FRIDAY, OCTOBER 29th
10:15 - 11:45 A.M.

A1 COMPUTERS IN GENEALOGY: AN INTRODUCTION
Chris Miksanek - Elmhurst, IL  
Rooms: Firenze & Venezia

This introductory session—targeted for new computer owners, those contemplating the purchase of one, or the seasoned computer user looking for additional genealogical applications—discusses the role of the computer in genealogy. This session will discuss computer hardware and software in respect to genealogy applications. Additionally, as time permits, non-genealogical applications may also be discussed (word processing, spreadsheets, databases, etc.). The session will conclude with a question and answer period. The attendee will leave the session with a greater knowledge of computers as well as fresh ideas as to how a computer can benefit the genealogist both in preserving all types of genealogy data (general information, documents, photographs, sound bytes, etc.), and dispersing that data.

A2 CUSTOMS, CRAFTS AND FOLKLORE OF BOHEMIA, MORAVIA AND SLOVAKIA
Helene Cincebeaux - Rochester, NY  
Rooms: Pompeii & Sorrento

Curious about your family's traditional customs, folk crafts, folk dress? We'll take a look at customs for the cycle of life, from birth and christening to wedding and death, and for the festivals, seasons and holidays. Learn about many of the old customs and how the folk crafts were involved - from egg decorating and embroidery, to batik, weaving, felting, woodcarving, and ceramics. This folk expression in Bohemia, Moravia, and Slovakia culminated in the intricately created village dress, with the most beautiful examples made for wedding and special occasions. These masterpieces of folk culture are considered among the finest in the world. We'll look at the customs and crafts and explore the symbols involved and their ancient meanings. Participants are invited to bring in old photographs, folk art, folk dress, etc. for identification and sharing.

A3 CZECHS AND SLOVAKS IN RACINE, WISCONSIN: A SESQUICENTENNIAL PERSPECTIVE
John D. Buenker - Kenosha, WI  
Room: Capri

We will examine the evolution of the city's Bohemian-American community, which dates from 1850, and that of its Slovak community, which began in the early twentieth century. Also focus on the composition of the immigrant population, settlement and occupational patterns, the formation of social, cultural, economic, religious, educational and recreational institutions, social and residential mobility, and participation in civic and political affairs. Discuss the persistence of ethnic identification in the face of pressures to assimilate over the past century and a half.
FRIDAY 1:15- 2:45 P.M.

B1 EXPLANATION OF CZECH/SLOVAK GIVEN AND SURNAMES
Ivan Dubovicky - Prague, CR 	 Rooms: Pompeii & Sorrento

B2 IMMIGRATION IN THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER VALLEY
Edwin L. Hill - La Crosse, WI 	 Room: Capri

Several major routes brought immigrants into the Mississippi valley, all involving water transportation. The history and experience of this massive movement will be explored, with particular attention to the ordinary details of travel during the height of immigration. Difficulties, ordeals, and samples of travel narrative will highlight this presentation, and illustrative slides will be included.

B3 IF YOU WISH TO KNOW A CULTURE, GO TO ITS MUSIC
Anita Smisek- Sinsinawa, WI/ Milos Mares -Plzen, CR Room: Venezia

This will be a participatory session using the folk song as the transmitter to understand a culture. Repertoire will be chosen from the Heart of Europe, namely the Czech and Slovak Republics, embracing eastern and western influences into a package which will mirror a great deal of the ethnic composition of America. Silenced for 40 years, music will be presented from these cultures--"The Conservatory of Europe"--which contain a treasury of colorful resources. Within our American Society, there are many different ethnic groups which, in their process of 'Americanization,' have been somewhat assimilated. Many traditions having unique flavors, including language and The Arts have been lost and yet, none of us truly understand ourselves without revisiting our roots. This session will provide an opportunity to become enriched and more deeply understand the music from these Slavic cultures.

FRIDAY 3:00- 4:30 P.M.

C1 CZECH, SLOVAK, MORAVIAN SOURCES OF INFORMATION IN THE UNITED STATES
Duncan Gardiner - Lakewood, OH 	 Rooms: Pompeii & Sorrento

Determining the place of an ancestor's origin in U.S. documents: Civil records of birth, death and marriage: obituaries in foreign and English language newspapers; wills; lodge and fraternal organization records; histories of Czech and Slovak settlements in the U.S., the states, the counties and the cities. Ancestry research in general - censuses and other general resources.

C2 PRAGUE AND THE ARTS THROUGH THE EYES OF THE MASARYK FAMILY
Charlotta Kotik - Brooklyn, NY 	 Room: Venezia

This session will address the arts and culture in Prague and the Masaryk family's involvement in both. It will center around the rich cultural life of the city at the beginning of this century--Prague's architecture and its literary and artistic circles. There, Prof. Masaryk, his American wife Charlotte, who was an accomplished pianist, and their son Herbert, a promising painter, were very much a part of the cultural milieu. After the establishment of the now defunct Czechoslovak Republic, President Masaryk's dedication to the arts brought to the National Gallery the much admired works of modern masters. His granddaughter Anna also became involved with the arts at the Gallery as the head of the Modern Collection, creating an atmosphere of understanding and discovery. Her sister Herberta, a musician like her grandmother, became an
important musical pedagogue. She married Emanuel Poche, a major spokesman for the applied arts in Czechoslovakia who led many artists to win numerous prizes in international competitions. Their daughter Charlotta Poche-Kotik follows in the family’s cultural tradition as an arts professional. After working in several cultural institutions in Prague, she is currently the Curator of Contemporary Art at the Brooklyn Museum. While in New York, Ms. Kotik has maintained her interest in Czech and Slovak contemporary art, which will also be presented at this lecture.

C3 ETHNIC RESOURCES IN THE LINN COUNTY GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY RESEARCH CENTER

Marilyn Walsh - Cedar Rapids, IA Room: Capri

This Genealogical Library contains many of the early records of Czech’s who immigrated to Linn County, Iowa, in the early 1850’s. Having been involved in genealogy for 19 years, and President of the Society for 13 years, a detailed account of the materials available at the Research Center will be given. The Center contains over 10,000 items for genealogical and historical research, not only for Cedar Rapids and Linn County, but for other Iowa counties, other states and countries.

FRIDAY 3:00-5:00 P.M.

C4 TOUR OF CURRENT NATIONAL CZECH AND SLOVAK MUSEUM AND LIBRARY

Library/Museum Staff - Cedar Rapids, IA At Cedar Rapids Museum

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 30th
10:15 - 11:45 A.M.

D1 ANCESTRY RESEARCH IN SLOVAK, MORAVIAN AND CZECH ARCHIVES

Duncan Gardiner - Lakewood, OH Rooms: Pompeii & Sorrento

A survey of ancestry sources in the fourteen state regional archives: Parish registers (their extent, history, languages; LDS holdings), land records, plat maps, serfs’ lists, censuses; other sources. Other archives. Conducting ancestry research in person, by correspondence with archives, through a professional.

D2 CZECH RURAL SETTLEMENTS WEST OF THE MISSISSIPPI

Stepanka Korytova-Magstadt - Kearney, NE Rooms: Capri & Verona

Czechs settled in the midwestern states and most of them became farmers. Their goal was to own a family-size farm. To achieve their American dream they used the Old-World characteristics and values: thrift, avoidance of credit, conservatism in farming. They diversified in the crops they grew and only towards the end of the nineteenth century did they specialize - their main crop was corn. As farmers they were among the best, as citizens they were active only on few issues (e.g.: the liquor question).

D3 MY SEARCH FOR MY HUSBAND’S RELATIVES IN BACKROAD BOHEMIA

Marilyn Miller Sychra - Earlham, IA Room: Venezia

Imagine that you are driving down a backroad in Czechoslovakia, looking for the place your ancestors lived. From your research, you know you’re in the right general area, but you haven’t found the right village yet. Your friend, who speaks Czech and English, is with you and has been asking people along the way if they know anyone with
your surname. Finally, you meet an elderly lady who says she knows people with your surname, and points the way to their home. When you drive up in front of the house she indicated, an elderly man comes out. You start to get out of the car, and your eyes lock with his in recognition and surprise, for his face is one you know well—the deep set eyes, prominent nose, determined lip line—he looks like you. There is no mistaking the resemblance—like two identical reprints from the same photographic negative, separated by 100 years, three generations and an ocean.

D4 CZECH SETTLEMENT AND SOURCES FOR RESEARCH IN ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI
June Sommer - St. Louis, MO Room: Firenze

Using slides and overhead transparencies the several facets of the 19th century Czech immigration and settlement on "Bohemian Hill" will be discussed: immigration, religion, fraternal organizations, newspapers, occupations, and military service. Documents and records unique to the Czechs in St. Louis will be presented. Notable Czech and other historic sites in St. Louis which would have been familiar to our Czech ancestors will be presented in slides.

SATURDAY 1:15 - 2:45 P.M.

E1 TREASURES OF BOHEMIA, MORAVIA AND SLOVAKIA
Helene Cincebeaux - Rochester, NY Rooms: Pompeii & Sorrento

Enjoy the sweep of history and the beauty of the Czech and Slovak Republics - visit castles, cathedrals, historic towns, and the verdant countryside. View museum masterpieces and folk art treasures. Peek inside village homes and quaint churches and revel in the gorgeous scenery and local festivities. See the faces of the people and learn what life was like in your grandparent's days. The slides were taken over a 25-year period on twenty four in-depth trips visiting most corners of both countries. Will include tips on travel, museums, festivals and what to do when you locate your relatives or your village.

E2 MAKING THE MOST OF RECORDS IN THE LDS FAMILY HISTORY BRANCH LIBRARY
Kacy Novak - Cedar Rapids, IA Rooms: Capri & Verona

The Branch Libraries of the Family History Library of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints are in 58 countries. They are very valuable in your search for your ancestors. We will explore the new FamilySearch program which utilized CD disks to store millions of pieces of information. We will discuss the International Genealogical Index, The Family History Library Catalog, the Ancestral File, Military Index, and Social Security Death Index. We will also look at information available on microfiche, such as Family Registry, AIS, and Books on Microfiche, to name a few. This will be a general overview, not necessarily specific to Czech or Slovak research.

E3 BORDER PEOPLE: GERMAN-BOHEMIAN (BÖHMISCH) SETTLEMENTS IN AMERICA'S MIDWEST
Ken Meter / Robert Paulson - St. Paul, MN Room: Venezia

Germanic families from the border regions of Bohemia often traveled to America on the same ships as their Czech, Moravian, or Slovak brethren. Once in the new world, they clustered in tight, often rural, German-speaking communities throughout the midwest. We know of important Böhmisch settlements near New Ulm, Sleepy Eye, and Saint
Paul, Minnesota; near Green Bay, Marshfield, Manitowoc, Appleton and Oshkosh, Wisconsin; near Dubuque, West Bend and Webster City, Iowa; and in small communities in eastern North Dakota, near Wilber Nebraska, and in Buffalo, New York. But our Böhmischt history is difficult to track since many of our ancestors just called themselves "German" or "Austrians". Much of our cultural wisdom has been lost. This workshop will be your chance to help us build our knowledge base about Böhmischt settlements. The presenters are researching a book covering the Böhmischt emigration to America. Come see photos of the Old World village sites, and learn about the Böhmischt settlements in America. Come learn about the cultural fabric that makes us distinct. Then help us do our research by sharing your family trees with us!

**E4 MIGRATION PATTERNS OF CZECHS INTO AND OUT OF NEBRASKA**

Marjorie Sobotka - Fremont, NE  Room: Firenze

Nebraska migration of Czechs into and out of Nebraska created a unique pattern over the years of early immigrants. Through research, one finds 'pockets' of Czechs coming into Nebraska from Wisconsin, Cedar Rapids, IA, Chicago, IL., as well as those coming directly from New York, Baltimore, and other ports. As they settled in different parts of Nebraska, the migration pattern, then, showed that they migrated 'out of Nebraska in several directions. They moved to Kansas (Republic county) especially Oklahoma, Montana, Oregon, and individually in several states but not in great numbers. There was a segment that back-tracked, so to speak, into Minnesota. Most of the movement of more than a few at a time, tapered off by WWI.

**SATURDAY 3:00 - 4:30 P.M.**

**F1 THE PUSH TO GO, THE PULL TO STAY: AN EMIGRANTS DILEMMA**

Stepanka Korytova-Magstadt - Kearney, NE  Rooms: Pompeii & Sorrento

This session will inform the listeners of the areas that Czechs left, who left and why. Social and economic conditions in the 19th century in the Czech lands will be discussed with a focus on life in a Czech village. The role of agents and letters written by relatives and friends already settled in the United States will be looked at as well as the force exercised by the anti-emigration factors (the government, press, national leaders, etc.). Having made the decision to emigrate, most emigrants went to the nearest German port and set on the voyage across the Ocean - an experience that the lecture will also look at closely.

**F2 UNUSUAL FACTS ABOUT OUR HERITAGE DISCOVERED DURING MUSEUM RESEARCH**

Felix Gula - New York, NY  Rooms: Capri & Verona

**F3 FOLK CRAFT ARTISAN'S DEMONSTRATIONS**

Craftspeople - Cedar Rapids, IA  Room: Milano

**SATURDAY 3:00 - 5:00 P.M.**

**F4 TOUR OF CURRENT NATIONAL CZECH AND SLOVAK MUSEUM AND LIBRARY**

Libray/Museum Staff - Cedar Rapids, IA  At Cedar Rapids Museum
SPEAKER PROFILES

JOHN D. BUENKER

Professor of History, University of Wisconsin Parkside, Kenosha, WI. Has presented over forty programs on topics such as American Ethnicity, the American Dream and Immigrants. Has also planned and administered some workshops on various ethnic groups in Racine and Kenosha, WI including Czechs and Slovaks.

HELENE BAINCEBEAUX

Director and Founder of the 1,000 member Slovak Heritage & Folklore Society of North America. Presents lectures and displays her collection of Slovak Folk Art and Folk Dress. Has traveled extensively in Slovakia documenting folk embroiderers, lace makers, weavers, potters, etc.

IVAN DUBOVICKY

Faculty of Philosophy, Dept. of Ethnography and Folklore, Charles University, Prague, Czech Republic. Was awarded a Fulbright scholarship to the University of Minnesota, Immigration History Center where he studied ethnicity of Czech immigrants in the USA. He is a frequent contributor to CGSI publications.

DUNCAN GARDINER

Has a Ph.D. in Slavic Linguistics from Indiana University. Is a certified genealogist specializing in Czech, Slovak, and German ancestries. Since 1987, he has taken at least one research trip to Slovakia and the Czech Republic, researching over 150 ancestries in the process. Has written four books and a number of articles on genealogical subjects.Edited the 1992 edition of Rocenka, the yearbook of the Czechoslovak Genealogical Society International.

FELIX STEPHEN GULA

Member American Society of Industrial Designers and New York Society of Architects. Listed in Who's Who in America -- Leaders in American Science 1968-69. His credits include the Smithsonian's National Air and Space Museum Space Hall, numerous international expositions for the U.S. Dept. of Commerce, award-winning World's Fair pavilions, national museums commissioned by the National Park Service, and major visitors' centers across the United States. A frequent lecturer at universities with design or communication programs, he is presently designing the new National Czech & Slovak Museum & Library.

EDWIN L. HILL

Special Collections Librarian and Curator of the Murphy Library, University of Wisconsin, La Crosse WI. Has assembled one of the nation's largest collections of inland river steamboat photographs and images of river life and river towns. Currently serves a chairman of the University of Wisconsin System Archives Council.
STEPANKA KORYTOVA-MAGSTADT

Professor, Kearney State College, Kearney, NE. Born and raised in the Czech Republic. B.A. from Univ. of Southampton, England, M.A., Univ. of Nebraska, Ph.D. Charles University, Prague. Has written several publications on "Czechs in the United States" and "Czechs in Nebraska".

CHARLOTTA KOTIK

The great granddaughter of T.G. Masaryk, First President of the Czechoslovak Republic. Born in Prague, she earned her Bachelor’s and Master’s degrees from Charles University. She moved to the United States in 1970 and became an American Citizen in 1977. Currently is Curator of Modern Art at the Brooklyn, New York Museum. Appointed U.S. Commissioner for the 45th Venice Biennale, she curated an exhibition of recent sculpture by Louise Bourgeois that opened in June 1993 to represent the United States.

KEN METER

A free-lance writer based in Minneapolis who teaches at the University of Minnesota and at Metropolitan State University. Writer of several oral histories as well as historical essays, he co-authored the first article to cover German-Bohemian emigration to America, which will be published in the first issue of CGSI’s yearbook, Rocenka. His maternal ancestors emigrated from Western Bohemia to Menominee, Michigan, and his paternal ancestors came from Alsace and Germany. Formerly he wrote for Reuters News Service and 'The Alley' newspaper.

CHRIS MIKSANEK

Has been a computer professional for over 14 years. Currently is employed as a mainframe computer programmer for a leading software development company in Santa Monica, CA. He also programs and provides training for Apple Macintoshes and PCs. Has been interested in Czech, Moravian, Slovak and Austrian genealogy for the past four years and has written several Macintosh and PC genealogy tools.

KACY NOVAK

She has been involved in genealogical research for 13 years. The last nine have been either as Stake Patron Services Coordinator, Stake Trainer, or for the last several years, the Stake Director of the Family History Centers for the Cedar Rapids Iowa Stake of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints. Has also been a teacher for 29 years. Her husband’s ancestry is all Czech, so she has gained her experience in doing his research.

ROBERT J. PAULSON

Graduate of College of St. Thomas, St. Paul, MN. Has spent 15 years researching German-Bohemian Immigration History. Traveled to Bohemia homeland twelve times. Organized and led four genealogical trips to Bohemia, the last one in June 1993. Is compiling German-Bohemian surnames for the German-Bohemian Heritage Society.
ANITA SMISEK, O.P.

Entered the Sinsinawa Dominican Sisters in 1960, received her B.A. from Rosary College in 1964. Completed a Master’s Degree from the University of Minnesota which started her interest and research in Czech Christmas music. Collecting and performing Czech folksongs has become her favorite avocation. Has performed informally as well as on the concert hall stage. She has been the artistic and music director/coordinator of five Christmas Concerts in New Prague, MN.

MARJORIE SOBOTKA

Was a charter member of Eastern Nebraska Genealogical Society based in Fremont, NE. Has worked on her own and her husband’s Czech genealogy for over 25 years. She has compiled several publications including, "Nebraska-Kansas Czech Settlers", Index of all death claims and obits printed by the ZCBJ lodge magazine which is available on microfilm, and other indexes and translations of articles from Czech newspapers.

JUNE SOMMER

Has worked for the St. Louis County Library, MO. for eighteen years. Holds a B.S. in Genealogy from Brigham Young University and a M.A. in Library and Informational Sciences from Univ. of Missouri. Her Master’s Thesis was titled "A History of the Genealogical Department at the St. Louis Public Library." She has edited two books for publication: "History of the Czechs in Missouri, 1845-1904" and "Catholic Cemetery Inscriptions of Jefferson County, MO."

MARILYN MILLER SYCHRA

A former high school teacher who ‘discovered’ the fascination of genealogy in 1973. Holds a Legal Assistant Degree and is a licensed private investigator. Presently is studying the Czech and German languages and has taken two research trips to Czechoslovakia and Germany. She operates Roots n’ Branches Research, which specializes in research in Iowa, the Midwest U.S., Czechoslovakia and Germany.

MARILYN J. WALSH

President of the Genealogical Society of Linn County, Iowa (formerly Linn County Heritage Society). Involved in genealogy for 19 years, President of the Society for 13 years. Programs completed during Presidency include: Re-printing the 1878 Linn County, Iowa History, copying and publishing the Cemetery Records of Linn County, Iowa, and establishment of the Genealogical Research Center in Cedar Rapids, IA.

TRADITIONAL FOLK ARTISTS/ARTISANS

- CZECH EGG DECORATING & CZECH FOLK PAINTING -
- CZECH EMBROIDERY - NETTING - TATTING -
- BOBBIN LACE -
- STRAW ART (WHEAT WEAVING) -
- PEROUTKY (GOOSE FEATHER PASTRY BRUSHES) -
- SLOVAK APPLE WREATH -
- OTHER ARTISTS -
Computers in Genealogy: An Introduction
CGSI Fall Conference
Cedar Rapids, Ohio
October '93

Chris Miksanek
190 Oakland Grove
Elmhurst, IL 60126
Presentation Synopsis:

This introductory session—targeted for new computer owners, those contemplating the purchase of one, or the seasoned computer user looking for additional genealogical applications—discusses the role of the computer in genealogy. This session will discuss computer hardware and software in respect to genealogy uses. Additionally, as time permits, non-genealogical applications may also be discussed (word processing, spreadsheets, databases, etc...). The session will conclude with a question and answer period. The attendee will leave the session with a greater knowledge of computers as well as fresh ideas as to how a computer can benefit the genealogist in managing all types of genealogy data (general information, documents, photographs, sound bytes, etc...).

Show of Hands

Who has one?
Who's thinking of buying one?
Doesn't know if they need one?
Who's the advanced user?
The intermediate user?
The novice?
Doesn't know a thing?

How many think this is the session on Czechs in Pennsylvania?

How many got their computer education from old episodes of “Lost in Space?” Think there's such a thing as “memory banks?”

Automation and Preservation

If “Love means never having to say you're sorry,” Computers mean never having to enter the same information twice.

• Data is entered once
• Information is easily maintained
• Data quickly and painlessly copied/shared
• Photos and data preserved for eternity

Presenter Biography:

Chris Miksanek has been a computer professional for over 14 years. Currently he is employed as a mainframe computer programmer for a leading software development company in Santa Monica, Calif. He also programs and provides training for Apple Macintoshes and PCs.

Additionally, he has been active in the desktop publishing field for seven years.

Miksanek has been interested in Czech, Slovak, Moravian, and Austrian genealogy for the past four years and has written several Macintosh and PC genealogy tools.

He and his wife, Heidi, have two male descendants, Rudy and Luke.
Why the Genealogist Should have a Computer

- Data: Type once, have forever; share; "import"
- Photos: storing, retouching, sharing
  - Family Newsletter
- General Word Processing; Database; Telecom; Home Accounting
- Easy to use: Interface that allows you to point and shoot. Icons, folders, desktop.

What Can You Do With a Computer

- Maintain a genealogy database
- Print genealogy reports
- Share data (import and export)
- Scan, view, modify photos
- Communicate with online services, BBSs
  - Write letters, documents
  - Print newsletters
  - Xmit and receive data
- Maintain other databases: recipes, Christmas card mailing lists, home businesses.
  - Entertainment
  - Multimedia
- Assist in any hobby, business, education
- Uses limited only by imagination

A "Computer" Includes:

Hardware and Software

Bare Necessities:
- CPU
- Monitor
- Keyboard/Mouse
- Printer
- Modem

Software Applications: Genealogy and Others
- A Surge Protector
- Disk drives: Hard drive/floppy drive

Nice Additions:
- CD ROM Reader
- Scanner
- More Software: Games and Tools

Hardware

"The Box"
Desktop computer v. notebook

CPU or Processor
- Type: 386, 486, 68030
- Speed: 33mz is fast

RAM
- 1m - 4m for Mac System 6.x
- 4m Minimum for System 7.x, 8m better
- 640k - 1m ok for DOS, 2m ok for Windows
- 8m minimum for OS/2

- RAM is typically expandable.
- Macintosh can use virtual memory

Chris Miksanek, 190 Oakland Grove, Elmhurst, Illinois 60126
Hardware
Cont’d

Disk Drives
Hard drive: 60m-80m is adequate
"floppy" drive: 5.25, 3.5, DD, HD
Mac Superdrive
"Round brown things that spin."

Printers
Dot-matrix, ink jet, laser printer

Monitors
Modems w/Send/Receive Fax

Scanners
“Pointing Devices” Mouse v. Trackball

* Don’t confuse RAM “meg” with disk “meg”

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Software

Two Types:
Operating System & Applications

Operating system software
Controls/manages everything: Disk access, program execution, etc…

• DOS: TSRs
• Windows: Multi-tasking
• OS/2: Multi-tasking

• System 6.x: DAs
• System 7.x: Multi-tasking

Multi-tasking v. single program execution.
Print while you work in another application.
Bounce between applications quicker.

Page 10

Software

Cont’d

Applications
“The programs you run”

Most have extensive online help

• Word Processing
• Telecommunications
• Database
• Spreadsheet
• Draw

A Works Program = all of the above!
Claris Works for the Mac
Lotus Works for DOS

Page 11

Software

Cont’d

• Desktop Publishing
Some tasks can be accomplished in a Works package
• Educational
Children and Adults: multimedia packages
• Mailing List
• Games
• Tools/Utilities
Back up often!
• Program Compilers
• Clip Art
• Product Demos
Computer as well as non-computer related
(e.g., Buick and Ford Demos)
• Recipe Software
• Coin collector cataloging

• Genealogy

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Genealogy Applications

Many Genealogy Database Programs available

For IBM: Brother’s Keeper and PAF are most popular

For Macintosh: PAF

All can share data between themselves (between applications as well as between IBM and Macintosh) via common LDS standard: GEDCOM (GEnealogical Data COMmunication).

Czech/Slovak Tools

Diacritical Character Support:
Dušan Chovanec
Nám. L. Štúra 18
97400 Banská Bystrica

Language Translation
Czech/Slovak related languages:
- Czech
- Slovak
- Latin
- German

Genealogy Applications

Con’t

All can print various standard genealogy reports (pedigree charts, descendant lists, etc...).

Many shareware addons available to further expand their operation.

PAF is actually a suite of applications including a genealogy database, records organizer and tele-communication package.

Advanced users can import data into a spreadsheet and graph “trends,” sort on various fields, and generate very specific reports by dates or surname, for example.

Misc. Topics

How to Buy; What to Buy

IBM compatible or Macintosh

What you need
CPU, Monitor, Printer, Mouse, Disk drives

What to spend a lot on
What you value: printer output v. processor, etc...

A sample system and approximate costs
Nice IBM compatible = $900 + modem, printer, applications
Nice Macintosh = $1300 + modem, printer, applications

Many packages include cheap modem, adequate printer and a works package (all include some type of operating system software). This does not mean you have to stay with whatever comes preinstalled or included!.
Misc. Topics
Cont’d

Services
• High-quality Printing
• High-quality Scanning
  • Data entry
  • Programming
• Data Conversion
• Desktop Publishing
• System Setup and Configuration
  (usually POS)
  • Tutorial

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Misc. Topics
Cont’d

The Online Worlds

Commercial Services
• CompuServe
• America Online
• Prodigy

Expensive, SIG Forums, National and International Email, InterNet Access, File Access, Vendor Support.

BBSs
• Local BBS
• LDS BBS
• BMUG BBS
• NGS BBS

Free or inexpensive, Typically special interest

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Sources

• BMUG
  1442A Walnut Street #62
  Berkeley, CA 94709-1496
  Quintessential Macintosh Users Group

• PAF/Local PAF Users Group
  You can buy PAF and learn of local PAF users groups through your local LDS Family History Center or LDS.

• Onlines
  Buy a couple computer magazines. Free trial memberships sometimes available when you buy a modem.

  • Professional Scanning
    Pete Feyerherd
    1522 Orchard Gate Lane, Westmont, IL 60559

• Misc. Hardware and Software Groups

  • Yours Truly
    Shareware tools, custom programming, file conversions, tutorial, Czechoslovak services.

Page 20
Examples

"Font" is another name for Typeface

True-Type v. Postscript v.
bit-mapped

The quick brown fox...
The quick brown fox...
The quick brown fox...
The quick brown fox...
The quick brown fox...

Examples

CGSI Presentation: Computers in Genealogy, An Introduction

Examples

Font" is another name for Typeface

True-Type v.
Postscript v.
bit-mapped

The quick brown fox...
The quick brown fox...
The quick brown fox...
The quick brown fox...
The quick brown fox...

Examples

Chris Miksanek, 190 Oakland Grove, Elmhurst, Illinois 60126
CGSI Presentation: Computers in Genealogy, An Introduction

Examples

Father
Josef Mikschanek -390
5 DEC 1922
Lhota, Malenovice
Frantiska Kremenka -304
10 DEC 1924
Böhletivice

Mother
31 May 1709
Oldrichovice

Children
1 Josef Mikschanek -390
2 Ana Mikschanek -307
3 Rosalie Mikschanek -309
4 Frantiska Mikschanek -390

Individual + Spouse

Select Indidudal's Ancestor:

New Entry

CZECHitOut! V1.0  © 1993 Chris Miksanek
Czech Translation Assistance for your Macintosh

Total search time: 11 seconds

Chris Miksanek, 190 Oakland Grove, Elmhurst, Illinois 60126
Crafts & Customs of Bohemia, Moravia & Slovakia

by: Helene Cincebeaux, 151 Colebrook Dr, Rochester, NY 14617 716-342-9383

Some Interesting Books: (* denotes printed in English)

*Czechoslovensko* and *Slovensko* both by Karel Plicka

*Folk Art of Czechoslovakia* by Hasalova and Vajdis

*Lidove Umeni z Cech, Moravy a Slezka*, by Jitka Stankova and Ludvik Baran, Panorama, Prague, 1987 280 color photos, info customs

*Textile Folk Art of Czechoslovakia* by Vaclavik and Orel

*Indigo Blueprint* in Slovakia by Jozef Vydra

*Ludove kozusnictvo na Slovensku* by Jarmila Palickova-Patkova, Martin, Slovakia, 1973 36 color photos, 181 b & w

*Treasures of Slovakia* by Helene Baine Cincebeaux, Neografia Martin, Slovakia, 1993 100 color photos from Slovakia & Moravian Slovakia

*Slovak National Dress Through the Ages* by Jozef Markov

*Icons in Czechoslovakia* by Heinz Skroubuchu

*Ludove Umeni na Slovensku* by Frantisek Kalesny

*Lidovy Malovany Nabytok* by Johnova, Stankova a Baran

*Lidove Kroje* by Drahomira Stranska

*ZLata Brana* by Karol Plicka

*Lud Pod Tatrami* by Jan Olenik

*Lidove Kroje na Hodoninsku*

*Ludove Odeva v Hornom Liptov*

*Tradice Lidove Tvorby*, Vondruska, Many photos - folk art, folk dress
Slovensko Ludova Vyroba

Zenske Cepce v ludovom odeve by Alzbeta Gazdikova, Osveta, Martin 1991 64 color photos, great deal of information

Odev nasho ludu by Benca and Benza

Slovensky Ludov Odev by Viera Nosilova

Moravvska Lidova Vysivka by Miroslava Ludvikova

Mezdi Hudci by Vaclav Frolec

Umenie Czechoslovensko Lidu by Zdenek Wirth

Fajansa by Irena Pisutova; also Malovany Sen

Habani na Slovensku by Frantisce Kalensy

Ludove Odev na Spis

Lud Oravy v Minulosti by Pavol Caplovic

Pod Tatrami by Jan Hala

Lidova Krajka v Cechach a na Morave by Jirina Langhammerova, ustav lidovy kultury, Straznice, Czechoslovakia, 1992 31 photos

Slovenska Ludova Palickovana Cipka by Veronica Geciova-Komorovska, Alpha, Bratislava, Slovakia, 1989 240 photos

Major Summer 1994 Folk Festivals

June 24/26 - 49th Annual Straznice (Moravia) Intern'l Folk Festival

July 1/3 - 40th Vychodna International Folk Festival (Slovakia)

July 8/10 - 29th Detva Folk Festival (Slovakia)

July 22/24 - Velka nad Velichou - Hornacke Music Festival (Moravia)

July  - International Folk Art Festival, Sumperk (Cechy)
Third Czechoslovak Genealogical/
Cultural Conference
October 28-31, 1993
Cedar Rapids, Iowa

Czechs and Slovaks in Racine,
Wisconsin: A Sesquicentennial Perspective

by

John D. Buenker
Professor of History
University of Wisconsin-Parkside
Racine, a city of 125,000 people located in southeastern Wisconsin on the western shore of Lake Michigan, has long been characterized by ethnocultural diversity. Among its earliest settlers, in 1849, were a group of immigrants from the Pilsen and Budweis regions of southern bohemia who began farming and wood cutting in the township of Caledonia, just north of the burgeoning city. Within a decade, that area had become so heavily Czech that it was popularly known as "Bohemian Bethlehem" or "Tabor," after the famous south Bohemian fortress of the Hussite Wars. They were soon followed by compatriots with a more urban bent who settled on the city’s northeast side and labored in its trunk and suitcase, carriage and wagon and farm implement shops. Included in this latter group were a number of intellectuals and political refugees, fleeing the aftermath of the failed nationalist revolution of 1848, who soon made Racine the cultural and intellectual center of Bohemian-America, the "Czech Bethlehem." By 1870, there were 703 Bohemian immigrants in Racine County and by 1890 some 800. By the early twentieth century, Czechs immigrants and their children numbered nearly 2000.

The early settlers in Caledonia farmed an heavily wooded land and cut the trees to sell wood to the Chicago and North Western Railway and as shingles. Most purchased heavily mortgaged plots of 40 to 60 acres at prices of $5 to $10 per acre and succeeded in becoming prosperous farmers, selling potatoes and corn to nearby city markets. By the early
1880s, Caledonia boasted of at least four important Bohemian associations - a chapter of Slovanska Lipa (Slavic Linden Tree), a fraternal organization named after a revolutionary society started in Prague in 1848, Osveta, a cultural association, a burial society that established The Bohemian National Cemetery in 1877, and an organization called the Bohemian-Moravian Brotherhood. In 1888, the community erected a schoolhouse to teach the Czech language and culture to school children on weekends, which also served as a meeting house for various Bohemian organizations through World War II. In 1974, the Schoolhouse was deeded to the Racine County Historical Society which still operates it as a "living history museum."

Within the city, Czech culture and organization flourished throughout the nineteenth century, under the leadership of refugees and "FreeThinkers." Using Slovanska Lipa as the driving force, Czech immigrants, led by Frantisek Korizek, a refugee mason, founded the first Czech language newspaper in America - Slovan Amerikansky - in 1860. It soon evolved into Slavie, the dean of American Czech - language newspapers which was published in Racine from 1861 to 1912, before relocating to Chicago. Its editor was Karel Jonas, a refugee intellectual who also wrote the first Czech English dictionary and other books, served as the political leader of Wisconsin Czechs, was an assemblyman, state senator and lieutenant-governor, as well as a U.S. consul in Prague and
Krefeld Germany. Jonas also trained several other prominent Czech-American editors, including Vaclav Snajdar, Josef Pastor and Frank B. Zdrubek. A statue of Karel Jonas stands at major crossroads on the near northside and his home is on the National Register of Historic Places. Second only to Jonas in importance was Martin Secor, a colorful Bohemian immigrant who employed hundreds of fellow Czechs in his luggage factory and served two terms as mayor of Racine, where he was a vigorous opponent of prohibition and blue laws. In the 1880s Slovanska Lípa became imbedded in the Sokol movement which led to the foundation of the Tabor Sokol Union (TJS), whose building still stands today on Lincoln Street. Next door, they built the Czech Slavic Benevolent Society (CSPS) which housed a wide variety of organizations, ranging from athletic and benevolent to dramatic and literary. They also published a history magazine called Rodina. In 1896, Czech Catholics founded St. John Nepomuk church and school, which also became home a chapter of the Bohemian Catholic Union Sokol. In 1917, Racine Czechs were very active in the Czech National Alliance which raised money and lobbied for an independent Czechoslovakia. Although CSPS and the Sokol ceased operations in the 1970s, many present day descendants of the original settlers continue to function as the American Czech Club.

As immigration from Bohemia declined in members near the end of the nineteenth century, that from Slovakia greatly
increased. By 1920, the first year that the U.S. Census counted immigrants from the newly created country of Czechoslovakia, they numbered 1,341, about half of whom were Slovak. By 1930, that total had peaked at 1,637, before declining to 1,200 on the eve of World War II. Most of these Slovak newcomers settled on the far southside of the city of Racine or in Lakeside, a working class enclave in the adjacent town of Mount Pleasant inhabited largely by immigrants from southern and eastern Europe. Most of the men worked as laborers at the giant Case south Works or at nearby foundries and machine shops. Within a few years of settlement, Slovak Catholics had founded Holy Trinity church and school, while their Protestant compatriots had established Baptist and Lutheran Churches. This religious division, within the immigrant community was mirrored in the formation of two fraternal and benevolent societies - the First Catholic Slovak Union and the National Slovak Society - and two athletic organizations - the Slovak Catholic Sokol Association and the Slovak National Sokol Assembly. Several of these organizations met regularly at Slovak Hall or Sokol Lodge, both on Racine Street on the city's far southeast side. Of these various institutions, only Holy Trinity church and school still survive.

Over the past fifty years Czechs and Slovaks have intermarried with one another and with members of Racine’s
other ethnic groups, guaranteeing that several thousand present day Racinians are of Czech or Slovak ancestry.

This presentation will feature slides of Czech and Slovak institutions in Racine.
EXPLANATION OF CZECH & SLOVAK GIVEN AND SURNAMES
Ivan Dubovický, Prague, ČR

The origin of names is connected with the social need for identification of individuals. At the beginning of Czech and Slovak history all names were explainable since they concentrated on the future fate or character of the person. For example the name Wenceslaus means "more glory." In a christian tradition names were given according to the christian saints whose personal qualities were to be followed. The names were also connected with some of the personal traits found in people, whether physical or behavioral. This tradition later survived in a form of surnames.

The development of the feudal society later led to a greater necessity of giving more precise names, while only those on the top of the social hierarchy kept one name (e.g. knights or kings). The most important reason for the development of surnames was for administrative and legal needs which developed especially after the Thirty Years War. This development of surnames occurred even among the peasant population. Beginning in the 18th Century the passing down of surname from the father was stabilized.

Surnames developed from various sources, including:

1) Father's first name - exceptionally popular were derivations of Jan and Václav
2) Profession or Social Status - Kovař, Krejčí, Sedlák
3) Physical or Personal Features - Křivý, Šilha, Holý
4) History of Family settlement - Novák, Přibyl
5) Geographic origin of family - Dubský, Třebížský
6) A Nickname

Names also reflected mutual influences of various nations as well as the fashion (fancy) of a given period. This factor resulted in a boom of some given names (e.g. St. John of Nepomuk in the 18th Century). The influence of the German ethnic group is not to be overlooked in the development of names and it illustrates the imagination and invention of the people, which could be proved especially in the folk derivations of the names of saints.

From a genealogical standpoint it is important to note that the same names/surnames could have developed for different reasons or from different sources in each specific case. Therefore, one cannot assume or generalize that families with the same surname are related without careful archival research.
Handout for IMMIGRATION IN THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER VALLEY
for presentation by Edwin L. Hill

A SELECTIVE BIBLIOGRAPHY

General information on immigration and ethnicity:


Czech and Slovak immigration, especially midwest:


Balch, Emily Greene. OUR SLAVIC FELLOW CITIZENS. 1910, repr. 1969.


Steamboating on the Mississippi:

Merrick, George B. OLD TIMES ON THE UPPER MISSISSIPPI. Cleveland, Arthur H. Clark, 1909.

Peterson, William J. STEAMBOATING ON THE UPPER MISSISSIPPI. Iowa City, State Historical Soc. of Iowa, 1968.
"Ancestral Insights From Folksongs"
Folksongs From the Czech Republic and Slovakia

Anita Smisek, O.P.
Sinsinawa Mound Center
Sinsinawa, WI 53824-9999
608-748-4411, ext. 124

I. Historical perspective for understanding the songs of our ancestors --

A. 17 & 18th c. Czech nation almost ceased to exist - Habsburgs, Germanization- tried to make Czechs believe they had no right to exist and were just Czech-speaking Germans.
1. Czech language was preserved in the folksongs during these 2 centuries by the people in the countryside: became the exclusive property of the illiterate
2. Czech language continued as a culture of songs, fairy tales, ancient rites and customs, proverbs and sayings.

B. 19th c. - revival of Czech literature and music used the Czech folksong as their point of departure.
1. Era of collecting the tales and songs from the people resulting in published collections -- Erben, Bartoš, Foerster, Janáček, Seidel, etc.
2. Folksongs were the only link with the unbroken tradition of the Czech language -- note the dialectical differences in the folksongs and the geographical area from which it was collected.
3. Folksongs - "what you hear in them is the sap that kept Czech culture from drying up." (Kundera)
4. Folk music injected a supply of fresh, vigorous blood into the veins of European classical music, Smetana, Dvořák, Janáček, Bartók

C. 1948 - 1989 Era under communism - socialism
1. Believed that capitalism destroyed the collective way of life; people were cut off from each other, isolated; tried to merge the private and public lives of the people again.
2. Religion - opiate of the people, therefore persecuted; atheism promoted; attempted to destroy by mandate the removal of all the meaningful rituals from people's lives which were connected to birth, life, marriage, death, etc.
3. Humans cannot live without ritual; rituals interpret, shape, give expression to and even control our social existing with one another.
   a. If symbolism attached to religious rituals is not what gives meaning to people's lives, then that meaning will come from nonreligious rituals --cf. our Super Bowls and political conventions, cocktail parties and televised sitcoms.
   1.) Former collective customs: harvests, carnivals, dances, work
   2.) Today - May Day, rallies, Liberation celebrations, meetings
   b. Invented some substitutes for the religious sacramental experiences the people cherished--baptism, confirmation, marriage
   c. Left the spiritual lives of the people starving -- prevented the young from learning the religious folksongs and hymns of ancestors, censorship of religious books, prevented contact with clergy and religious for education, counsel, and sacramental ministry, eg. when dying, etc.
   d. Small-group gatherings in the folk arts became the spiritual source blood - those times of communion - with each other for a great majority of the people.
4. Encouraged the publication and performance and revival of the folkarts --music, dance, art, poetry, food, rituals
5. Government established Folklore associations in cities, towns, countrysides and regions.
6. Supported Folk Ensembles

II. Sociological perspective -- folk music created its own organically evolved phases of life

A. Traditional village lived a collective life --
   1. Roman calendar according to the seasons; Christianized calendar = Liturgical Calendar marked off the communal rites, feasts, etc.
   2. Folk art knew no vitality outside these rites
   3. Folksongs brought people together - oral tradition: parts of a collective ritual in which song had its established place.
   a. Passed from generation to generation, each singer adding something new
   b. every song had many creators
   c. no song existed purely for its own sake--it had a function: songs sung at weddings, at harvesting, Shrovetide, Christmas, Easter, for haymaking, dancing, funerals.
   d. even love songs existed within the framework of certain recurrent festivities: evening walks, serenades under maidens' windows, marriage proposals

III. Developmental perspective of folksongs: many layers of them thru time

A. Songs of the past 50, 60, 70 years
   1. Came from the western Czecho. from Bohemia's brass bands
2 cont'd--Folksongs

2. Taught in the schools by teacher
3. Basically major-key, cf. western European folk music
4. Often about trivialities—humorous dimension of the people very evident

B. 19th c. - Colorful, Hungarian in origin- Gypsy songs spread
1. Encroachment of the Magyar language
2. Csardas and recruiting songs = syncopated rhythm

C. 17 & 18th c. - Songs of the native Slav population

D. 14th through 16th c. - Songs when the Wallachians crossed the Carpathian Mountains from the east and southeast to the pasturelands of Slovakia
1. Songs of the shepherds and highwaymen - completely innocent of chords and harmony.
2. Purely melodic in conception
3. The pipes and fifes that produce them make full use of the ancient modal scales

E. Oldest songs from ancient pagan times -- based on the oldest known musical system, the 4-tone, tetra-chord system.
1. Mowing songs, harvest songs
2. Songs tightly bound up with the rites of the patriarchal village
3. Geographical source of these songs: the first 9th c. Slav dominion = the Great Moravian Empire
   a. Slovakia, South Moravia, Hungary, Croatia = all part of the Great Moravian Empire
   b. Its borders were swept away a 1000 years ago, yet they remain untouched on the oldest level of folk music.
4. Connection beyond the Slav world to classical antiquity - ancient Greek music
   a. The structure of our oldest folksongs is analogous to that of ancient Greek music: the same Lydian, Phrygian, Dorian and tetrachords.
   b. Our oldest songs belong to the same era of musical thought as the songs in ancient Greece.
      They preserve antiquity for us.

THE FOLKSONG IS A TUNNEL BENEATH HISTORY ALLOWING US TO LOOK INTO THE PAST
-- through them we can see, sense, feel something of the ancient Slav world and its future generations-- a past destroyed by wars, revolutions, and brutal civilizations above ground. (Kundera)

IV. Enjoying Folksongs from the whole of Czechoslovakia

A. Bohemian Folksongs
1. Prague musicologists claim that the European folk song originated in the Baroque era when the village musicians played/sang in the orchestras of the nobility. They then introduced their musical culture into the life of the people. From this they conclude that the folksong is not an artistic form on its own, but a derivative of art music. This can definitely be disputed and does not hold true for Moravia and Slovakia.
2. Baroque and Classical music - major/minor keys; 3/4 and 2/4 tempos; power of the major 7th to establish order; simple chords; very melodious; the tonic is the master!
3. Bohemia= higher levels of civilization due to greater contact between city and country, castle and land; Charles University since 13th c.; Prague = capital of Bohemia as well as seat of the Roman Empire under the Habsburgs.
4. Lots of accompanied music--dudy, fiddles, wind ensembles, guitars, accordions, keyboard
5. Dialectical differences between regions, eg. Chodsko, South Bohemia, Northern Bohemia

B. Moravian Folksongs
1. Used a wide range of tonality, eg. minor to major and modulate several times in between
2. Used modes that castle orchestras never dreamed of, eg. Lydian mode with the raised 4th: evokes the pastoral idylls of antiquity, cf. Pan and his pipes.
3. Utilize the minor 7th in the Aeolian, Dorian, and Mixolydian modes which produces the melancholic and pensive sound making them distinct and enjoyable
4. Lots of rhythmic ambiguity--meant for rubato-type singing, not dance accompaniment; variances are due to the fleeting moods of the singer who reacted to the color of the random flowers, to the weather, to their surroundings.
5. The primitiveness of the villages kept the people isolated to a greater extent from the castle orchestras. That is why they could preserve folk songs from the oldest times because they weren't tainted with the art music from the castles.
6. Instruments - cimbalom, fiddles, wind instruments
7. Dialectical differences between regions of Moravia

C. Slovak Folksongs
1. Slovak language, similarities and differences from Czech
2. Life and work on the land shaped by the Tatra mountains and the Carpathian chain.
3. Tonality and tempos from the ancient modes
4. Rhythmic ambiguities - rubato-singing; strong dance rhythms
5. Lots of influence from the Hungarians and gypsy people that roamed the area.

V. Singing the Folksongs from each of the areas of Czechoslovakia

A. National and Patronal Songs
B. Pride in their towns or villages
C. Love of the Czech Song

V. Singing the Folksongs from each of the areas of Czechoslovakia

A. National and Patronal Songs
B. Pride in their towns or villages
C. Love of the Czech Song
D. Celebration of the Seasons and Feasts
1. Advent - Rorate
2. Christmas - Koledy for church and for outdoor carolling
3. Epiphany
4. Lent- Passiontide-Holy Week
5. Easter
6. Pentecost
7. Ordinary Time - Devotion to Mary, pilgrimages to shrines of special patronal saints—pilgrimage churches or chapels, eg. Velehrad, Holy Hill, Levočca, Rogation Days = blessing the fields, celebration of Name Day (baptismal day instead of birthdays)—often took the name of the saint on whose feast one was born.

E. Work/Profession Songs
1. Mowing, raking hay
2. Forest rangers
3. Shepherding
4. Military Soldier
5. Student
6. Grazing cattle, watching geese, etc.
7. Harvest

F. Ritual Songs
1. Courtship, Engagement, Marriage
2. Coping with loss - of a child, of a home/parents (orphan), of a lover, death of a spouse or family member, change in course of history

G. Communing with Nature - Source of Wisdom, Connection with God

H. Recreational Songs - Circle and Line Dances

VI. Sources of Czech Folksongs - religious and secular (music and words for playing and singing)

A. From Czechoslovak publications
1. Národní zpěvník, Jaromír Gelnar, Praha 1966 (175 songs)

B. From USA
2. Písne Vánoční : Naše Koledy -- a Collection of 19 Czech Christmas songs edited by Anita Smisek, 1976. (3.95) Cassette available also (7.95)

3. Give Glory -- a collection of 77 Czech hymns edited by Anita Smisek and arranged by Joel Blahnik for 2-part singing with keyboard accompaniment, 1991. All have new English texts, some original, others paraphrases of old text. 27 old-favorites have at least one or two verses in Czech. Pronunciation guide and indexes. Vocal edition (6.95) and keyboard edition (spiral bound book 19.95).

4. Give Glory, Earth and Heaven - 47 hymns performed by a variety of instruments and voices on a double-cassette 94 minute tape. Exquisite listening. Listening guide in the hymnals. A historical anthology, the first of its kind! Selections include national anthems, Advent, Christmas, Lent, Easter and Marian hymn favorites. (15.00)

5. Czech Christmas Mass - a cassette recording of this most famous Christmas cantata written by the school teacher musician, Jan Jakub Ryba. It is sung in English to better understand the story of the shepherds as they are awakened by the angels and decide to bring their instruments to play music for the baby Jesus in Bethlehem. Recorded in St. Wenceslaus Church, New Prague, MN with mixed choir, soloists, and organ. (6.95) Full of charm and delight. Folk inspired music at its best. THE music which makes Christmas for many Czech people.

6. Czech Trombone Treasures - a cassette recording of 33 pieces collected, edited and arranged by Joel Blahnik and performed in four-part by 26 trombone players. Exquisite listening! Hear the real fanfares, royalty procession music and hymn tunes heard by our ancestors from the town square towers in Bohemia. Performed by the St. Olaf College Trombone Choir. (10.00)

Order from -- Alliance Publications: 9171 Spring Rd, Fish Creek, WI 54212
(2.00 minimum postage/handling + tax)
Prague and the Arts through the Eyes of the Masaryk Family

Charlotta Kotik's talk will address the arts and culture in Prague and the Masaryk family's involvement in both. It will center around the rich cultural life of the city at the beginning of this century – Prague's architecture and its literary and artistic circles. There, Professor Masaryk, his American wife Charlotte, who was an accomplished pianist, and their son Herbert, a promising painter, were very much a part of the cultural milieu.

After the establishment of the now defunct Czechoslovak Republic, President Masaryk's dedication to the arts brought to the National Gallery the much admired works of modern masters. His granddaughter Anna also became involved with the arts at the Gallery as the head of the Modern Collection, creating an atmosphere of understanding and discovery.

Anna's sister Herbeta, a musician like her grandmother, became an important musical pedagogue. She married Emanuel Poche, a major spokesman for the applied arts in Czechoslovakia, who led many artists to win numerous prizes in international competitions. Their daughter Charlotta Poche-Kotik follows in the family's cultural tradition as an arts professional. After working in several cultural institutions in Prague, she joined The Brooklyn Museum, where she became Curator of Contemporary Art. She was recently named Chairman of the Painting and Sculpture Department.

Throughout her years in New York, Ms. Kotik has maintained her interest in Czech and Slovak contemporary art, which will also be presented at this lecture.
CZECH GENEALOGICAL RESOURCES IN THE GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY OF LINN COUNTY, IOWA'S GENEALOGICAL RESEARCH CENTER
101 8th Ave. S.E.
CEDAR RAPIDS, IOWA

Session C3

CZECH GENEALOGICAL RESEARCH GUIDES

Tracing Your Czech, Moravian & Slovak Ancestry by Jana Fast
Tracing your Czech & Slovak Roots by Maralyn A. Wellauer
Czechoslovakian Research

PASSENGER LISTS

Czech Immigration Passenger Lists, Volume I by Leo Baca
Czech Immigration Passenger Lists, Volume II by Leo Baca
Czech Immigration Passenger Lists, Volume III by Leo Baca
Czech Immigration Passenger Lists, Volume IV by Leo Baca
Czech Immigration Passenger Lists, Volume V by Leo Baca

CHURCH RESOURCES

Pamatnik (Memorial Book, Czech Evangelical Churches In North America)
Central West Presbytery (Bohemian) 1910-1948
History of Hus Memorial Presbyterian Church, 60th Anniversary
Cedar Rapids, Iowa
History of Hus Memorial Presbyterian Church, 100th Anniversary
Cedar Rapids, Iowa
St Wenceslaus Catholic Church, 100th Anniversary, Cedar Rapids, Iowa
Czech-American Catholics, 1950-1920, by Joseph Cada
Centennial History of the Archdiocese of Dubuque, Ia. by Rev. M.M. Hoffmann

Many Church items & photo's are in our Church Notebooks

GENEALOGIES

Looking Back! A Brief Sojourn In the Past With the Kula's and the Town of Prairieburg, Ia., by Doug Kintzle
Josef Stepanek Family, 1775-1993, by Josef Edward Stepanek
Klinsky Family History, by Sarah Bonsall Beal
Poduska Family History, by Velma D. Poduska
Family History of Frank Svec & Rose Kvetensky, 1865-1984, by M. Melvina Svec
Family History of Wencil Wolrab & Barbara Poduska, Wolrab, by M. Melvina Svec

Other Czech Families Information

Barta Marchant Marek
Bures Hovorka Najbrt
Cerveny Jeboursek Nepras
Dobrovsky Kadlec-Kadlic Petrovitsky
Dvorak Klemish Pollock
Heinek-Heneck Kosek Prochaska
Holec-Holetz: Kubik Rambousek
Holub Kvetensky Ruzicka

Severa Sulek
Sible (Phrybl) Svolba
Staves Vacura
Stusak Zabriskie
CEMETERY RECORDS

Many Linn County and Johnson County, Iowa cemeteries have burials of persons of Czech descent, these are the primary cemeteries.

LINN COUNTY

Czech National Cemetery, Cedar Rapids, Iowa  
St. John's Cemetery, Cedar Rapids, Iowa  
Roger's Grove Cemetery, Ely, Iowa  
Oak Hill Cemetery, Cedar Rapids, Iowa  
First Presbyterian (Truhlar) College twp., Linn County, Iowa  
Western Cemetery, College Twp., Linn County, Iowa

JOHNSON COUNTY

Anderson or Swisher Cemetery, Swisher, Iowa  
Blain Cemetery, Jefferson Twp., Johnson County, Iowa  
Shueyville Cemetery, Shueyville, Iowa  
Sulek Cemetery, Jefferson County, Iowa  
St Mary's Cemetery, Solon, Iowa

FUNERAL HOME RECORDS

Many persons of Czech descent who died in Linn County, Iowa, were buried from the following funeral homes.

Lesinger-Polansky Funeral Home Records, 1900-1911  
Polansky Funeral Home Records, 1931-1950  
Barta Funeral Home Records, 1911-1936  
Barta-Hesser Funeral Home Records, 1942-1955  
Rohn Funeral Home Records, 1928-1968

MISCELLANEOUS CZECH RESOURCES

History of the Czech's In Cedar Rapids, Iowa, Vol. I, 1852-1942  
Czech Cemeteries In Nebraska, by Vladimir Kucera  
Dejny Cechuv Americkych (zerox copy)  
Bohemians In Johnson County, Iowa  
They Came To This Place, A History of Spillville, Iowa and It's Early Czech Settlers  
History of Chelsea, Iowa  
Linn County, Iowa Histories, 1878, 1887, 1901, 1911  
Johnson County, Iowa Histories, 1882, 1912  
Our Czech Heritage, Clutier, Iowa
Handouts for Sessions C1 and D1

by Duncan Gardiner

will be passed out at

his sessions
CZECH RURAL SETTLEMENTS WEST OF THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER

Czech immigrants did not start arriving in America in large numbers until the 1870's. By that time, most of the good land east of the Mississippi was already taken. Having settled first in cities such as New York, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis, many Czechs were drawn westward by the allure of free land and the frontier. Some were no doubt nostalgic for the agrarian life they had left behind in Bohemia or Moravia. Others may have been looking for adventure.

For Czechs living in Chicago, the State of Wisconsin lay just around the bend. Some who went to Wisconsin stayed, many discovered that most of the good land was already taken and that the price of land was beyond their means. So they choose to go further west, to Minnesota, Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas, and the Dakota Territory.

On the frontier, Bohemians and Moravians adopted a strategy of risk limitation by growing a variety of crops, an approach that required a large initial investment but protected the farmers against a sharp drop in the price of a particular crop. The two characteristics brought with them, an aversion to borrowing money and a propensity to limit risks are linked and largely account for their economic success as frontier farmers. The Czech immigrants' near obsession with financial security, a trait born of the gnawing insecurity that had driven them from the Old Country, is no doubt one reason why they had significantly higher success rates than other ethnic groups who settled in the same areas. Observed over a period of ten years, most Czech-American farmers stayed put, did not incur debts or financial losses, and generally prospered.

Although there were some specific differences between the Czechs who came to Texas and those who settled in the Midwest, Czechs in Texas were like Czech-American farmers everywhere else in certain essential ways. First, they all made a virtue out of necessity. Second, strong familial ties and a love of the land helped them to meet challenges of pioneering in a strange land. Third, a conservative strategy of crop diversification and mutual assistance are two keys to the economic success of Czechs in Texas.

More information about the Czech Rural Settlements West of the Mississippi can be obtained in the book written by Stepanka Korytova Magstadt and published by Rudi Publishing in 1993.
MY SEARCH FOR THE SYCHRAS IN BACKROAD BOHEMIA
Presented by Marilyn Miller Sychra, Roots n' Branches Research,
Box 243, Earlham, Iowa, 50072

This speech is a slide presentation of my search for my husband's
Sychra relatives in Czechoslovakia, including beginning research in
the U.S., and information gathered on 2 research trips to Czechoslovakia.

SPEECH HIGHLIGHT

Imagine that you are driving down a backroad in Czechoslovakia, looking
for the place your ancestors lived. From your research, you know you're
in the right general area, but you haven't found the right village yet.
You friend, who speaks Czech and English, is with you and has been ask-
ing people along the way if they know anyone with your surname. Finally,
you meet an elderly lady who says she knows people with your surname,
and points the way to their home.

When you drive up in front of the house she indicated, an elderly man
comes out. You start to get out of the car, and your eyes lock with
his in recognition and surprise. for his face is one you know well--
the deep set eyes, prominent nose, determined lip line--he looks like
you. There is no mistaking the resemblance--like two identical reprints
from the same photographic negative, separated by 100 years, three gen-
erations and an ocean.

I. When I was growing up, my mother told me I couldn't go out with any
of the local German boys because they were all my cousins, so I should
date the Bohemian boys since I wasn't related to them. I did what she
said, and married Richard Sychra in 1971. That's how I became interested
in Czech genealogy.

II. Joseph Sychra history.
   A. Joseph Sychra, my husband's (Rich Sychra) great-grandfather,
came to the U.S. in 1873.
   B. Residences in U.S.
      1. 1873-1879-Iowa City, Johnson county, Iowa.
      2. 1879-Married Anna Starrey at Marengo, Iowa, and then lived
         near West Pilot, Marengo, Iowa County, Iowa.
      3. 1892-Moved to Williamson, Colony township, Adams county, Iowa.
   C. Their children were Louis Sychra (my husband's grandfather),
      Emma Sychra Victora, Gerald Joseph Sychra, Anna Sychra Kluber, and
      Blanche Sychra Krisinger.

III. U.S. research sources.
   A. Principle of "search in your own backyard".
   B. My husband's old Sychra pedigree chart, made for a school assign-
      ment.
   C. Joseph Sychra's obituary.
      1. Lists his parents (Mary M. and Joseph Sychra).
      2. Lists his brothers and sisters in Czechoslovakia (Anton Sychra,
         Frank Sychra, Victoria Sychra Veverka, Frantiska Sychra Rousava,
         and Anna Sychra Malek).
   D. Information from Antonia Novy Sychra (married Gerald J. Sychra,
      son of Joseph Sychra), and Emma Sychra Victora (daughter of Joseph
      Sychra).
      1. Old postcards from Czechoslovakia.
         a. Marie Malkovy postcard-address Brandys nad Orlici, Czech.
         b. Frank Veverka postcard-address of Vysoke Myto, Czech.
2. Old pictures from Czechoslovakia.
   a. Old Sychra home in Czechoslovakia-Litomysl on back.
   b. Joseph Sychra's mother and sister-Vysoke Myto on back.
   c. Victoria Sychra Veverka and her niece-Vysoke Myto on back.
   d. Anton Sychra, brother of Joseph Sychra, Usti nad Orlici on back.
   e. Woman with two children-a relative-Usti nad Orlici on back.

3. Map showing location of the towns of Brandys nad Orlici, Vysoke Myto, Litomysl and Usti nad Orlici.

IV. Czechoslovakia research trip-1974.

A. We stayed with the Starrey relatives (related to Anna Starrey Sychra, who had married Joseph Sychra in the U.S. in 1879) whom I had located in Nemcice, near the area where we were sure the Sychras lived. Their minister, Mr. Kubicek, spoke Czech and English and said he'd translate for us and help look for the Sychras.

A. We searched for the Sychras.

1. We asked if any Sychras lived in area villages.
2. We finally found elderly Frank Sychra, Sr., (B. 1906), and his son, Frank, Jr. (B. 1937) in Zarecka Lhota, near Chocen.
   a. We were all excited and happy that we had found each again after 101 years of being separated. Frank Sychra, Sr., exclaimed to Rich (my husband), "You are Sychra, indeed, for it is written in your face."
   b. We established our family relationships.

- Diagram of how we are related:

Joseph Sychra (B. 1832) married Mary M. Pernicek (B. 1838)

Joseph (B. 1856)_________BROTHERS_________ Frantisek (B. 1865)
Lou (B. 1887)_________FIRST COUSINS______ Frantisek (B. 1906)
Ed (B. 1911)_________SECOND COUSINS______ Frantisek (B. 1937)
Richard (B. 1946)________THIRD COUSINS______ Jaromir, Jiri, Zdenka (all born in 1960's)
Carole (B. 1977)________FOURTH COUSINS______ Sychra children

-2. Rich Sychra (my husband) was a first cousin, twice-removed to Frank Sychra, Sr., (B. 1906), and a second cousin, once removed, to Frank Sychra, Jr. (B. 1937).
-3. Joseph Sychra (b. 1832-my husband, Rich Sychra's great-great grandfather) had a sister, Anna Sychra, who married John Slezak, had a son Joseph Slezak, and came to U.S. See section V.C.1 of this speech outline.

c. The U.S. Sychras and Czech Sychras look alike and the resemblance carries down through the generations.
d. Frank Sychra's family had the same old picture of Joseph when he was about 17 years old that we had.
e. The Frank Sychra family had old family documents back to the 1800's.

-1. Frank Sr. wouldn't throw them out when his wife insisted. He persistently told her that the U.S. Sychras would come back someday (and we did!).
-2. They had an old document telling how Joseph refused to marry the woman his father wanted him to, and ran away to the U.S. because of the disagreement.
f. Frank Sychra Sr. told us about the tree Joseph Sychra had planted before leaving for the U.S. We had our picture taken under the tree while Frank Sychra, Sr. said, "The tree has all
of its roots and branches now because you lost Sychras have come back. (The tree and its story gave me the idea for my business name and the tree logo on my business card.)

V. Czechoslovakia research trip-1989.
A. In 1976 Frank Sychra, Sr. had written a family history of the Sychras. It said Rich's (my husband) great-great-grandfather, Joseph Sychra (father of Rich's great-grandfather, Joseph Sychra, who came to the U.S.) was born in 1832 in Retova no. 24, a nearby village.
1. We went to house no. 24 in Retova, where Rich's great-great-grandfather, Joseph Sychra was born.
   a. It had been a tavern run by Sychras until it burned in 1976.
   b. Architecture looked like old Sychra photo that said, "Old grandpa Sychra's house in old country".
B. Frank Sychra, Jr., (Frank Sychra, Sr. died in 1979) took us to cemeteries to take picture of relatives' tombstones.
C. Frank Sychra, Jr. had an old letter that Joseph Sychra had written to his Czech relatives in 1909, and gave me a copy of it.
   1. It said, "My favorite cousin is Joseph Slezak. You know that his mother was our father's sister". In other words, Joseph Slezak's mother was a sister to Joseph Sychra's father, Joseph Sychra born in Retova no. 24 in 1832. (See section IV,A.2.b.-3 of this speech.) It went on to say that Joseph Slezak's daughter had burned to death in a fire, that one son was killed when hunting, and another had lost his sight. This letter did not say where the Slezaks lived.
   2. I wanted to find out about the Slezaks. Since I didn't know where they lived, I decided to check Johnson county death records for the daughter's death since many Czechs lived there and Joseph Sychra lived there when he first came to the U.S.
      a. Found daughter's (Matilda) death record in Johnson co. (6-30-1908).
      b. Her brothers and sisters (other children of Joseph Slezak) were John J. Slezak, Leopold Slezak, Frank Slezak, Anna Slezak Holub (Mrs. John Holub), Bertha Slezak Lantz (Mrs. Chas. Lantz), Ella Slezak Prybil (Mrs. Prybil), and Alma Slezak Burger (Mrs. Burger).
      c. Frank Slezak ran a cigar and tobacco store in Cedar Rapids sometime between 1900-1920, or later. His store may have been in Czech Town.
      d. I am very interested in information on these Sychra-Slezak relatives. Please contact me if you have information on them.

VII. CONCLUSION. You can see that my search for the Sychras is not over. Now when my daughter asks to use my books about Prague for school reports, I think of the old maxim, "We must give our children two things. One is roots and one is wings."

(SPEAKER'S BACKGROUND-Marilyn Miller Sychra is a former high school English, speech and debate teacher, who 'discovered' the fascination of genealogy in 1973. She holds a Legal Assistant Degree and is a licensed private investigator. Presently she studies the Czech and German languages, and she and her husband, Rich Sychra, have taken two research trips to Czechoslovakia and Germany. She operates Roots n' Branches Research, a genealogical research business specializing in Iowa, the Midwest, U.S., Czechoslovakia and Germany. She also locates friends and family members for clients. She gives speeches to genealogical and business groups, and will be teaching genealogy classes in the fall.)
BIBLIOGRAPHY
CZECH SETTLEMENT AND SOURCES FOR RESEARCH IN ST. LOUIS
BY
JUNE SOMMER


CZECH SETTLEMENT AND SOURCES FOR RESEARCH IN ST. LOUIS
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History and Genealogy Department
St. Louis Public Library
1301 Olive Blvd.
St. Louis, MO 63103 (314) 241-2288

St. Louis Genealogical Society Library
University City Public Library
6701 Delmar (at Kingsland)
University City, MO 63130 (NO PHONE)

Missouri Historical Society
225 S. Skinker
St. Louis, MO 63105 (314) 361-1424

Slavic Collection
Lovejoy Library
Southern Illinois University
Edwardsville, IL 62025
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Knights of Columbus Vatican Film Library
Pius XII Memorial Library
St. Louis University
3655 West Pine Blvd
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State Historical Society of Missouri
1020 Lowry Street
Columbia, MO 65201 (314) 882-7083

Genealogy & Local History Department
Mid-Continent Public Library
317 W. 24 Highway
Independence, MO 64050 (816) 252-0950

National Archives-Kansas City Branch
2312 East Bannister Road
Kansas City, MO 64131 (816) 926-6272

Catholic Cemeteries Central Office
Archdiocese of St. Louis
6901 MacKenzie Road
St. Louis, MO 63123 (314) 352-5300

Family History Center
10445 Clayton Road
St. Louis, MO 63131 (314) 993-2326

St. Louis County Library, Headquarters
1640 S. Lindbergh Blvd.
St. Louis, MO 63131 (314) 994-3300

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510 Locust St, 6th Floor
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St. Louis, MO 63108 (314) 533-1887

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4947 West Florissant Blvd.
St. Louis, MO 63115 (314) 381-0750

Calvary Cemetery and Mausoleum
Archdiocese of St. Louis
5239 West Florissant Blvd.
St. Louis, MO 63115 (314) 381-1313

(October, 1993)
CZECH SETTLEMENT AND RESOURCES FOR RESEARCH IN ST. LOUIS
BY JUNE SOMMER

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Archival Library, Rooms 1-5 (314) 622-4275
Assessor’s Office, Room 117 (314) 622-3212
Marriages, Room 129 (314) 622-3257
$25 for a copy of a marriage license
Recorder of Deeds, Room 126 (314) 622-3259

St. Louis Civil Courts
11th and Market Streets
St. Louis, MO 63103
Court Archives, 2nd floor, interior elevator, includes naturalizations to 1906
Probate Clerk, 10th Floor (314) 622-4301
Estate Index Clerk, 10th Floor (314) 622-4301

St. Louis Health Division
Vital Records Service
634 North Grand Blvd.
P O Box 14702
St. Louis, MO 63178
Births 1870 - present (314) 658-1137 is a
Deaths 1870 - present recording
$10 per copy - Money Order and SASE

St. Louis Medical Examiner (Coroner)
1300 Clark Street
St. Louis, MO 63103
(314) 622-4971

U. S. Immigration and Naturalization Service
Clerk of US District Court
Naturalizations after 1907
US Court and Custom House
11th and Market Streets, Room 302
St. Louis, MO 63102
(314) 425-4315

St. Louis County Government Center
7900 Forsythe
Clayton, MO 63105
Administration Building
Marriage Records, 4th Floor (314) 889-2180
$22 for copy of license
Recorder of Deeds, 4th Floor (314) 889-2180
Probate Court, 5th Floor (314) 889-2629

St. Louis County DOCHMC
Office of Vital Records
Births, 1883 - present (314) 854-6720 is a
Deaths, 1883 - present recording
$10 per copy with a SASE
Make check payable to Vital Records
111 S. Meramec Street
Clayton, MO 63105

National Personnel Records Center
Air Force (314) 263-7243
General Services Administration
Army (314) 263-7261
9700 Page Blvd.
Navy, Marine, Coast Guard (314) 263-7141
St. Louis, MO 63132

Jefferson Barracks National Cemetery
101 Memorial Drive
St. Louis, MO 63125
(314) 263-8691

St. John Nepomuk (1854)
1825 South 11th
St. Louis, MO 63104
(314) 231-0141

St. Wenceslaus (1895)
3014 Oregon Avenue
St. Louis, MO 63118
(314) 865-1020

(October, 1993)
SAINT LOUIS, MISSOURI

The Planning and Programming Division of the Community Development Agency
Treasures of Bohemia, Moravia & Slovakia

Helene Cincebeaux, 151 Colebrook Dr, Rochester, NY 14617
716-342-9383

Some Interesting Books: (* denotes published in English)

*Slovakia*, Vladimir Barta, Neografia Martin, Slovakia 1993
92 color photos and a great deal of useful guidebook information

*100 Pearls of Bohemia*, Dialog, Liberec, Litvinov and Usti nad Labem, 1993 - Over 100 color photos of the treasures of Bohemia

*100 Pearls of Moravia*, Dialog, to be published in '94

*Treasures from the Past (The Czechoslovak Cultural Heritage)*
by Karel Neubert and Jan Royt, Odeon Prague, Czech Republic, 1992
Many color photos, architectural treasures

*Lidove Umeni z Cech, Moravy a Slezka*, by Jitka Stankova and Ludvik Baran, Panorama, Prague, 1987
280 color photos; descriptions in English, information on customs

*Treasures of Slovakia* by Helene Baine Cincebeaux, Neografia Martin, Slovakia, 1993
100 color photos from Slovakia and Moravian Slovakia


*Castles, Chateaux and other selected historic buildings open to the public in the Czech Republic*, by Unipublic, 1992
Info on 171 castles, chateaux and other historic monuments, opening times and extent of collections Unipublic, PO Box657,111 21 Praha

*Textile Folk Art of Czechoslovakia* by Vaclavik and Orel

*Beyond the Danube* by Margaret Bourke White and Erskine Caldwell

*Wooden Churches of Eastern Europe* by David Buxton
Moravia Magna, The Great Moravian Empire by Jan Dekan
The Slavs in Europe - History and Civilization by Frances Dvornik
Icons in Czechoslovakia by Heinz Skroubucha
Czechoslovensko by Karel Plicka
Slovensko by Karel Plicka
Tradice Lidove Tvorby by Alena Vondruskova and Vlasimil Vondruska, Severograafia Liberec, 1988. Hundreds of illustrations in color and b & w of traditional homes, folk art, folk dress

Slovensko Muzea
Stolice na Slovensku by Juraj Zudel
Ziva Klenotnic by Lubi Porizka
Hrady a Zamky v Cechach a Morave
Pod Tatrami by Jan Hala
Umenie Czechoslovensko Lidu by Zdenek Wirth
Ludove Umeni na Slovensku by Frantisek Kalesny
Lidovy Malovany Nabytok by Johnova, Stankova and Baran

Major Summer 1994 Folk Festivals

- June 24/26 - 49th Annual Straznice (Moravia) Intern'l Folk Festival
- July 1/3 - 40th Vychodna International Folk Festival (Slovakia)
- July 8/10 - 29th Detva Folk Festival (Slovakia)
- July 22/24 - Velka nad Velichou - Hornacke Music Festival (Moravia)
- July - International Folk Art Festival, Sumperk (Cechy)
FAMILY HISTORY CENTERS

The Genealogical Society of Utah gathered records and have made these records available in the Family History Library in Salt Lake, and in the 1800 Family History Centers in 58 countries. The centers are usually located in the church meetinghouses and are staffed by volunteers. They are open to the public free of charge. They are all operated by the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints. Following is a brief summary of the kinds of materials available to search.

FAMILYSEARCH

FamilySearch is a computerized system of genealogical information. It is available in the library and most centers. It is a collection of easy-to-use computer files. They include:

Ancestral File. Ancestral File links individuals into families and pedigrees. It is available only on compact disc. You can search the ten million names in the file to see if anyone has already submitted information about your family. You can easily make paper or diskette copies of the family groups and pedigrees you find. You can also trace the family descendency as far as the file allows. It also lists names and addresses of those wishing to coordinate research efforts.

International Genealogical Index. The 1988 edition is available on compact disc. It lists names and vital information for over 147 million deceased people from all over the world. It includes people who lived during the early 1500s to the early 1900s. It can provide birth, christening or marriage information. They are listed alphabetically by geographical area, and can be searched by individual or by parent names. You can make paper or diskette copies of this information also.

Social Security Death Index. This index, available only on compact disc, consists of 39 million records of deaths reported to the Social Security Administration. Most of the deaths in this file date from 1962 through 1988. There are a few records prior to 1962. You do not need to know your ancestors social security number to use this index. It provides birth and death dates, last place of residence, identifies the place where the death payment was sent, and gives the person’s Social Security number.

Military Index. At this time, indexes of military records from two conflicts are available, Korea and Vietnam. The Military Index lists almost 100,000 U.S. servicemen and women who died or were declared dead in those conflicts from 1950 to 1975. It provides birth and death dates, the person’s residence, place of death, rank and service number, and the branch of service. For Vietnam only, it gives religious affiliation, marital status and race. By 1996, the Civil War Records may be part of this index.
**Family History Library Catalog.** The automated catalog describes all of the material held by the Family History Library in Salt Lake. It describes records from around the world, such as land deeds, vital records, cemetery records, church records of all faiths. It includes biographies, genealogies, and histories. You can search by specific locality and type of records such as New York, New York,-Biography. You can also search for surnames (last names) to see if any histories have been written. It describes over 2 million books, microfilms, microfiche, maps and other materials. Gives call numbers to locate or order the materials. Information can be printed from the catalog. See the end of this for a discussion of the Microform collection.

**MICROFICHE/MICROFILMS**

**International Genealogical Index.** The 1992 microfiche edition of the index, contains 187 million deceased persons and is more up to date than the compact disc. See FamilySearch for explanation.

**Family History Library Catalog.** This is essentially the same as the FamilySearch version, except this has the materials listed by Author/Title, and Subject, as well as Locality and Surname. See FamilySearch for explanation.

**Family Registry.** This is available only on microfiche. It indexes about 300,000 individuals and family organizations who are interested in sharing information. The Family Registry is being replaced by Ancestral File.

The availability of the following may vary from center to center.

**Accelerated Index System.** This was an attempt to index census records. Different libraries will have all or part of this. Information will depend on the census, but 1850 gives head of the house, spouse, children, ages, and place of birth.

**200 Most Used Books on microfiche.** Most libraries purchased these when they were available from Salt Lake. These are the books that people used the most in the Salt Lake Library. They were copied for availability in the centers. Check for an index. This is where you will find the *Administratives Gemeindelexikon der Cechoslovakischen Republik* (Administrative Gazetteer of the Czechoslovak Republic)

**Microfiche in permanent collection.** This will vary from library to library. Many books and indexes may be available. Check for an index.

**Microfilm on permanent loan.** This will vary from each library. Ask about an index. Most of the libraries will keep films of major concern to many people and will especially build titles specific to their locality. Example: we have a large collection
of Iowa films here in Cedar Rapids.

OTHER RESOURCES

Research Outlines. These are publications written by the Family History Library. They are guides to researching in specific areas. There is one for all of the states in the U.S. and many of the major countries of the world. There are outlines on subjects, such as "Tracing Immigrant Origins", how to use each part of the FamilySearch program, Accredited Genealogists, U.S. Military Records, and Early Church Information File. These outlines are available from the Distribution Center in Salt Lake and are very reasonable, usually $1.00 or less.

Books. Each library will have books as they can afford it. They may have Atlases, histories, "how to" books, and all sorts of helpful books and publications. Ask the librarian to see their collection.

Microform collection

The Family History Library Catalog describes each microfilm. Each year almost 100 million new pages of historical documents are preserved and cataloged (about 50,000 rolls). Over 1.8 million rolls of microfilmed records and approximately 385,000 microfiche are available. The collection includes records kept by governments, churches of many denominations, other organizations, and individuals. These records include copies of church registers, census records, passenger lists, military records, land and probate records.

North America. Every state is represented on the 500,000 rolls. The 32,000 rolls for Canada.

British Area. 131,000 rolls for Great Britain, including comprehensive Scottish records. Collections for Ireland and Wales are included.

Europe and Scandinavia. Church and civil records are available for Germany and France. Virtually all significant genealogical records are available for the Netherlands, Belgium, Hungary, Luxembourg, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, and Finland. There is a growing collection for parts of Italy, Austria, Poland, Portugal, Spain and Switzerland.

Latin America. Major collections for Mexico and Chile include records from most parishes. Collections for Argentina, Brazil, and Guatemala are growing, but are still limited.

Other Areas. The library has most available records for the Philippines and many smaller countries. There are partial, but useful, collections for South Africa and other African countries. There is also a helpful collection of Chinese, Japanese, and Korean family histories.
Die Heimatlandschaften der Sudetendeutschen

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Die Grenzen der Tschechoslowakei bis 1918/1938

Die Grenze der Tschechoslowakei nach dem Grenzschutzvertrag, 31. Dezember 1930

Die Grenze der Tschechoslowakei nach dem Sprachlandschaftsvertrag, 31. Dezember 1938

Die deutschen Sprachgebiete nach der Volkszählung vom 1.12.1930 (in den deutsch-sprachigen Gebieten)
CZECH MIGRATIONS INTO AND OUT OF NEBRASKA
East of line represents area of Czech migration into Nebraska.
COLFAX COUNTY NEBRASKA

Marriage Book 1, 1869-1879, indexed 22 pages $4.00
1925 Plat Book Index only - 62 pages 8.00

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Marriage Books, Indexed
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Book 2 16 Jan 1880-24 Nov 1883, 31 pages 4.50
Book 3 3 Dec 1883-10 Jan 1889, 60 pages 7.50
Book 4 28 Dec 1888-11 Apr 1894, 66 pages 8.50
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1887 Plat Book, soft cover, 40 pages 6.00
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Book 8, Oct 1894- May 1898, 54 pages 7.50
Book 9, May 1898 Oct 1901, 54 pages 7.50

INDEXED NEWSPAPERS-Dodge County Nebraska
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Fremont Semi-Weekly Herald 1898, 26 pages 4.00
Fremont Weekly Herald 1890-1892, 39 pages 5.00
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North Bend Eagle 4 Nov 1897-26 Dec 1907 9.00

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Dodge & Washington County NE History Index
14,000 names, 98 pages (Published in 1921) 12.00
4-County Plat Book-hardbound-contains
1902 Dodge, 1907 Saunders, 1908 Cuming
1917 Colfax-photographs in back of Co Plat 30.00
1885 Mortality List(Burt, Colfax, Cuming, Dodge,
Douglas, Saunders, Washington counties 6.50
Omaha NE Mortuary Death List, 1891 thru 1893 38 pages 7.00
Ship Passenger Lists-Ft of Baltimore, all name 4 May to 30 Dec 1874, 111 pages 15.00
ROUNDS & LEAVES INDEX, 28,000 names 1977-1988 30.00
ENGS Library Holdings, updated 1990 5.00
Laurel Hill Cemetery Index, Omaha Douglas Co NE 22.50
SYLVIA NIMMO SERIES
Maps showing NE Boundary changes 1857-1925 3.00
Sarpy Co NE Marriages 1857-1896, Indexed 20.00
Sarpy Co NE Land Entries, index only 5.00
Sarpy Co NE First Extant School census-1892 5.00

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Czech Immigrant Passenger List, 1879 from
"Pokrok Zapadu" newspaper
Wlasatel Newspaper abstracts 1936, 1937, indexed
30 pages 3.00
Nebr-Kansas Czech Settlers 1892-1895 hardbound 23.00
C.S.P.S. Lodge Death Claims 1886-1896 of U.S. 5.00
Hospodar, Actual obits 1934-1960, 2500 names 20.00
Fraternal Herald Index of Obits and Death Claims
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</table>

Nebraska Tax is 5%
The Industrial Revolution had a great impact on Europe. It culminated in the 19th Century. The Revolution brought about great social, economic and cultural changes. People reacted to the changes in two different ways. They either refused to tolerate the conditions in which they lived or they tolerated their circumstances, but were attracted by what appeared (through publicity) on the horizon (i.e. across the ocean). Thus geographers talk about the push factors (one can no longer live under the current conditions), or pull factors (one leaves mainly because of the prospects of a better future somewhere else). This is precisely the case of the Cech (Bohemian) and Moravian emigrants to the United States in the 19th Century.

Whatever reasons people had for leaving, the following facts stand out.

1) During the period under examination (1850-1900) Czech emigration surged
2) The emigration virus spread throughout most of rural Bohemia and Moravia, although some regions were affected more than others.
3) The emigrants represented a broad cross-section of rural Bohemian and Moravian society, with large numbers coming from the cottager class.

Both the causes of, and the constraints on Czech emigration changed over time. The post 1848 emigration was largely political. Activists of the 1848 Revolution from the Czech lands left for Germany and later for the United States. Political factors later ceased to be the reason for migration, with the exception of a few radical socialist and labor leaders who left for the United States following their expulsion by the Austrian government in the 1880s. The primary causes of emigration in the period 1860-1900 were economic.

Although the main reasons were economic, the social aspects of migration were also important. For example, the demographic survey of 1912 showed that some people left to escape difficult personal or familial circumstances. Many wanted to escape the military service or a legal action. Small scale catastrophes often prompted villagers to emigrate en masse. Fires and cholera were common, and usually exacerbated poor economic conditions.

The changes in the structure of the agriculture production was the main economic reason for people wanting to emigrate. Small producers were pushed out of the market by large landowners. The ever present shortage of land combined with the fast population growth resulted in tremendous economic and social change in the village. People were leaving to escape poverty or for the fear of losing their previous social and economic status.

Information emanating from the New World (a pull factor), also played an important role. The newspapers published in southern Bohemia and Western Moravia advertised the opportunities in the New World.
Letters from relatives or neighbors who had emigrated informed peasant-farmers about the prospects of an easy and plentiful life. Europeans were said to be met with warm welcomes in the United States. Czech-American settlers often sent money or a ticket to their relatives, or promised to help new immigrants secure employment in the United States.

Besides the groups of rural emigrants were these other groups of emigrants, 1) the "middling" farmers, owners of the ever shrinking plots of land, 2) the young generation unwilling to face the hardships that their parents had to endure, 3) the farm laborers who left because they saw no chance of improving their lot in life if they stayed, and 4) landless peasants in Bohemia who had hopes of becoming self reliant farmers in America. The operative word is "hope." In America they saw hope.
Unusual Facts about Our Heritage
Discovered during Museum Research

by Felix S. Gula
Museum Planner of the New National Czech & Slovak Museum & Library

A byproduct of Masterplanning and Design of the Czech and Slovak Museum and Library through the research needed to compile a database from which information could be drawn, resulted in uncovering fascinating facts and trivia. This information, interesting in itself, also serves to better understand the daily lives of our forefathers.

For instance, in my travels through Slovakia and the Czech Republic, I noticed that many of the old homes did not have chimneys. How could that be? And why?....Yet castle ruins dating back to the 14 century not only had chimneys but indoor plumbing. Why do some homes decorate their interior walls while others like Čičmany only the outside?

The substance of this presentation will be these and other interesting and little known facts.
EVALUATION FORM
3RD CZECHOSLOVAK GENEALOGICAL/CULTURAL CONFERENCE
OCTOBER 28-30, 1993

Please help us to evaluate the quality of this year's conference and to plan for future conferences by answering the following questions as honestly and clearly as possible. Feel free to write in comments next to yes/no questions.

General Subject Matter
1) Was this your first C.G.S.I. Conference? YES NO
2) Did you think that you received your money's worth? YES NO
3) Did you stay overnight at the Sheraton Inn? YES NO
4) Were you able to find transportation to the offsite activities? If no, please state which sites. YES NO

Facilities
5) How would you rate the conference rooms considering the size, ability to see, and acoustics?
   POOR GOOD EXCELLENT
6) How would you rate the dining area and table setup?
   POOR GOOD EXCELLENT
7) How would you rate the quality of the lunches served at the conference?
   POOR GOOD EXCELLENT
8) How was the overall layout of the conference rooms and functions?
   POOR GOOD EXCELLENT

Sessions
9) What sessions did you enjoy the most (limit to 3)
10) What sessions did not meet your expectations?
11) Was the length of the sessions appropriate? YES NO
    If not, state how long they should be.
12) Was having three or four choices a good thing? YES NO

Host Reception (Friday Night)
13) Did you think the idea of a reception was good? YES NO
14) How would you rate the Parade of Kroje? POOR GOOD EXCELLENT
15) What could have been done different to improve this event?

What other improvements or suggestions can you offer for future conferences (i.e. topics, speakers, city and facility, etc.)

16) Would you come to another conference in two years? YES NO
17) What month would you prefer to attend a conference?