numerous family archives – but there is also a huge mass of information contained in the Tabula Krajowa [National Table] in Lviv, which has been kept since 1780. It contains thousands of property records, sale and purchase agreements, wills of donations, grants, etc. Although it is very difficult to find a specific act, that is mainly due to the volume of these documents.

MM – How far can a peasant genealogy be compiled under favorable circumstances?

Unfortunately, as far as most of the Podkarpacie region is concerned, it is only possible to reach the first half of the 18th century. This is due to the fact that before the war, the vast majority of parish registers drawn up 1772 were transferred to the Diocesan Archive in Przemyśl. Almost all of these books were lost in the turmoil of war. Only those that were not transferred to Przemyśl and remained in the parishes have survived. In a few cases, where court records are available, it is possible to reach the end of the 17th or 16th century. This is the case, for example, with the village of Osobnica near Jasło, for which the court records have been preserved since 1580. However, on the basis of parish registers alone, we will not go that far.

MM – Did these families lead a settled lifestyle, living in one village for many generations?

Usually people lived in the same area for many generations, possibly moving within the confines of the same estate. The Lemko population living in the Low Beskids is characterized by greater mobility, and often married people from northern Hungary, that is, today’s Slovakia. Another matter is that during the Old Polish period, especially during the wars of the 17th century, and as a result of various epidemics, sometimes the population of the whole village died out, and its owners often brought in new settlers from other areas where they had their estates. There are also known cases of Tatars settling in this area.

MM – Were Tartars or Lemkos also registered in Catholic books?

Tartars became Christianized in time, and Lemkos are Catholic, only of the Greek rite, so each Greek Catholic parish kept its own books, as the Roman Catholic parishes did.

MM – You also mentioned the difficulty of accessing the books of the Archdiocesan Archive in Przemyśl. This archive probably hides many valuable materials, not only for genealogists....

The holdings of this archive are, so to speak, a mystery. I know that there are, for example, interesting parish inventories of churches in the diocese there. In addition, many churches after World War II transferred their parish registers, censuses, etc. there. Extracts are also very valuable, that is, copies of the certificates drawn up from 1826 to the beginning of the 20th century. They are particularly important in cases where the original books were lost in parishes, for example, during World War II.
MM – Have you been able to access the documents in this archive?

Yes, but with the help of a friend of a priest I know who previously used these resources.

MM – So this archive is still closed to the average genealogist?

I think it may not be closed, but access is much more difficult.

MM – Do you need to have “connections” to reach its resources? Or can queries be done for pay?

As far as I know, private queries can be made, but I have never used them personally.

MM – Coming back to the books kept in parishes, what is the most important thing in contact with the pastor in order to inspire his trust?

I think it is the right attitude. In many cases, genealogists are too pushy in the way they approach the matter, acting on the principle “I am entitled to this,” and that is why “enmity” of the clergy towards others develops later. First of all, we have to explain the purpose of our search in such a way that the pastor knows that we have no bad intentions. Fortunately, in many parishes, the approach to genealogy is changing, so the situation is getting better.

About the subject of the interview:
Daniel Krzysztof Nowak is a lawyer and historian, a doctoral student at the Institute of History of the University of Rzeszów. He is a specialist in issues related to Austrian land cadasters, that is, the so-called Josephine metryka (1785–1789), the Franciscan metryka (1819–1820) and the permanent cadaster, the so-called Galician cadaster (1848–1863).

He is the author of books on the history of Stary Żmigród: Historia Starego Żmigrodu [History of Old Żmigród] (Krosno 2001) and Stary Żmigród w średniowieczu [Stary Żmigród in the Middle Ages] (Krosno 2014, 2nd edition Krosno 2017) and numerous studies on the Żmigród region and Galicia, especially in the period before the autonomous period (1772-1867).

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*** THE GENERAL WAS FEMALE! — REALLY!? ***

by Paul S. Valasek DDS MS <hallersarmy@aol.com>

As science progresses and more and more genealogical records are made available, genealogy should be getting better and more accurate all of the time. But then we have the current trend of only picking and choosing what and how we want to display “facts.” Ulterior motives are
working throughout society, politics, and everyday life, and for good scientific research, that is very disconcerting.

Recently, I watched back-to-back two shows discussing finding human remains and identifying who they belong to.

One was Richard III, King of England, and the other was General Kazimierz Pułaski. But if you watch both shows, you quickly see some the problems in genetic typing and using DNA alongside historical records.

In the case of Richard III, they had physical descriptions, historical accounts, and did discover a current descendant in the family. In Pulaski’s account, they had little to no information, a lot of speculative discussion, and no direct descendant. The limited information is something we have very little to speak of, as we have to work with what is on hand.

Since this article is formulated due to the analysis of bones presumably to be General Pułaski’s, let me discuss this matter first.

Fact, we know the man existed.
Fact, we know where and when he was born. (Though there are some variations)
Fact, we know about his parents and family.
Fact, we know he never married (at this point) and fathered any children, (again, as best as we know)
Fact, we know he was hunted down in Poland by the Russian Empire for conspiracy against the regime in power.
Fact, we know he had a bounty on his head to be returned dead or alive.
Fact, we know the date he was wounded at the Battle of Savannah, and subsequently died from his wounds.
Fact, we know he was buried ... somewhere.

For over 25 years, researchers have tried to establish if bones found under the monument dedicated to him in the city of Savannah were his, or someone else’s.

Edward Pinkowski has dedicated his life trying to prove the bones are Kazimierz Pułaski’s. The purpose of this was to further honor the man who is known as the father of the American cavalry and helped to save General Washington’s life. Fair enough. During the restoration of the monument in 1995, a metal box was found in the base and in 1996 indeed human bones were discovered. Not unreasonable at all to assume they were Pułaski’s. But proof is needed so we can accurately say they are his remains.

The search went on for years to try and locate a descendant of the Pulaski family to match DNA. Finally (no date given), a niece of the General’s was identified in a cemetery in Poland and an exhumation was made. That is what needs to be done to try to properly identify human remains. But, proper scientific methods need to be employed without prejudice, to legitimately prove the end result. It was concluded that the remains of this family member of Pułaski could not provide
accurate DNA. A further search went on to find a living family member of Pułaski who did give a mitochondrial DNA sample.

Here is where I have a serious problem with this study. It seems the focus of this research quickly went from identifying remains to finding out if the General fitted into one of the newly exploited “categories” of the human race, that being Intersex. The main roadblock seemed to be based on a wider than expected pelvis amongst the bones. That was a discovery which was unexpected and caused great concern. Rather than assuming they may have had mixed bones from more than one body in the grave, they promptly went to their favorite topic, Intersex.

Let us say that in scientific procedures, I have a problem with how and why they were proceeding. The original goal was to identify the remains as Kazimierz Pułaski’s. Fine and worthwhile. When the finding and data did not agree with the main goal, rather than work with what one had in front of him/her, they switched the goals. This is not very scientific. One still needed to identify the remains as General Pułaski’s.

What I would expect, and did not hear, was a more accurate height of the individual. To say around 5’0” is not very scientific. To state the age of the remains via cranial sutures first and foremost, and glide over the presence of teeth, is not the best selection. To look at the bones as they were stored in the box, and the exclaim, “Look at the eyes, they look just like the portrait of Pułaski!” Well, there I have a serious problem. First of all, there were no “eyes’ remaining in the skull. Ocular orbits were there, as in 99% of all humans, but comparing the visual bone structure to a painting of a face with musculature, skin and facial hair, is another wild conjecture—unless we have interpupillary distances from life.

The best “comparison” I heard was when the assumption was now Pułaski was Intersex due to resembling an anatomical drawing in a medical book. Wow! a cartoon may suffice as well. And comparing the anatomical sketch to a stack of bones, and then a painting of a man in full uniform, saying, “Look there’s a hint of breasts under the tunic!” Wow, what vivid and non-scientific procedures are we following? I’d hate to see someone try and locate the ancestors of one of Picasso’s women on canvas. You would need to locate a family line with both eyes on the same side of the face!

Then comes the approach to locating the niece/grandniece. A normal family tree would have been helpful, but I don’t recall seeing one. They did not explain how they found her, where they found here, how she is connected to Kazimierz Pułaski, and how they know the bones they uncovered were hers? As I visit many cemeteries on my genealogical research trips to Eastern Europe, I quickly found out why there are no metal coffins nor boxes to place the remains of an individual. As space is always at a premium, a town or village only allocates so much land area for a graveyard, and no matter how many more “inhabitants” they plan to inter there, one has to make them fit into a given and limited area. Thus, a family usually has a given plot, say for 99 years or so, and the cemetery just keeps adding the bones into the plot on top of pre-existing remains. So every bone which comes out of any hole, may not be genetically connected or at least from the same individual. Same family, probably most likely, but same body not guaranteed.
I have seen mass graves from a particular incident, but they are not lined up accurately and clean. Sometimes, and the older the worse it gets, all of the bodies are laid to rest in a group. For those who saw the movie *Amadeus*, remember at the end when Mozart gets tossed into a mass grave and more bodies were to follow. Dig that pit up and try and say which set of bones are his. A very difficult situation.

One needs to come up with a very concise and accurate labeling of a set of bones to an individual, and to repeat independently the proof of determination. Just because one researcher wants the answer to be so, then it is not proper to have supporting staff just go along with the decision. Unbiased and reproducible testing is what is needed.

So far as I recollect, no one has scientifically identified the remains under the monument as male. This would be the first item of business. And then, one should test reach of the bones to make sure they match one single source, especially if you have one bone which appears not to “fit” the body as expected.

And when testing one individual to another, it is best to test bone samples from the same type of bone within the skeleton. Testing a finger versus a skull, may work, but I would have problems with that if the same bone is available from both sets of remains. I do not believe that this was done, and no reason was given.

Another point was made of contamination. Well, as these “researchers “ continually handled samples, sometimes they wore gloves, sometimes they did not. Inconsistency!

Also, how reliable are the bones which were “lost” in the first place, found in the 1990s and then kept off-site for over ten years in boxes in someone’s house? The chain of evidence is quite lacking and not disclosed.

Since this case is totally based on identification, why not have the proper samples DNA tested from several or multiple laboratories? One source up in Canada is not enough proof for me, especially since the first test results were negative as to a match, but after “re-examination” of testing procedures, the now came up with the answer they were looking for. Results based on a pre-constructed hypothesis. Try again.

Some people may wish to say to me, I’m a genealogist and not a scientific researcher. To this I say, seven years of my life were given in working with skeletal remains during my years surrounding a four-year dental degree.

I can say from firsthand knowledge when I gathered test samples from human cadavers selected from about twenty unknown bodies (to me), everything is not what it may appear.

First of all, I had no idea of the names associated with the remains, nor necessarily the sex as many of the bodies had undergone thorough dissections. If I was fortunate, I could find the desired mandible, lower jaw, intact to the skull. Sometimes yes, other times, “take a look around” and see if its still amongst the remains. A matched set of left and right side was also not always
available as different dissectors cut away different parts. My requirements were only to select human mandibles with at least one tooth, the more the better, regardless of sex, race, age or birthplace.

Oh yes, there was that one day when I went amongst the 36 + bodies locating mandibles, when I uncovered the individual and looked for the jaws. Well, I was unable to find any as the entire skull was missing. Only backbone and torso, and neck stump. I did find the skull in a separate bag at the feet of the dissection slab, wrapped up very thoroughly. When I started to open the bag to look, I took one sniff and quickly closed it. Sometimes the embalming process does not work well, and the putrefaction is more than anyone wants to endure.

So back to General Pulaski, there is evidence leading to a conclusion that the bones are his, but no conclusions may be made as to whatever he was what was called in his time, a hermaphrodite. That is still to be determined.

Recently a fellow researcher friend had visited a Polish Institution here in Chicago, for a tour and the first topic out of the tour guide’s mouth was “Did you hear that Pulaski had both male and female organs?” Well, from the bones I saw on cable TV, it was only that, bones and NO soft tissue organs were there. Shows you how a little bit of knowledge now leads to foolish speculation, rumors and proliferation of falsehoods!

Oh yes, I started out by saying I also watched the exhumation and DNA testing of the bones found in a car park in Leicester England and reportedly those of Richard III. Not only were the specimens better treated and tested, and collaborative evidence proven or supported, but gee ... the pelvis they found with that group of remains also had a larger than normal size for a man. Hmmm, did anyone discuss these matters with the researchers?

One more item which made me smile and question what I was watching. It was during the segment where I believe the city or county coroner met with one of the researchers at the base of Pulaski’s monument to discuss what they had before them, Why in the world would this physician/coroner be wearing a stethoscope around his neck, on the sidewalk, just for a discussion? Did we need to see “proof” he was a medical doctor? Or was he going to listen to Pułaski’s cardiac rhythm and pulmonary functions? Wow!

In my opinion, the following articles from 2008 add to the story, supports some of the story, and opens up more questions. And they are better written from a scientific approach. But not sure if we will ever find the answers.

<http://www.poles.org/L_Kaz/E_Kaz.html>
<http://www.poles.org/birth.html>
<http://poles.org/exhume.html>

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*** NEW BATCH OF VILNIUS HOUSEHOLD REGISTERS***
LitvakSIG is pleased to announce that batch 6 of the Vilnius household registers is now available to qualified donors.

The registers were created between 1919 and 1940 when Wilno (Vilnius) city and Wilno voivodeship were part of Poland. The registers contain detailed information about everyone who lived in Wilno at that time, as well as information about many visitors. They will potentially hold discoveries for anyone whose family was in that general area, which today includes parts of Lithuania, Belarus, and northeast Poland. I urge you to check the free batch previews described below, even if you don’t think your family was ever in Vilnius. There have already been unexpected discoveries. There are countless mentions of locations outside the immediate Vilnius area.

As this is a very large project that will go on for years, we are releasing data in batches of about 5000 lines. Batch 6 – 5,030 lines – includes three large apartment buildings located at Zawalna 24 and Wielka Śtefańska 27 and 33. You can find these streets on our Vilnius interactive street map:

<https://www.litvaksig.org/vilnius-map/>

To help you determine if this batch or a previous batch is relevant to your research, you can review a file containing previews of all six batches to date at <http://tinyurl.com/VHR-previews>. The batch preview is a bare-bones version of the batch spreadsheet containing just the full name and year of birth (or age) of each person. The previews are presented both in original order and alphabetically by surname. The previews also include instructions to qualify to receive the full batch data.

More information about the Vilnius household registers can be found on the VHR home page, <https://www.litvaksig.org/research/special-projects/vilnius-household-registers>

Any inquiries related to VHR should be directed to me at <vhrproject@litvaksig.org>.

Russ Maurer, VHR project coordinator

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*** GENETEKA INDEX UPDATES ***

by Waldemar Chorzązewicz

Editor – Once more, let me pass along some of the new Geneteka indexes shared by Waldemar on Facebook’s Polish Genealogy group this month. You can find assistance
with the two-letter province abbreviations online, for instance, at <http://hitchwiki.org/pl/Szablon:Wojew%C3%B3dztwa_Polski>. Note that UK is Ukraine and BR is Belarus.

It occurred to me these longer listings would be more useful if I eliminated the dates of indexing and just alphabetized the whole thing as one long list. So that’s what I did. Let me know if I figured wrong and the list is less helpful done this way.

Also worth remembering is the tip Henry Szot shared with us in the April 2018 issue of Gen Dobry!

Here is an easy way to find out if an index has been updated. On the top right of results pages, there is a list of options (opcje). The last item is Wyszukaj tylko indeksy z ostatnich (search only indexes in the last), with a choice of 1, 3, 7, 14, 31, and 60 days. This permits receiving results only in the chosen time period.

Example of use:
1) select the search page icon,
2) select świętokrzyskie,
3) select parish Sokolina and the wyszukaj option with 31 days,
4) if any, only results entered for the last 31 days will be shown.
A surname might be added to further limit results.


Baldrzychów (LD) -- UMZ 1891-1900, indexed by Incognito
Bargłów (PL) -- M 1908-1935, indexed by Magdalena Wróbel
Bejsce (SK) -- U 1850-62, indexed by Wld_lan
Biała pow. wieluński (LD) -- UMZ 1898-1901, indexed by Danuta Mieżyńska
Biała Rawska (LD) -- M 1833-53, indexed by Marek Delert
Białotarsk (MZ) -- M 1881-99, indexed by Jan Berens
Błażowa (m. Błażowa) (PK) -- U 1846-60, M 1844-91, Z 1852-74, indexed by Anna Krawiec
Boleszczyń (WP) -- U 1879, indexed by Krystyna Kwos Leska
Bolniki (LT) -- U 1797-1799, M 1797-1800, Z 1797, indexed by Artur Wilkicki
Borkowice (MZ) -- U 1906-08, indexed by Agnieszka Wójcik
Borszewice (LD) -- UMZ 1857, indexed by Felberg_sławomir
Brodnica (ewang.) (KP) -- M 1796-1804, indexed by Waldemar Chorążywicz
Broniewo (KP) -- U 1821-26,38, Z 1868-71, indexed by Krystyna Domańska-Bzdak
Brześć Kujawski (KP) -- U 1828,44,50-60, indexed by Grażyna Przybysz, Katarzyna
Wisniewska, Katarzyna Siemiankowska, Beata Michalska and Michał Golubiński
Brzeziny (LD) -- U 1860-65, indexed by Hanna Ostoja-Świerczyńska
Brzeźnica (MZ) -- UMZ 1871-74, indexed by Jakub Biały
Bydgoszcz (Fara) (KP) -- U 1645-1705,07-72, indexed by Jerzy Lange
Bytom- Sucha Góra USC (SL) -- M 1899- 1926, indexed by GTG_Silius_Radicum
Bytoń (KP) -- Z 1788-1811, indexed by Krystyna Domańska-Bzdak
Chełmc (KP) -- U 1780-1802, 1810-17, indexed by Justyna Lewandowska
Chełmo (LD) -- U 1915-17, SkU 1918, Z 1914-17, indexed by Gadecki.Boguslaw

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Chorzelów (m. Chorzelów) (PK) -- U 1785-90, 1795-99, indexed by Bartłomiej Babiarz
Chorzelów (m. Jaśłany) (PK) -- U 1785-92, indexed by Bartłomiej Babiarz
Chorzelów (m. Malinie) (PK) -- U 1785-92, indexed by Bartłomiej Babiarz
Chorzelów (mm. Chrząstów i Wola Chorzelowska) (PK) -- U 1866-75, indexed by Marek Podolski
Chorzelów (mm. Grochowe i Hyjki-Dębiaki) (PK) -- U 1785-92, indexed by Bartłomiej Babiarz
Chorzelów (mm. Trześń i Wola Chorzelowska) (PK) -- U 1785-92, indexed by Bartłomiej Babiarz
Chrostkowo (KP) -- M 1850-60, indexed by Bartłomiej Lisiecki, Michał Golubiński
Ciechanów (MZ) -- UMZ 1851-61, indexed by Izabela Czaplicka
Cieksyn (MZ) -- UMZ 1905-06, indexed by Joanna Suska
Częstochowa św. Zygmunta (SL) -- U 1898, indexed by Stanisław Jegier
Częstochowa św. Zygmunta (SL) -- Z 1906, indexed by A.Ch.
Čmielów (SK) -- M 1890-1902, indexed by A.Ch.
Daleszyce (SK) -- M 1800-11, indexed by Michał Trzpiot
Dąbrowa nad Czarną (LD) -- Z 1861-70, indexed by Tomasz Chamerski
Dobra (LD) -- UMZ 1912-15, indexed by Incognito
Dobra (mariawici) (LD) -- UMZ 1912-14, indexed by Incognito
Dobre (MZ) -- U 1905-06, indexed by Artur Lewandowski
Drugnia (SK) -- U 1797-1874, indexed by Edward Jabłoński
Dziepółć (ewang.) (LD) -- MZ 1938, indexed by Gadecki.Bogusław
Dziewiątkowicze Nowe (BR) -- UMZ 1797-1818, indexed by Bożena Czarnuszewicz
Fałków (SK) -- UMZ 1889-90, indexed by Joanna Bugajska
Gidle (LD) -- UMZ 1867-73, indexed by Urszula Świerczyńska
Glinianka (MZ) -- UMZ 1820-25, indexed by Marta Walczak
Godzianów (LD) -- U 1736-52, M 1751-88, indexed by zbyszek.p70
Goryń (MZ) -- UMZ 1845-48, indexed by Mirosław Orzechowski
Gostynin (MZ) -- U 1868-70, indexed by Agnieszka Kuczkowska
Góra (pow. inowrocławski) (KP) -- U 1799, indexed by Krystyna.waw.
Góra św. Małgorzaty (LD) -- UMZ 1908, indexed by Dariusz Śludkowski
Górka Fabianicka (LD) -- UMZ 1918, indexed by Grzegorz Żychowski
Grabno (LD) -- M 1819-21, indexed by Henryk Koluszowski
Gródek Jagielloński (UK) -- U 1851-1946, indexed by Grzegorz Glowacki
Grzegorzowice (SK) -- U 1908-15, M 1905-28, Z 1887-1933, indexed by Bożena Krajewska
Harta (m. Harta) (PK) -- U 1893-1909, indexed by Rafał Łukasz Ziolo
Harta (m. Lipnik) (PK) -- U 1897-1908, indexed by Rafał Łukasz Ziolo
Jaryczów Nowy (UK) -- U 1785-1928, Z 1744-1859, M 1743-1928, indexed by Jerzy Nowosieński
Jeleniewo (PL) -- U 1898-1911, indexed by Helena Grochowska
Kaczewo (KP) -- U 1788-1808, indexed by Justyna Lewandowska
Kalina Wielka (MP) -- U 1790, 1797-1874, M 1790, 1797-1865, Z 1790, 1797-1868, indexed by
Renata Majewska, Katarzyna _GT
Kalwaria Wileńska (LT) -- M1848-1870, indexed by Bożena Tylingo
Kazimierza Wielka (SK) -- UZ 1810, M 1810, 1828-31, 1833-39, indexed by Małgotrzata Kisiel
   - Dorohinicka
Kleszczele (par. unicka) (PL) -- U 1823, indexed by Walenty Adamiec
Klonowa (LD) -- UMZ 1916-18, indexed by Incognito
Kodrąb (LD) -- U 1770-94, indexed by A.Ch.
Kolniczki (WP) -- UMZ 1823-26, indexed by Danuta Danecka
Kolno (PL) -- Z 1893, indexed by Magdalena Gugnacka-Śtepien
Konieczno (SK) -- UMZ 1810-40, indexed by Joanna Dziubek
Korytnica (pow. węgrowski) (MZ) -- UMZ 1881-90, indexed by Bożena Turek
Kowel (UK) -- U, individual years from the period 1832-1907, indexed by Danuta Wojtowicz
Kożuchów-Freistadt (LS) -- UM 1853-60, indexed by Tomasz Skolimowski
Krajewo (MZ) -- UZ 1896-1905, M 1896-99, indexed by Krystyna Malik
Krajków św.Szczepana (MP) -- Z 1810-72, indexed by Artekm
Kraśnik Wszystkich Świętych (MP) -- M 1855-57, indexed by Jan Kyjania
Krasnopol Ukraina (UK) -- UZ 1851, UMZ 1858, Z 1863-89, indexed by Marek70
Krosno (PK) -- UMZ 1897-98, indexed by Grzegorz Zuzak
Kruszwica (KP) -- U 1780-99, indexed by Justyna Lewandowska
Kruszyn (KP) -- M 1896-99, indexed by Jan Berens
Kruszyn (KP) -- UZ 1852-63, indexed by Barbara Kubacka
Krysk (MZ) -- M 1855, indexed by Piotr Romanowski
Krzczyce (MP) -- Z 1735-49, 1860-69, indexed by Renata Majewska
Krzynawice (MZ) -- M 1889-90, indexed by Wiktorii Pińnik
Kulesze Kościelne (PL) -- UZ 1815b-1817a, 1817b-1819a, indexed by Ewa Prejs
Kuźnia Raciborska - Rättborhammer USC (SL) -- M 1874-75,77-81,83,85-88,92-93,97-1900,
   indexed by GTG_Silius_Radicum
Łagiewniki pow. wieluński (LD) -- U 1824-26, indexed by Tomasz Skolimowski
Łąka (m. Łąka) (PK) -- M 1860-1908, indexed by Dorota Godfrey-Smith
Lipowiec Kościelny (MZ) -- U 1911-12, indexed by Jan Wojtkiewicz
Lubecko (SL) -- M 1814-17, indexed by Maria Rogalska
Lubień Kujawski (KP) -- UMZ 1854-56, 1877-78, indexed by Dagmara Mielczarek, Elżbieta
   Piwińska
Luboml (UK) -- Z 1901-15, indexed by Bożena Krajewska i Danuta Wojtowicz
Łomża (PL) -- U 1879, indexed by Krzysztof Piasczyński
Łódź św. Anna (LD) -- M 1921, Z 1917, indexed by Urszula Gałkiewicz
Łódź św. Krzyż (LD) -- UZ 1908, indexed by Jacek Kundzik
Łódź św. Krzyż (LD) -- Z 1902, indexed by Janusz Kucharczyk
Łódź św. Wojciech (LD) -- M 1909, indexed by Barbara Walczak-Sroczyńska
Łysów (gr-kat) (MZ) -- UMZ 1826-39, indexed by Katarzyna Jastrzębska
Malaty (LT) -- M 1687-1691, M 1815-1818, indexed by Artur Wilkicki
Mazowsze (KP) -- U 1890-1905, indexed by Jarosław Czarkowski
Mielec (PK) -- U 1842-47, 1849-63, indexed by Marek Podolski
Mielec (various localities) (PK) -- U ekstrakty 1868-72, 1865-86, 1888-90, 1893, 1895, indexed
   by Marek Podolski
Mikołajów nad Dniestrem gk (UK) -- U 1820-39, indexed by Magdalena Kasprzycka
Mikołajów nad Dniestrem rk (UK) -- U 1784-1839, indexed by Magdalena Kasprzycka
Mikołów św. Jana (ewang.) (SL) -- U 1870, indexed by Barbara Sznober
Miłosław (WP) -- U 1816-32, M 1800-20, Z 1864-73, indexed by Danuta Danecka
Modlnica Wielka (MP) -- U 1818, M 1817,19-21, indexed by Aldona Widłak
Mokre (KP) -- Z 1885, indexed by Katarzyna Pawłowska
Mordy (MZ) -- Z 1845, 1905-09, M 1905-09, Z 1845-52, 1905-09, indexed by Magda Tarkowska
Naruszewo (MZ) -- M 1826, indexed by Piotr Romanowski
Nedośpielin (LD) -- UMZ 1868-73, indexed by Urszula Świerczyńska
Miedźbórz (MZ) -- Z 1907-12, indexed by Jan Wojtkiewicz
Niegosć (MP) -- M 1890-1905, U 1896-1900, indexed by Ela Synowiec
Niemonajcie (LT) -- UMZ 1805-1812, brak 1810, indexed by EwaMolly
Nieszawa (ewang.) (KP) -- M 1915, Z 1915-17, indexed by Krzysztof Bartosik
Nowa Brzeźnica (LD) -- UMZ 1818-23, indexed by Bartłomiej Zieliński
Nowy Dwór (BR) -- U 1871-1880, indexed by Danuta Wasilewska-Lenart
Nowy Korczyn (KP) -- UMZ 1818-23, indexed by Henryk Adamczyk
Opałów (SK) -- M 1900-1903, indexed by Marcin Nowak
Orlów (LD) -- U 1917-18, M 1922-27, 1929-30, indexed by Antoni Burzyński
Osięciny (KP) -- U 1808-14, Z 1808-14, indexed by Janson
Ostrowce (SK) -- M 1875-1916, indexed by Wojciech Liśkiewicz
Ostrowce (SK) -- U 1875 -1907, indexed by Edward Jabłoński
Ostrowce (SK) -- U 1908-16, indexed by Wojciech Liśkiewicz
Pacanów (SK) -- UMZ 1913-17, indexed by Justyna Pytkowska
Padew Narodowa (PK) -- M 1800-06, indexed by Agnieszka K
Pawłów (KP) -- Z 1826-54, indexed by Andrzej Gawlik
Połajewo (KP) -- M 1764-65,67-69,71-1808, indexed by Janson
Płońsk (SK) -- M 1890-06, indexed by Karol Szulc
Plock (MZ) -- UMZ 1906-24, indexed by Bartłomiej Zieliński
Pławnia (KP) -- M 1764-65,67-69,71-1808, indexed by Janson
Poświętne (PL) -- Z 1892-1907, indexed by Marian Lazarecki
Pozdzenice (ewang.) (LD) -- U 1876-90, indexed by Henryk Koluszkowski
Prażmów (MZ) -- UZ 1817-19, indexed by dasobierajuk
Poniec (MZ) -- Z 1879-90, 92-1913, indexed by Aleksandra Piętak
Pruchnik (mm. Pruchnik miasto, Pruchnik wieś, Jodłówka, Rzeplin, Hawlawice, Kramarzówka)
(PK) -- M 1890-1904, indexed by Krzysztof Gruszka
Przedbórz (LD) -- U 1768-84, indexed by Krystyna Stanisławska
Ptkanów (SK) -- M 1903-05, Z 1897-99, indexed by Marcin Nowak
Pułtusk (MZ) -- U 1814-20, indexed by Rafał Albiński
Racibórz-Bosacz - Bosatz USC (SL) -- M 1874-1907,03,05-06, indexed by GTG_Silius_Radicum
Racibórz-Ostróg - Ostrog USC (SL) -- M 1896-1911, indexed by GTG_Silius_Radicum
Rawa Mazowiecka (LD) -- U 1783-1800, indexed by Danuta Danecka
Różan (MZ) -- UMZ 1913-14, U 1916, indexed by Magdalena Matuszewska
Rumian (WM) -- M 1801-37, indexed by Mariola Postępska, weryfikował Waldemar Chorążewicz
Sędzin (KP) -- U 1808-68, indexed by Krzysztof Kośnik
Siemkowice (LD) -- UMZ 1841-45, indexed by Robert1202
Skaryszew (MZ) -- U 1897-1901, indexed by Marta Waleczak
Sławków - Sławikau (SL) -- 1819-29, indexed by GTG_Silius_Radicum
Świdnica - Schweidnitz (DS) -- M 1909, indexed by Michael Schätzlein
Suchedniów (SK) -- MZ 1935-36, indexed by Halina Kroner
Suchowola (PL) -- M 1852-53, indexed by Ewa Witkowska
Suchożebry (MZ) -- U 1873-75, Z 1873-80, indexed by Anna Poprawa
Sulmierzyce pow. Krotoszyn (WP) -- U 1864-66, 1867-69, indexed by Henryk Machnik
Sułmierzyce pow. Krotoszyn (WP) -- U 1864-66, indexed by Henryk Machnik
Suserz (MZ) -- UMZ 1899, indexed by Barbara Raniewicz
Szczeglice (SK) -- UZ 1877-84, M 1878-84, indexed by Stanisław Chrzanowski
Szczepanowo (KP) -- Z 1888-92, indexed by Matt Jaworski, Jane Colton, weryf. Agnieszka Mizgalska

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Tuszyn (LD) -- UZ 1808-17, indexed by Mateusz Gieras
Tworków (SL) -- M 1886-93,96-1900, indexed by GTG_Silius_Radicum
Uniejów (LD) -- M 1833, indexed by Agata Kasprowicz-Jandrić
Warszawa ASC Cyrykuł IV (WA) -- U 1825, indexed by Kamila Szymankiewicz
Warszawa św. Aleksander (WA) -- M 1903 (rozszerzenie), indexed by Krzysztof Zochniak
Warszawa św. Aleksander (WA) -- Z 1826, indexed by Artur Godlewski
Warszawa św. Jan (WA) -- U 1797, indexed by Rafał Albiński
Warszawa św. Trójca (WA) -- U 1897, Z 1897, indexed by Adam Rozenau
Warszawa Wszystkich Świętych (WA) -- M 1932, indexed by A.Ch.
Warszawa-Czerniaków św. Bonifacy (WA) -- UMZ 1913-14, indexed by Jerzy Mrozowski
Warszawa-Ochota św. Jakub (WA) -- MZ 1921, indexed by Tomasz Szczepaniak
Warszawa-Powsin św. Elżbieta (WA) -- UMZ 1867, indexed by Jerzy Mrozowski
Wiązowna (MZ) -- UMZ 1888, indexed by Józef Świstak
Wielbark-Willenberg (WM) -- U 1827,30-31, indexed by Waldemar Chorążewicz
Wieliszew (MZ) -- UMZ 1911-12, indexed by Julia Trzcińska-Biskupska
Wieszowa (SL) -- M 1801-13, indexed by GTG_Silius_Radicum
Wiskitki (ewang.) (MZ) -- U 1894, indexed by Katarzyna Pasik
Witowo (KP) -- M 1759-1808, Z 1729-33, 1735-1808, indexed by Krzysztof Kośnik
Wysoki Dwór (LT) -- M 1829, 1831, 1832, indexed by Małgorzata Wróblewska
Zabrze Mikulczyce (SL) -- U 1942-71, indexed by Barbara Wiechała
Zabrze Mikulczyce św.Wawrzyńca (SL) -- U 1872-97, indexed by Barbara Wiechała
Zadzim (LD) -- UMZ 1916-18, indexed by Elżbieta Nejman
Żbików (MZ) -- M 1906-08, Z 1921-22, indexed by Małgorzata Szadkowska
Zduńska Wola (bapt.) (LD) -- UMZ 1917-18, indexed by Elżbieta Nejman
Zduńska Wola (ewang.) (LD) -- UMZ 1918, indexed by Elżbieta Nejman
Zduńska Wola (LD) -- UMZ 1918, MZ 1938, indexed by Elżbieta Nejman
Żeleźnica (LD) -- MZ 1911-34, Z 1935-38, SkZ 1939-45, indexed by Krystyna Stanisławska
Żeleźnica (LD) -- U 1825, M 1813,23, Z 1813, 1825, indexed by Oskar Brożek
Żeliszew (MZ) -- UZ 1851-58, indexed by Hanna Kołodziejska
Zeńbok (MZ) -- UM 1851-1913, indexed by Olga Gaśiorowska
Złaków Kościelny (LD) -- Z 1874-1917, indexed by Urszula Świerczyńska
Zmijdki (LT) -- UMZ 1797-1801, indexed by Artur Wilkicki
Żory- Baranowice (SL) -- M 1874-1902, indexed by GTG_Silius_Radicum
Żurominek (Żuromin Kapitulny) (MZ) -- MZ 1887-88, indexed by Jan Wojtkiewicz
Zwolen (MZ) -- M 1935-41, indexed by Bartłomiej Zieliński

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**** A GENEALOGIST’S DREAM ***

I couldn’t resist sharing this photo Waldemar Chorążewicz posted to the Polish Genealogy group on Facebook. He said it was “A grave memorial at the cemetery in Smażyna (Pomerania, Poland).” The photo appears on the next page. Control your envy!

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AN OVERVIEW OF RECENT PERIODICALS

Editor—This is an ongoing feature, meant to inform you of articles published recently in newsletters and journals that may interest you.


• From Where Did the French Holocaust Victims Come?, Jean-Pierre Stroweis
• Surnames of “Portuguese” Jews as a Tool for Analyzing Basic Aspects of Their History, Alexander Beider
• Immigrant Banks in the United States, Edward David Luft
• Anchoring the Schischa Family in Austro-Hungarian History During the 1600s, Carole Garbuny Vogel
• Jews Living in Kielce Guberniya Border Towns, 1875–1877, Jarosław Dulewicz
• Abruzzo Judaica, Matthew Larcinese

• Galicia and Bukovina Place Name Index for V. J. Kaye’s Ukrainian Canadian Biography Books, Brian J. Lenius and Dave M. Olinyk

**Polish Genealogical Society of California E-Newsletter, PGS-California.** General meetings are held the fourth Saturday of January, March, May, July, September & November at the Los Angeles Family History Library, 10741 Santa Monica Boulevard, Los Angeles, CA. <http://www.pgsca.org/>

- Działyń, from the *Słownik geograficzny*, translated by Helen Bienick
- Surnames from Działyń Parish 1846–1856, Film #814569, compiled by Renay Wallace and Karen Harris
- Met Our Charter Members – Thank You!
- PGSA-CA 30th Anniversary! 30 Years Climbing Trees

**Rodziny, Spring 2019, Volume XLII, No. 2. Polish Genealogical Society of America** <https://pgsa.org>-

- From Our Correspondent in Poland: Visiting the Land of Your Forefathers, Iwona Dakiniewicz
- Meet the 2019/2020 Board: Debbie Greenlee
- PGSA Financial Statement for 2018, David Lewandowski
- Memories of My Family’s Corner Grocery Store, Mitchelle Kmiec
- How to Get the Most out of Post-1892 U.S. Passenger Manifests, Edward David Luft
- Memoirs of a Peasant, Chapter Twelve, Part Three
- From the *Słownik geograficzny*: Myśliń and Rościszewo (Sierpc county)

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*** UPCOMING EVENTS ***

*Note: see also* <http://eogn.wikidot.com/> *for a large selection of upcoming events in the world of genealogy.*

**Sunday, 2 June 2019**

**THE LITTLE POLAND FESTIVAL**

New Britain, Connecticut

6:00 – 8:00 p.m.

If you’re in the area Sunday, this sounds like fun. You can learn more here:

<https://littlepolandfest.com/>

<https://www.facebook.com/littlepolandnewbritain/>
Saturday, 8 June 2019

PGS-MASSACHUSETTS EVENT
The Partitions of Poland: or, How a Major European State Was Wiped Off the Map of Europe
Patrice M. Dabrowski
Chicopee Public Library • 449 Front St. • Chicopee, MA 01013
1:00 – 3:00 p.m.
413-594-1800
FREE

Poland has had a rocky, if fascinating, history. In its incarnation as the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth, the country was once the largest in continental Europe. Yet, by the end of the eighteenth century, it had disappeared from the map of Europe. In this lecture Dr. Patrice Dabrowski will detail the country’s step-by-step dismemberment by its neighbors Prussia, Russia, and Austria as well as the Polish reaction to the partitions. It is a tale of decline but also determination. Under conditions that would daunt any country, Poles managed to enact Europe’s first constitution. Nor did they go down without a fight, as the efforts of a favorite son of Poland and America, Tadeusz (Thaddeus) Kościuszko, attest. Dr. Dabrowski will also consider the important repercussions the partitions had for the Polish nation.

For more information, visit: <http://www.pgsma.org/pgsma-events.html>

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Friday, 14 June & Saturday, 15 June 2019

SIMPLY SLAVIC FESTIVAL
Downtown Youngstown, Ohio
Friday, 7-11 p.m. • Saturday: Noon to midnight

The event will include live music, folk dance performances, homemade food, children’s learning areas, educational exhibits, and ethnic vendors. A full weekend of entertainment and education is planned. Admission for the preview event on Friday is free. Admission for the all-day event on Saturday is $5.00. Children 12 years old and younger will be admitted free of charge both days. For much more information visit this site:

<http://www.simplyslavic.org/>

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Wednesday, 19 June 2019

RUSSIAN ALPHABET WORKSHOP
Berlin-Peck Memorial Library • 234 Kensington Rd • Berlin CT
6:00 – 8:00 p.m.
Many researchers are dismayed when they realize that some of the records they need to research their families are in Russian. Some people give up at this point, thinking that they can never master a non-Roman alphabet. But fear not! We are having an activity this spring to teach you to conquer you fear and get you reading the records in no time.

To make you more comfortable with your “new “ alphabet we are offering a “hands on” interactive workshop in which you will learn to recognize and write all the letter symbols in the Cyrillic alphabet as well as know what sounds each letter represents. We will also talk about the concept of transliteration, the process of changing words from one alphabet to another. Emphasis will be placed on personal names and place names.

The workshop will be held on Wednesday evening, June 19, 2019 from 6:00 to 8:00 p.m. at the Berlin-Peck Memorial Library, 234 Kensington Road, Berlin, CT. There is no change for this activity. Pre-registration is required. To register, please email Diane Szepanski at <szepanski3@cox.net>. The workshop, which will be conducted by foreign language professor Jonathan Shea, will be limited to fifteen persons.

[From the PGSCTNE Monthly Bulletin]

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21–22 June 2019

POLISH FESTIVAL DAYS — BREMOND, TEXAS

Festivities will include BBQ (it IS Texas after all), more food, crafts, activity vendors, 5K Polish pickle run, parade, dominos, volleyball, horseshoes, and washers tournament. Also entertainment by the Wawel Polish Dancers • Houston and the Jagoda Polish Dancers - Dallas • Polka music through the day, the Moravians and Jim Mazurkiewicz and Friends. Saturday night STREET DANCE with the Gordon Collier Band.

More info: <https://www.bremondtexas.org/polish_day.html>

Bremond is southeast of Waco and northeast of Austin, about two hours southwest of Dallas.

[From a note posted by Debbie Greenlee to the Polish Genius mailing list]

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Saturday, 29 June 2019

The Ukrainian History and Education Center’s Family History Group, Nashi Predky 2019 VIRTUAL GENEALOGY LECTURE SERIES
“Ukrainian-Canadian Genealogy”
11:00 a.m. Eastern Time

The Ukrainian History and Education Center’s Family History Group – Nashi Predky –
announces the lineup for their 2019 Virtual Genealogy Lecture Series. This four-part online-only series features unique opportunities for researchers worldwide.

The committee is proud to partner with Ukrainian Genealogy Group – National Capital Region based in Ottawa, Ontario, Canada to present “Ukrainian-Canadian Genealogy” on Saturday, June 29th at 11:00 a.m. ET.

Online registration opens February 18th for these virtual presentations.
Visit: <https://www.ukrhec.org/family-history-group>

Join our Facebook Group. Ukrainian Genealogy: Our Ancestors – Наші Предки
<https://www.facebook.com/groups/NashiPredky/>

Michelle Tucker Chubenko
<http://www.jerseyrootsgenealogy.com>
Member, Association of Professional Genealogists (APG)
New Jersey Chapter of APG

2–4 July 2019

The 11th International Colloquium of Genealogy
Warsaw

“On behalf of the organizing committee, The International Academy for Genealogy and The Polish Heraldry Society, we are pleased to announce that the 11th International Colloquium of Genealogy will be held from July 2 to 4, 2019 in Warsaw, Poland. The Colloquium is a biennial event held by The International Academy for Genealogy since its foundation. This year, the major theme of the colloquium will focus on ‘Europe in families and the world. Genealogical and heraldic aspects.’”

For more information (in English) see these sites:

<http://www.icg2019.eu/>

<https://przodek.pl/wiadomosci/11th-international-colloquium-of-genealogy>

28 July – 2 August 2019

39th IAJGS International Conference on Jewish Genealogy
Cleveland, Ohio

The International Association of Jewish Genealogical Societies will hold its 39th International Conference on Jewish Genealogy in Cleveland, Ohio, on 28 July to 2 August 2019. The
Conference is co-hosted by the Jewish Genealogy Society of Cleveland. This conference is a major event every year, and there’s no reason to expect otherwise this year. Registration for the conference is now open. More information is available at the following website:

<http://www.iajgs2019.org/>

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21 – 24 August 2019

FEDERATION OF GENEALOGICAL SOCIETIES (FGS) CONFERENCE
“Come Home to Our Washington, D.C.”
Omni Shoreham Hotel • 2500 Calvert Street NW, Washington, DC 20008

The 2019 FGS Conference will be held at the Omni Shoreham Hotel in Washington, D.C., with easy access to the National Archives, Library of Congress, DAR Library, and more by Metro. There is more info at this web page, including a link to make reservations at the hotel. Registration is now open.

<https://fgs.org/conferences/>

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6–8 September 2019

MYHERITAGE LIVE 2019
2019 VIRTUAL GENEALOGY LECTURE SERIES
The Hilton Amsterdam in the Netherlands

MyHeritage LIVE 2019 will take place on September 6–8 2019 at the Hilton Amsterdam in the Netherlands. The hotel is located south of central Amsterdam, near the museum district, and we have arranged a special rate for guests who choose to stay at the hotel.

In addition to a plenary session from MyHeritage Founder and CEO, Gilad Japhet, there will be genealogy and DNA lecture tracks, as well as hands-on workshops to walk attendees through MyHeritage tools and features step-by-step.

Conference tickets include access to lectures, workshops, coffee breaks, lunches on Saturday and Sunday, a Friday night drink reception, and the celebratory MyHeritage party on Saturday night, all of which you don’t want to miss!

Information from the announcement at <https://blog.myheritage.com/2019/02/announcing-myheritage-live-2019/>
Saturday, 14 September 2019

The Ukrainian History and Education Center’s Family History Group, Nashi Predky
2019 VIRTUAL GENEALOGY LECTURE SERIES
“Ties of Kinship: Genealogy and Dynastic Marriage in Kyivan Rus” – Dr. Christian Raffensperger
11:00 a.m. Eastern Time

The Ukrainian History and Education Center’s Family History Group – Nashi Predky – announces the lineup for their 2019 Virtual Genealogy Lecture Series. This four-part online-only series features unique opportunities for researchers worldwide.

Interested in Royal Roots? Join Nashi Predky for Dr. Christian Raffensperger’s lecture “Ties of Kinship: Genealogy and Dynastic Marriage in Kyivan Rus” on Saturday, September 14th at 11:00 a.m. ET. Author of “The Kingdom of Rus’ (Past Imperfect)” and “Reimagining Europe: Kievan Rus' in the Medieval World,” learn more about the dynastic marriages made between the ruling family of Rus’, and the other ruling families of Europe.

Online registration opens February 18th for these virtual presentations.
Visit: <https://www.ukrhec.org/family-history-group>

Join our Facebook Group:
Ukrainian Genealogy: Our Ancestors – Наші Предки
<https://www.facebook.com/groups/NashiPredky/>

Michelle Tucker Chubenko
<http://www.jerseyrootsgenealogy.com>
Member, Association of Professional Genealogists (APG)
New Jersey Chapter of APG

11–12 October 2019

POLISH GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY OF AMERICA ANNUAL FALL CONFERENCE
“POLISH GENEALOGY: THE NEXT GENERATION”
Northern Illinois University (NIU) Center in Hoffman Estates, Illinois

Save the dates! More information will be posted as available here: <https://pgsa.org>.

Sunday, 20 October 2019

The Polish Heritage Committee of Northampton, Massachusetts
ANNUAL PULASKI DAY PARADE
Northampton, Massachusetts
12:30 p.m. Eastern Time

The day begins with a memorial Mass at St. Elizabeth Ann Seton Church, 99 King Street, Northampton at 11 a.m. That is followed by the parade, starting at 12:30 p.m. The parade proceeds through downtown Northampton and culminates at Pulaski Park. The program at the Park commemorates General Kazimierz Pułaski, Father of the American Cavalry. The PHC would like to extend an invitation to you and/or your organization to march with us in the parade. If you would like further information, contact Angie Fydenkevez at 413-530-0145, email <angelafydo@gmail.com>, or Mary Ellen Englaish at 413-320-9969, email <missmarymae@aol.com>.

Tuesday, 12 November 2019

The Ukrainian History and Education Center’s Family History Group, Nashi Predky
2019 VIRTUAL GENEALOGY LECTURE SERIES
“Movement Between Towns in Eastern Europe (aka Ancestral Towns May Not Have Been So Ancestral).” – Lara Diamond
7:30 p.m. Eastern Time

The Ukrainian History and Education Center’s Family History Group – Nashi Predky – announces the lineup for their 2019 Virtual Genealogy Lecture Series. This four-part online-only series features unique opportunities for researchers worldwide.

The last session, Tuesday, November 12th at 7:30 p.m. ET, will feature Lara Diamond presenting “Movement Between Towns in Eastern Europe (aka Ancestral Towns May Not Have Been So Ancestral).” Many researchers, once they have discovered the town from which their ancestors left Eastern Europe, assume that their families must have lived in that town or the vicinity for many generations. While this was true for some families, there was significant movement through broad swaths of Europe by many Jews for a variety of reasons. The speaker will demonstrate the breadth of some families’ movements with examples from her own research and will discuss the types of documents used to trace those families’ travels.

Online registration opens February 18th for these virtual presentations.
Visit: <https://www.ukrhec.org/family-history-group>

Join our Facebook Group:
Ukrainian Genealogy: Our Ancestors – Наші Предки
<https://www.facebook.com/groups/NashiPredky/>

Michelle Tucker Chubenko
<http://www.jerseyrootsgenealogy.com>
Recent items from Eastman’s Online Genealogy Newsletter [EOGN] and the ezine Nu? What’s New? discussed changes at the former International Tracing Service [ITS] at Bad Arolsen, Germany. It has changed its name to “Arolsen Archives – International Center on Nazi Persecution.” What has not changed is the tremendous resources for anyone affected by the Nazi regime; those have only grown. I have heard from numerous researchers who benefited from using these files. The service is especially helpful for those researching the Holocaust, with help from Israel’s Yad Vashem. But don’t overlook it if your relatives are or were Polish Christians; it is a great storehouse of information for them as well, whether they were sent to concentration camps or were forced to work by Germans (as many Poles were). The URL is given above, and you can read about the 13 million documents now available online at <https://arolsen-archives.org/en/news/more-than-13-million-documents/>.

An earlier post on EOGN featured a press release on the formation of The Genealogy Squad on Facebook. The principals and administrators are Blaine T. Bettinger, PhD, JD; Cyndi Ingle (the Cyndi of Cyndi’s List); George G. Morgan; and Drew Smith. They are all prominent names in the field of genealogy. The Squad “will focus on answering questions and solving problems, while demonstrating best practices in all aspects of genealogical research. The extensive combined knowledge and experience of the four principals in all aspects of genealogical research allows them to respond and share the highest quality information and suggested research paths.” It’s a closed group; you have to ask the administrators to let you join, and they will respond as soon as they can. In the last thirty days, over 10,000 people have joined ... For what it’s worth, my personal opinion is that Facebook offers a lot of pernicious garbage; but it also offers valuable sources of help. If you’re careful and selective about what you do on Facebook, some groups can be very beneficial. I suspect this group will fall under that category. The one question that remains is how useful it will be for people with roots east of Germany....

Here’s a recent press release from Historyk Press. “Historyk Press Announces its newest publication: Saint Michael’s Roman Catholic Church, Baltimore, Maryland - Marriages: 1852-1888, T. Ridgeway Trimble, 2019. paper. [978-1-887124-21-8] $20.00. St. Michael’s Roman Catholic Church was founded in 1852 primarily for German immigrants. This is reflected in the marriage records for the period 1852-1888 transcribed in this volume. However, among the records can also be found marriages of other ethnic groups: Polish, Czech, English and Irish. Many of the entries include the village or town where the bride and groom were born, as well
as the names of their parents. The occupation of the groom was often included, as well as the
names of the witnesses. While the original St. Michael’s Church Register entries were written
in chronological order, the records in this publication are arranged in alphabetical order by the
surname of the groom. There is also an index of the maiden names of the brides.”


This publisher’s page gives information on a book by Stella Hryniuk, Peasants with Promise:
Ukrainians in Southeastern Galicia, 1880–1900. It includes information on the book and
how to to order it, as well as links to reviews. The publisher says: “On the basis of evidence
never before systematically analyzed—principally newspaper reports, memoirs, and statistical
materials—Stella Hryniuk has written a socio-cultural history of a region of Eastern Galicia
in the last two decades of the nineteenth century. The book studies developments in education
and in agricultural productivity, the impact of self-help movements and of the expansion of
transportation networks, and improvements in preventive health care in Southern Podillia.
Cumulatively, the effects of these developments led to the emergence of an increasingly self-
confident society in the region from which the majority of early Ukrainian immigrants to Canada
came. By showing that this rural area was experiencing real progress, Dr. Hryniuk challenges
the standard interpretations of eastern Galicia, which have portrayed it as a region characterized
by backwardness and economic stagnation. See Bukovyna, Carpathian Mountains, Principality
of Galicia-Volhynia, Dilo, and Boyars in the Encyclopedia of Ukraine.” Georgene Moizuk
Bramlage shared this link on Facebook, and I thought it was worth passing along. The price at
the site is $44.95 Canadian.

<https://donnagawell.com/2019/01/04/poland-under-nazi-rule-1939-1941/>

This page on Donna Gawell’s website deals with a recently published book she edited on Poland
under Nazi rule. Here’s what she said about it: “During my research, I came upon a declassified CIA
report written by Thaddeus Chylinski, the American vice-consul stationed in Warsaw 1920-1941.
He had to leave Poland in the fall of 1941 but wrote this report from memory when he returned. It
was too dangerous to leave with any documents. It is the most accurate and detailed description of
the situation in Nazi-occupied Poland I have ever seen. It is obvious the USA and the Allies knew
so much of the situation early in the war! I laboriously edited the document so it could be read more
easily. It also has a clickable table of contents in the e-book format. I want to offer it for a price to
those interested in World War II, the Holocaust, and the Polish community in America. The e-book
price on Amazon.com is currently $2.99. I It is also available in a 6 x 9” paperback format for $9.99:
<https://tinyurl.com/y483gccq>.” This is a bargain – take advantage of it!

<https://fromshepherdsandshoemakers.com/2019/05/31/no-scan-in-geneteka-no-problem/>

Julie Roberts Szczepankiewicz continues to post really helpful articles to her blog, “From
Shepherds and Shoemakers.” The title of the most recent one is “No Scan in Geneteka, No Problem.”
It gives really good practical advice on how to proceed if Geneteka does not show a specific scan as
available. She takes you through the process of checking GenBaza or Metryki.