

ROMANIAN WORD LIST

Romanian is an inflected language. This means that the endings of words can change depending on how they are grammatically used. The words on this list may be encountered in a different form than that which is listed here. The following are endings which are commonly found.

Plural endings; -i, -e, -le and -uri. (Plural endings can also change the spelling of the original word; d in singular can become z in plural, a can become e). "of" and "for"; on singular words the endings -ui, -lui and -ei, -lei; and on plural words the endings -or and -lor can mean "of" or "for". In addition the endings -le and -ul can mean "the".

anul - the year
bărbăt - male
botez - baptized, christened
botezaşilor - of baptisms
botezului - of the baptism
căsătorii - of marriages
cel - the one
conumele - surname
cumatru - godparent
data - date
de - of
decesul - the death
din - from, out of
domiciliu - residence
extras - extract
etate - age
femeală - female
frate - brother
fratele - the brother
funcţia - occupation
îngropării - of burial
judeţul - district
june - youth
legitim - legitimate
locul - the place
locuinţă - residence
luna - month
mama - mother
martor - witness
matricula - record
mirelui - of the groom
miresei - of the bride
moaşa - midwife
mort - dead, deceased
morţii - of death
naş - godparent
naşilor - of the godparents
nascerei - of birth
născut - born
naşterei - of birth
nelegitim - illegitimate
numele - the name
oraş - town
parohie - parish

părinte - parents
parinţilor - of the parents
pentru - for, pertaining to
prenumele - the first name, christian name
preotul - the priest, minister
prunc - infant
religie - religion
sau - or
secul - the sex
şi - and
sora - sister
soţia - wife
soţul - the husband
stare - status, condition
tata - father
văduv - widower
văduvă - widow
vîrsta - age
ziua - day

Dictionaries

For more extensive needs you should consult a dictionary.

Romanian-English	Ref.	
	403.498	also on film
	R863a	no. 1,045,408 item 3
English-Romanian		Film only
		no. 1,181,561 item 2

Romanian dictionaries use the Romanian alphabetical order, i.e. letters with little marks above and below are alphabetized after letters without marks. Thus ş comes after a, ş comes after s, ţ after t, etc.

Teach Yourself Romanian in the Hodder and Stoughton Teach Yourself series is available or can be ordered at many bookstores.

English	Lithuanian	Latvian,	Albanian,	Greek	/// Hungarian	Estonian	Finnish
January	<i>sausio menuo</i>	<i>janvaris</i>	<i>Kallnuer or Janiar</i>	Ἰανουάριος Janoyarios	<i>január</i> <i>boldog asszony</i> <i>hava</i>	<i>jaanuar</i> <i>näärikuu</i>	<i>tammikuu</i>
February	<i>vasario menuo</i>	<i>februaris</i>	<i>Frner or Shkurt</i>	Φεβρουάριος Febroyarios	<i>február</i> <i>böjtelő</i> <i>hava</i>	<i>veebbruar</i> <i>kuunlakuu</i>	<i>helmikuu</i>
March	<i>kovo menuo</i>	<i>marts</i>	<i>Mars</i>	Μάρτιος Martios	<i>március</i> <i>bötmás</i> <i>hava</i>	<i>märts</i> <i>paastukuu</i>	<i>maaliskuu</i>
April	<i>balandžio menuo</i>	<i>aprilis</i>	<i>Prill</i>	Ἀπρίλιος Aprilios	<i>április</i> <i>szent György</i> <i>hava</i>	<i>aprill</i> <i>jürikuu</i>	<i>huhtikuu</i>
May	<i>gegužes menuo</i>	<i>maijs</i>	<i>Maj</i>	Μάιος Maios	<i>május</i> <i>pünkösöd</i> <i>hava</i>	<i>mai</i> <i>lehekuu</i>	<i>toukokuu</i>
June	<i>birželio menuo</i>	<i>junijs</i>	<i>Qershuer</i>	Ἰούνιος Ioynios	<i>jūnius</i> <i>szent Ivan</i> <i>hava</i>	<i>juuni</i> <i>jaanikuu</i>	<i>kesäkuu</i>
July	<i>liepos menuo</i>	<i>julijs</i>	<i>Korrik</i>	Ἰούλιος Ioylios	<i>jūlius</i> <i>szent Jakob</i> <i>hava</i>	<i>juuli</i> <i>heinakuu</i>	<i>heinäkuu</i>
August	<i>rugpiučio menuo</i>	<i>augusts</i>	<i>Gusht</i>	Αὔγουστος Aygoystos	<i>augusztus</i> <i>kis asszony</i> <i>hava</i>	<i>august</i> <i>lõikuskuu</i>	<i>elokuu</i>
September	<i>rugsejo menuo</i>	<i>septembris</i>	<i>Shtatuer</i>	Σεπτέμβριος Septembrios	<i>szeptember</i> <i>szent Mihaly</i> <i>hava</i>	<i>september</i> <i>mihklikuu</i>	<i>syyskuu</i>
October	<i>spalio menuo</i>	<i>oktobris</i>	<i>Tetuer</i>	Ὀκτώβριος Oktōbrios	<i>október</i> <i>mindsszent</i> <i>hava</i>	<i>oktoober</i> <i>viinakuu</i>	<i>lokakuu</i>
November	<i>lapričio menuo</i>	<i>novembris</i>	<i>Nanduer</i>	Νοέμβριος Noembrios	<i>november</i> <i>szent András</i> <i>hava</i>	<i>november</i> <i>talvekuu</i>	<i>marra skuu</i>
December	<i>gruodžio menuo</i>	<i>decembris</i>	<i>Dhietuer</i>	Δεκέμβριος	<i>december</i> <i>karacsony</i> <i>hava</i>	<i>detsember</i> <i>joulukuu</i>	<i>joulukuu</i>

GENEALOGICAL INQUIRY IN ROMANIAN

The Romanian letter-writing aid given below is a guide for composing a letter in Romanian language asking for Genealogical information. You may adapt it to your needs and use it to write to the Romanian State Archives, local civil records office or parish in Romania.

Date _____

Stimațe Domni (sir), Părinte (pastor or priest).

Avînd o mare dragoste pentru strămoșii mei din Romania, doresc foarte mult să completez istoria familiei mele de acolo. Din acest motiv, apelez la bunăvoința Dumneavoastră cu speranța că mă veți putea ajuta cu procurarea unor date oficiale referitoare la strămoșii mei. În mod specific, aș dori să aflu mai multe detalii genealogice despre persoana următoare:

Numele strămoșului (male), strămoșei (female) _____ NAME
 Locul de Naștere _____ PLACE OF BIRTH
 Religia _____ INSERT APPROPRIATE RELIGION FROM LIST BELOW
 Roman Catholic-----Romano-Catolică Orthodox-----Ortodoxă
 Greek Catholic-----Greco-Catolică Jewish-----Evreiască
 Evangelical Lutheran-Evangelică Luterană Mennonite-----Menonită
 Baptist-----Baptistă Moslem-----Mahomedană
 Data de Naștere (aproximativă) _____ DATE OF BIRTH (Approx)
 Data de Căsătorie (aproximativă) _____ DATE OF MARRIAGE (Approx)
 Alți membri ale Familiei: _____ NAMES OF OTHER FAMILY MEMBERS WITH
 RELATIONSHIP, CONSULT LIST BELOW.
 Father-----Tata Sister-----Sora
 Mother-----Mother Husband-----Soțul
 Brother-----Fratele Wife-----Soția

Pentru a documenta istoria strămoșilor mei, aș dori foarte mult să procur copii din certificatele lor de naștere/căsătorie/deces. Dacă în același timp puteți să-mi procurați deasemeni copii din actele oficiale sau să le transcrieți ale părinților lui, care erau spuși să fi locuit în același loc, v-aș rămîne foarte recunoscător dacă ați putea să-mi trimiteți și informația aceasta. Deoarece eu nu știu limba Română--scrisoarea aceasta fiind scrisă cu ajutorul unui prieten--v-aș ruga să-mi scrieți toate numele și localitățile fără inflexii gramaticale.

A-și aprecia foarte mult dacă mi-ați scrie care ar fi costul total al lucrării efectuate de Dumneavoastră. În așteptarea răspunsului Dumneavoastră, primiți vă rog înalta mea considerație.

Cu mulțumiri,
 YOUR NAME

English Translation

Esteemed Sir/Pastor,Priest

Having a great love for my ancestor from Romania, I would like very much to complete the history of my family there. For this reason I appeal to your amiability in the hope that you will aid me in the procurement of official records pertaining to my ancestry. Specifically I would like core information about the following individual:

Name of ancestor, ancestress _____
 Place of birth _____
 Religion _____
 Birthdate (approximate if necessary) _____
 Marriage date (approximate if necessary) _____
 Other members of the family (Information about parents, brothers, sisters, husband or wife, etc. may help the priest or archivist in researching).

I would like to ask for certificates of birth/ marriage/ death. If you could at the same time find information on his parents who are said to have lived at the same place I would be most grateful. If possible I would like to procure exact copies or transcriptions of the actual records. Inasmuch as I do not know Romanian--This letter has been written by a friend--I would ask that you please give the information without grammatical endings.

Please let me know the cost of your work so that I can make payment. I am anxiously awaiting your reply for which I will be most grateful.

Sincerely,
 SIGNATURE
 (Be sure to type your name and address clearly and distinctly).

VITAL RECORDS IN ROMANIA

The Genealogical Department has not microfilmed records at the Romanian State Archives, which have, for the most part, only ethnically Romanian records and perhaps Jewish records. By law vital records are kept in local civil records offices and parish offices for seventy-five years, and are then transferred to the State Archives in Bucharest or the district capital. Genealogical research may be possible by correspondence. It is necessary however to write information requests in Romanian. Use letter-writing aids on the back of this page to compose your letter and send it to the appropriate address. Be sure to type your letter.

Some vital records of Romania; especially those of minorities, Germans and Hungarians; are now kept in archives in Germany and Hungary. Records of most German communities have been removed to Germany. These are scattered in many small archives and private collections; some have been microfilmed and are available through the LDS Genealogical Department Library.

Modern Romania consists of territories with varied historical backgrounds. The western-central area includes Transylvania and part of the Banat from the old kingdom of Hungary. The eastern and southern areas include the historic Romanian principalities of Moldavia and Walachia. The eastern coastal area of Dobrudja belonged until 1878 to Bulgaria under Turkish rule.

The earliest vital records were kept by churches. In Hungary, Walachia and Moldavia these church records started in the 18th century. In Bulgaria religious groups began keeping records in 1860. Civil registration was established in May 1831 in Walachia and in January 1832 in Moldavia; registers were kept and maintained by Orthodox churches. In December 1865 civil registration in these Romanian principalities was assumed by civil offices. Dobrudja had already become part of Romania before Bulgaria began civil registration in 1893. Civil registration in Hungary started in December of 1895 which means that the principal source for earlier research in Transylvania and the Banat must be church records.

State Archives of Romania

Arhivelor Statului din R.S.România
Bucureşti, sect. VI
Bdul Gh. Gheorghiu-Dej nr. 29
ROMANIA

Parish

Parohie Religioasă (see other side)
(Town Name)
ROMANIA

Civil Records Office

Oficiul Stării Civile a Sfatului Popular
(Town Name)
ROMANIA

You must determine the location
of the parish before writing.

In some cases there are several towns with the same name. It is then necessary to specify a district (judeţul) or nearby larger town in the address.



IHRC Ethnic Collections Series, No. 7

THE ROMANIAN AMERICAN COLLECTION

IMMIGRATION HISTORY RESEARCH CENTER

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA

1976

(IHRC Ethnic Collections Series, No. 7)

IMMIGRATION HISTORY RESEARCH CENTER

ROMANIAN AMERICAN COLLECTION

A Brief Description

Compiled by Joseph D. Dwyer

University of Minnesota

1976

IMMIGRATION HISTORY RESEARCH CENTER

ROMANIAN AMERICAN COLLECTION

Since 1964 the Immigration History Research Center (formerly the Center for Immigration Studies--Immigrant Archives) at the University of Minnesota has been building a collection of source materials for the study of immigrant ethnic groups coming to the United States and Canada from Eastern and Southern Europe.

At this time the Immigration History Research Center's collections consist of over 25,000 volumes of published material, some 1,800 serial titles, the files of more than 400 ethnic newspapers (of which 135 titles are currently received regularly), 2,500 reels of microfilm, and nearly 2,000 linear feet (2 million pages) of manuscript materials. The manuscript holdings include the records of typical ethnic institutions, such as fraternal societies, churches, and publishing companies. Other material also derived from the ethnic groups themselves is represented, including collections of personal papers of ethnic leaders, clergymen, journalists, labor leaders, writers, poets and politicians.

Material on the Romanians in America forms an important and integral part of the Immigration History Research Center. The following is a brief description of the contents of the Romanian American Collection.

<u>Monographs</u>	<u>Serial Titles</u>	<u>Newspapers</u>		<u>Manuscript Collections</u>
		<u>Current</u>	<u>Total Titles</u>	
150	22	6	9	3

The Romanian American collection of monographs (150 volumes) includes such items as Ioan Şchiopul's Românii din America, Sibiu, 1913; Christine Galitzî's The Assimilation of Romanians in the United States, New York, 1929; S. Drutzu and A. Popoviciu's Românii în America, Bucureşti, ca. 1925;

Ilie M. Selisteanul's Istoria Americii (in 2 volumes), Cleveland, n.d.; Istoria Uniunii și Ligei Societăților de Ajutor și Cultură din America, Cleveland, 1931; Șofrom S. Fekett's Istoria Uniunii și Ligei Societăților Românești din America, Cleveland, 1956; Nicolae Iorga's Scrisori către românii din America, 1921-1924, Cleveland, n.d.; Rev. Vasile Hategan's Fifty years of the Romanian Orthodox Church in America, Jackson, Michigan, 1959; Bishop Valerian Trifa's Solia: istoria vietii unei gazete românești în America, Jackson, Michigan, 1961; Dimitrie Gazdaru's Episcopatul românesc din America, în lumină canoanelor și a istoriei, Buenos Aires, 1957. The monograph collection also includes several novels by C. R. Pascu and volumes of poetry by such figures as Vasile Posteuca. There are many volumes dealing with the music and liturgy of the Romanian Orthodox Church in America, and materials dealing with the Union and League of Romanian Societies in America.

Following this page is a complete listing of the IHRC's holdings of Romanian American manuscript collections and newspapers. A full list of the archives' periodical holdings is not included here. Among the twenty-two titles, however, examples of longer and more important runs are: Calendarul Bibliotecii Române, New York, 1917; Calendarul Bisericii Române Catolice, East Chicago, Indiana, 1943-1966; Calendarul Credința, Detroit, Michigan, 1966-1971, 1975-1976; Calendarul Solia, Detroit, Michigan, 1936-present; Calendarul America, Cleveland, Ohio, 1912, 1916, 1920-1974 (nearly complete); Calendarul Viața Nouă, Detroit, Michigan, 1934-1935; Porunca Vremii, New York, 1970-1975; Luminatorul, Cleveland, Ohio, 1966-1973 (nearly complete); Romanian Bulletin, New York, 1972-present; and Unirea, Cleveland, Ohio, 1963-1966 (scattered issues).

In addition to the collection specifically relating to Romanian Americans, much useful material is to be found in the papers of such "multi-ethnic" collections as the American Council for Nationalities Service, the Assembly of Captive European Nations, and the American Council for Emigrés in the Professions. For Romanians who emigrated from Transylvania and Banat worthwhile sources might also be found in the papers relating to emigration within the Archives of the Hungarian Prime Minister, 1895-1917 (67 reels of microfilm).

MANUSCRIPT COLLECTIONS

Iuliu Maniu American Romanian Relief Foundation, Inc.

New York, 1952-

Papers, 1953-1965, ca. 0.1 linear foot

A voluntary organization formed to assist Romanians in immigration, resettlement, securing employment, and education. The collection consists of bylaws, a complete set of annual reports, 1953-1965, and various programs of meetings.

Romanian Orthodox Episcopate in America

Papers, 1906-1975, ca. 1.2 linear feet

The Romanian Orthodox Episcopate in America, with its leader, Bishop Valerian D. Trifa, is the ecclesiastical center for some 50,000 Romanian Orthodox Christians in the United States. This small collection contains organizational materials of the Episcopate, such as minutes, reports and programs of various congresses, press releases and sample documents and certificates used by the Episcopate.

Union and League of Romanian Societies in America, Inc.

Papers, 1900-1958, 19.5 linear feet

These are the records of the largest Romanian American fraternal Society. The collection contains the correspondence of the headquarters in Cleveland, Ohio, as well as the correspondence, minutes and financial books of the various branches located throughout the United States.

Publications available from the Immigration History Research Center
include:

The "Ethnic Collections Series"

- The Baltic American Collection (no. 1)
- The Czech and Slovak American Collections (no. 2)
- The Finnish American Collection (no. 3)
- The Hungarian American Collection (no. 4)
- The Italian American Collection (no. 5)
- The Polish American Collection (no. 6)
- The Romanian American Collection (no. 7)
- The South Slavic American Collections (no. 8)
- The Ukrainian American Collection (no. 9)

IHRC Newsletter Spectrum (published three times yearly)

Guide to Manuscript Holdings

Guide to Newspapers on Microfilm

Ukrainian American Brochure

The Finnish Experience in the Western Great Lakes Region:
New Perspectives

Bibliography of the IHRC Ukrainian American Collection (to be published)

EASTERN EUROPEAN FAMILY HISTORY RESEARCH

Daniel M. Schlyter
3685 Whitewood Court
Salt Lake City, UT 84118

Getting Started

Genealogical research in Eastern Europe is actually easier than American research. This is because Europe has a strong tradition of record keeping. Civil and ecclesiastical laws required that all births, marriages, and deaths be recorded. Thus Eastern Europe has a far greater pool of resources to draw from for research. To successfully do your research you must answer several Key questions. The basic steps of research in Eastern Europe are:

- **Who was the emigrant ancestor?** Do the American part of your research first to learn as much about your heritage as possible, including who actually came from the old country.
- **Where was he from?** Because records were kept on a local basis you must determine where your ancestor was from. Some of the best sources to do this are where he settled, including such things as marriage records, death records, obituaries, naturalization, etc. Passenger lists of arrivals may give a birthplace. Many eastern Europeans sailed from Hamburg. The passenger departure records of Hamburg still exist, are indexed and are available on microfilm through the Family History Library.
- **Where is that?** Once you determine where your ancestor was from you must verify the spelling, determine where it is now (eastern Europe has had a lot of border changes), and where the records were kept. Gazetteers are the best way to solve these problems along with maps. The Family History Library has an excellent collection of eastern European gazetteers. The most significant gazetteers for eastern Europe are listed at the end of this section.
- **Where are the records?** This can be the toughest question of all. For some of the eastern European nations it is very difficult to get access to the records. Others are accessible by writing or in person. In many cases the records are easily accessible on microfilm through the Family

History Library. Available records are listed in the Family History Library Catalog™ and may be ordered at the Family History Library or family history centers. Not all records are in the permanent collection at the main library. All newly acquired films must be ordered which can sometimes take several weeks. It is best to call ahead (801) 240-2334 to order needed films a few weeks before your visit. When records have not been microfilmed you will need to write for information. The following pages give details about microfilming and writing for each country.

Sources for Genealogical Research

Europe has many excellent sources for research. Researchers accustomed to genealogical research in the U.S. and Canada often rely heavily on census records, land records, wills and probates to build a pedigree of their families in North America. This is because there often is nothing better available. But in Europe the availability of vital records greatly improves the research climate.

Church Records and Civil Registration: These are records of births, christenings, marriages, deaths, and burials made by church priests and pastors and government officials. They are excellent sources of accurate information on names, dates, and places of births, marriages, and deaths. They are the single, most significant source of genealogical information in the eastern European countries and are essential for genealogical research. In most cases civil registration did not begin until the late 1800s.

The earliest Catholic church records begin in the late 1500s. In general, church records began to be kept on a consistent basis in the mid to late 1600s. By the 1800s laws were enacted in most areas requiring the churches to keep church records in a specified format and to make transcripts of the records for the benefit of the civil government. In

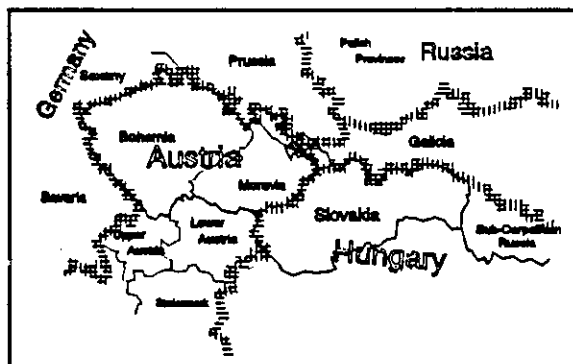
many cases these laws required that people of other faiths be recorded in the Catholic church records. Jews were also required to keep birth, marriage and death records in a manner similar to civil church record transcripts. These are referred to as Jewish Records.

The information recorded in churchbooks and Jewish records varied over time. The later records generally give more complete information than the earlier ones.

Availability of Records and Writing for Genealogical Information

Many records of eastern Europe are available through the microfilming efforts of the Family History Library. Records, when they become available are listed in the Family History Library Catalog. Until records appear in the catalog they are not available for use.

The Family History Library is presently microfilming records from Albania and Bulgaria, though the process is slow.



On 1 January 1993 Czechoslovakia separated into the Czech and Slovak republics.

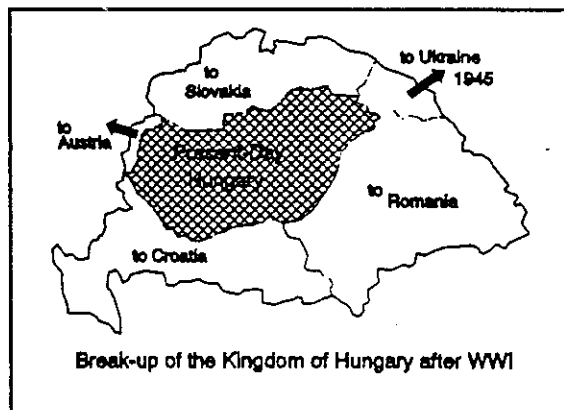
Czech Republic: The Family History Library has few records from Bohemia and Moravia on microfilm. Essentially the only way to do research is in the archives there. All records of genealogical value in the Czech republic have been consolidated. Records from before 1900 are kept in state regional archives [*statní oblastní archiv*]. These records are accessible for genealogical research by writing or by personally visiting the archives there. It is also possible to hire a private researcher if you can find one you can trust. The Ministry of the Interior and Environment is responsible for the administration of archives.

Their archival administration department processes genealogical research requests. This same agency can grant permission for you to visit the archives in person.

If your ancestor was from the Czech republic (the area formerly governed by Austria; Bohemia, Moravia, Silesia), send your application directly to:

Czech Ministry of Interior and Environment
Archivní Správa
Dr. Milady Horákové 133
166 21 Praha 6
CZECH REPUBLIC

The archival administration will arrange for searches of records (such as birth, marriage, and death registers) before 1900. They will send your request for research to the appropriate archive. Qualified archival researchers there will do the actual research and they will send you a report of the research done. With rare exceptions, the only records available for genealogical research by mail are parish registers [*matriky*] of births, marriages, and deaths. Other records such as land records and census records exist and you can use them for research if you visit the archives yourself, but they are difficult to access by writing.



Break-up of the Kingdom of Hungary after WWI

Hungary: Church records, transcripts of Jewish records and many census records for areas within the modern borders of Hungary were microfilmed in the 1960s. Civil Registration began in Hungary in 1895. Civil registration records are kept at local civil registrar's offices in town halls. For a few counties the civil registration records through 1910 have also been microfilmed. Information from civil registration can be obtained by writing to the Hungarian Embassy. The fee is \$10.00 per

certificate and it takes 2 to 3 months. Write to:

The Embassy of the Hungarian Republic
3910 Shoemaker Street N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20008

Slovakia: The Family History Library is presently microfilming the church records of Slovakia. Most of eastern Slovakia is already filmed and in the Family History Library Catalog. The collection continues to grow, but until records are listed in the catalog they are not available. The Slovak archives also provides a research service which is especially helpful when the records you need haven't yet been filmed. All records of genealogical value in the Slovakia were nationalized. Records from before 1900 are kept in state regional archives [*statní oblastní archivy*]. These records are accessible by writing or in person. The Ministry of the Interior and Environment is responsible for the administration of archives. Their archival administration department processes genealogical research requests. This same agency can grant permission for you to visit the archives in person.

If your ancestor was from Slovakia (formerly by Hungary), send your application directly to:

Slovak Ministry of Interior and Environment
Archivná Správa
Križková 7
811 04 Bratislava
SLOVAKIA

The archival administration will arrange for searches of records (such as birth, marriage, and death registers) before 1900. They will send your request for research to the appropriate archive in Slovakia. Qualified archival researchers there will do the actual research and they will send you a report of the research done. With rare exceptions, the only records available for genealogical research by mail are parish registers [*matriky*] of births, marriages, and deaths. Other records such as land records and census records exist and you can use them for research if you visit the archives yourself, but they are difficult to access by writing.

Republics of the Former Soviet Union: The acquisition of records from these republics varies considerably from republic to republic. In most cases the process is proceeding very slowly.

Records filmed by the Family History Library are not available from these republics until they appear in the Family History Library Catalog. Look for the specific place for which you need records. In some cases it is possible to do research in person but this is no simple matter and not recommended unless you have considerable experience and have clear assurances that you will be allowed in the archives. Until such time as records have been microfilmed the only practical ways to get information is through one of the several genealogical research organizations that have been formed. The most best known of these are:

RAGAS - The Russian American Genealogical Archive Service: This organization was formerly with the National Archives Volunteer service in Washington D.C. It is now an independent self-supporting (for profit) organization. They work with archivists in Russia, Belarus, and Ukraine.

RAGAS
1929 18th Street NW
Suite 1112
Washington, DC 20009

PROBAND - This is a new self-supporting organization which assists people in tracing ancestry in the former USSR (especially Russia, Belarus, Ukraine, and Moldova). For more information contact:

PROBAND-GENEALOGICAL BUREAU
ul. Bekhtereva 35/2, 128
115516 Moscow
RUSSIA

FAST - This is a private firm with connections in Lithuania, Latvia and Belarus. Contrary to the implications of the name this company is not any faster than any other research company. All companies that do research in the former Soviet Union are painfully slow because the sources are very difficult to find and use.

FAST Genealogy Service
8510 Wild Olive Drive
Potomac, MD 20854

Other genealogical organizations and firms are emerging and many advertize or are referred to on the pages of various Jewish genealogical periodicals. One of the leading Jewish

genealogical periodicals is:

Avotaynu
155 North Washington Avenue
Bergenfield, NJ 07621

Russia: The Russian Republic is vast. Microfilming began several years ago, but it will be many years before many areas are represented in the collection of the Family History Library. There are as yet no significant Jewish records in the collection. Many genealogical researchers are interested in the records of German colonists who settled in Russia and the Ukraine. No records are yet available from the Volga. Transcripts of the records of Protestant communities in the Ukraine (Black Sea and Volhynia), Belarus and the vicinity of St. Petersburg were stored at the Lutheran Consistory in St. Petersburg; and these records have been microfilmed. Localities and film numbers for this set of records are listed in *The Lutherans of Russia; Vol. 1 Parish index to the churchbooks of the Evangelical Lutherans Consistory of St. Petersburg* compiled by Tom Edlund, published 1995 by the Germanic Genealogical Society, P.O. Box 16312 St. Paul, Minnesota 55116. Not yet microfilmed.

Belarus: The Family History Library is presently acquiring microfilmed records from archives in Grodno and Minsk.

National Archives of Belarus
22038 Minsk
vul. Kozlova, 26
BELARUS

Central State Historical Archive of Belarus
23023 Grodno
pl. Lenina, 2
BELARUS

Baltic States: Most records of Estonia have been microfilmed and are available through the Family History Library. Many Latvian protestant records have been filmed. A few Lithuanian records are being microfilmed. For records not yet filmed contact FAST or write directly to the Lithuanian State Archives:

Lietuvos Valstybinis Archyvas
Gerosios Vilties, 10
2015 Vilnius
LITHUANIA

Moldova: Microfilming recently began in this republic which has close cultural ties with Romania. For records not yet filmed try writing directly to the Moldovan State Archives:

Central State Archives of Moldova
27028 Kishinev
Georgi Assaki Str. 67B
MOLDOVA

Ukraine: The Family History Library is presently acquiring microfilms of records from Ukraine but the process will take many years. Presently filming is ongoing at archives in Kiev, L'viv, and Chernigov. For records not yet filmed contact RAGAS or write directly to the archives in Ukraine.

Central State Historical Archive of Ukraine
252601 Kiev - 110
Solomyanskaya vul. 24
Ukraine

Central State Historical Archive of Ukraine
290008 L'viv
pl. Vozziednannya 3A
UKRAINE

State Archive of Transcarpathian Oblast
294008 Beregovo
vul. Geroev 4A
UKRAINE

The Family History Library is also acquiring records from the former Soviet republics of Armenia and Georgia.

Poland: Many church records and civil transcripts of church records from Poland have been microfilmed. In many cases however, they are filmed only up through the 1880s. Later records and records of communities that are not filmed can be obtained by writing. You can often get information by writing in Polish directly to the Catholic parish [*parafia Rzymsko-katolicka*] in the town where your ancestor lived. For non-Catholics or when you receive no response from the church you can write to Polish state archives.

Naczelna Dyrekcja Archiwów Państwowych
Skr. Pocz. 1005
00-950 Warszawa
POLAND

Major Gazetteers for Eastern Europe

Gazetteer of Austria

Gemeindelexikon der in Reichsrath vertretenen Königreiche und Länder [Gazetteer of the crownlands and territories represented in the imperial council]. Vienna: K.K. Statistisches Zentralkommission, 1903-1908. (Family History Library call number: European Collection Ref Q 943.6 E5g; also on microfilm).

1187925 item 2	Vol 1	Niederösterreich	1187926 item 5	Vol 8	Tirol und Vorarlberg
1187925 item 3	Vol 2	Oberösterreich	1187927 item 1	Vol 9	Böhmen
1187925 item 4	Vol 3	Salzburg	924736 item 1	Vol 10	Mähren
1187926 item 1	Vol 4	Steiermark	1187927 item 2	Vol 11	Schlesien
1187926 item 2	Vol 5	Kärnten	1187928 item 1	Vol 12	Galizien
1187926 item 3	Vol 6	Krain	1187928 item 2	Vol 13	Bukowina
1187926 item 4	Vol 7	Küstenland	1187928 item 3	Vol 14	Dalmatien

Based on the 1900 census. The volume for each province is arranged by district with an index to both German and local place names. If you do not find the town on the page listed in the index check the footnotes. The parish or synagogue location is not listed in the main text but is given in an appendix, located between the main text and the index of each volume. The appendix is arranged alphabetically by district and sub-district. The parish and synagogue are given in the last column: Standort der röm.-kath., gr.-kath. und isr. Matrikelstellen.

Gazetteer of Hungary

Magyarország Helységnévtára [Gazetteer of Hungary], János Dvorzák, comp. Budapest: "Havi Füzetek," 1877. (Family History Library call number: European Collection Ref. 943.9 E5d; also on microfilm, Vol. I on Film 599564 and Vol. II on Film 973041).

Volume I includes a 610 page index. It lists all place names in alphabetical order. Entries in the index are followed by the name of the old Hungarian county, and a set of numbers. These numbers refer to the gazetteer entry in Volume II. The first number is the sequential number of the county; the second is the consecutive number of the district; the last is the number of the locality.

Volume II has more details. Volume II is arranged by county and districts. Use the numbers from the index to find the entry for your town. Additional names the locality was known by are listed in parentheses. Population figures are given according to religion. The following abbreviations are used:

rk. - Római Katholikus - Roman Catholic	ref. - Reformatus - Reformed
gk. - Görög Katholikus - Greek Catholic	un. - Unitarius - Unitarian
kg. - Keleti Görög - Greek Orthodox	izr. - Izraelita - Jewish
ag. - ágostai - Augsburg Evangelical Lutheran	

If the village had its own parish church (or synagogue, for Jews), the abbreviation for the religion will be in **boldface capital letters**. The diocese will follow, also in **boldface type**. If the people attended church elsewhere, the abbreviation of the religion will be in lower case.

The name of the parish location follows the population figure. If a dash (22) follows the population figure, it means members of that religion belong to no particular parish.

Gazetteer of the German Empire

Uetrecht, E., comp. *Meyers Orts- und Verkehrs- Lexikon des Deutschen Reichs* [Meyer's gazetteer and directory of the German Empire]. Leipzig: Bibliographisches Institut, 1912. (Family History Library call number: European Collection Ref. 943 E5mo; also on microfilm, Film 496640 - for places A-K, Film 496641 - for places L-Z; also on Fiche 6,000,001-6,000029)).

Towns are listed alphabetically. This gazetteer is written in the old Gothic script. This gazetteer gives the 1871-1918 political jurisdictions and indicates whether the locality had its own parish or synagogue. The following abbreviations are used:

Evangelical parish: **EvPfk.** Catholic parish: **KPfk.** Jewish synagogue: **Syn.**

Gazetteer of Prussia

Gemeindelexikon für das Königreich Preussen [Gazetteer for the Kingdom of Prussia]. Berlin: Verlag des Königlichen statistischen Landesamts, 1907-1909. (Family History Library call number: European Collection Ref 943 E5kp; also on microfilms listed below).

Vol 1 *Ostpreussen* (Film 1186701 item 3)

Vol 2 *Westpreussen* (Film 1186701 item 4)

Vol 3 *Brandenburg* (Film 806635 item 1)

Vol 4 *Pommern* (Film 806634 item 4)

Vol 5 *Posen* (Film 806635 item 3)

Vol 6 *Schlesien* (Film 806633 item 4)

Each volume has an index at the end listing in alphabetical order all localities in the province. In the index, there are two numbers given after each place-name. The first number refers to the "Kreis" (district) to which the locality belonged. These numbers can be found at the top of the page in the body of the book. The second number refers to the town. Thus "21 17" refers to the 17th town listed in district 21. The parish is given in the columns marked as "Kirchspiel"; "Evangelisch" (Lutheran) in column 25 and "Katolisch" (Catholic) in column 26. Note: If the town in question is not listed in column two, refer to the footnotes in the gazetteer.

Gazetteer of the Russian Empire

Sulimierski, Filip, ed. *Słownik Geograficzny Królestwa Polskiego i Innych Krajów Słowiańskich* [Geographical dictionary of the Kingdom of Poland and other Slavic countries]. 15 Vol. Warsaw: Sulimierski i Walewski, 1880-1902. (Family History Library call number: European Collection 943.8 E5c; also on microfilm).

Other Resources Romania

Romania Genealogy Links

<http://www.genealogylinks.net/europe/romania/index.html>

The Romania (Rumania) HOMEPAGE

<http://feefhs.org/ro/frg-ro.html>

Romania Maps and Views

<http://www.aboutromania.com/maps00.html>

Romanian Archives

<http://www.loc.gov/rr/international/european/romania/resources/ro-libraries.html>

ROMANIA MOLDOVA BESSARABIA PRIDNESTROVIE- Information about Research and Researchers in these regions

<http://www.bessarabia.ru/velcoma.htm>

FamilySearch Wiki

<http://wiki.familysearch.org>

<https://wiki.familysearch.org/en/Romania>