Czech
1.14

Christmas Carols and Their Meaning, an article by Leo Albert Buskey, published in December 1960.

The Catholic Community Forum website at: www.catholic-forum.com/saints/saintw03.htm

Dawson Haytock's website at: www.geocities.com/dhaytock/writings/title.wenceslas.html

The saints website at: www.pitt.edu/~eflst4/wenceslaus.html
The Bartelby.com website at: www.bartleby.com/65/we/WenceslSt.html

The Ecole Glossary website at:

http://www2.evansville.edu/ecoleweb/glossary/vaclav.html
🔊

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* Genealogical Research in the Czech & Slovak Republics *

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Did You Know?

German-Bohemian Place Names

Submitted by Jill Spealman

Did you know that German-speaking people lived along the outer rim of Bohemia, Moravia, and Slovakia? As a result, many towns in these areas had German names, making it difficult to find your ancestor's village. The German-Bohemian Heritage Society was organized to promote, develop, and maintain the strong German-Bohemian culture and heritage. While visiting their website recently (http://www.rootsweb.com/~gbhs/society/society.html), I found this valuable Place Name Directory. You can find the Place Name Directory online at: http://www.rootsweb.com/~gbhs/resources/czech/place names.html

You may find this directory helpful when trying to locate your ancestor's town.

Place Name Directory
(German Name-Czech Name)

Aich - Doubi
Albernhof - Alberov
Altdorf - Stará Ves
Alt-Czernowitz - Černovice (Brno)
Alt-Paka - Stará Paka
Andersdorf - Ondřejov
Angel - Uhlava
Arnau - Hostinné
Arnsdorf - Arnultovice
Asch - Aš
Austerlitz - Slavkov u Brna

Bad Kunnersdorf - Lázně Kundratice
Bartfeld - Bardejov
Beneschau - Benešov
Benisch - Horní Benešov
Beraun - Beroun
Bergstadt - Horní Město

Lord, I commend my spirit! The date for his assassination is given as Sept 28, 935. Sept 28 is a national holiday in the Czech Republic.

The events that followed—the moving of Wenceslaus's body from his brother's castle to Prague and the miracles which were performed at his tomb in St. Vitus's Cathedral—are meant to establish Wenceslaus's reputation as saint.

Strangely, the body did not sink to the ground. A priest covered it with a cloth. His mother was told and Drahomira ran to the body and carried it to the priest's house where she washed and dressed it for burial. Fearing the duplicity of Boleslav she then fled to Croatia. It is said that it took three days for the blood of Wenceslaus to soak into the ground. God is said to have showed that he favored Wenceslaus by punishing the perpetrators of the deed. Several authors agree that, with the exception of Boleslav, the murderers either went insane or were killed without offspring shortly after the murder. As king of Bohemia he was known as Boleslav the Cruel.

Three years after the murder, Boleslav repented of his deed and had his brother's remains moved to Prague. Wenceslaus was moved from Boleslav's castle, Mladá Boleslav, to Saint Vitus's Cathedral in Prague on March 4. Although opinions differ on the reason for Boleslav's decision to move the body to the church containing the relics of St. Vitus, some say the murderer feared reprisals from the faithful and hoped to hide the miracles behind St. Vitus's name. Others say that he repented of the killing of his Prince and brother, and moved the body to honor St. Wenceslaus. It was said servants of Wenceslaus received visions and were ordered by Boleslav to carry out the move. The saint's miraculous intervention made it possible for them to bring the body across the rivers Rokytnice nad Vltava (Moldau). They regarded these signs which occurred during and after the move as the hand of God in declaring his sanctity. When they arrived in Saint Vitus's Cathedral, they found that "the body was incorrupt and still intact, and healed of all its wounds save one—the wound from his brother's sword from which they could see warm blood still flowing."

The nature of the miracles which immediately emanated from his grave consisted generally of two kinds: first of all, miracles of light and sight-giving, quite appropriate for the martyr who was instrumental in bringing the light of the world to Bohemia and opening their eyes to the gospel; and secondly, the freeing of unjustly bound prisoners, quite appropriate for the martyr who instigated Christian justice in Bohemia. These hagiographic trappings modified Wenceslaus's legend to the advantage of establishing the place of the Bohemian Church in Western Christendom.

St. Wenceslaus was embraced by the hearts of his subjects as their Patron, and his grave became a popular and fruitful place of pilgrimage. Of the many miracles wrought before the saint's tomb, we cannot pass over the following:

A certain pagan, who was imprisoned, made a promise to the Lord, saying: "If the Lord helps me for the sake of the good deeds of blessed Wenceslaus, I will believe in Christ and give my son into His service." Straightway all of his shackles fell from him. Again and again the guards fastened him down, and again as before his shackles fell from him. Thus he was released and, fulfilling his vow, he studied and was baptized in the Faith, and lived for many more years.

There was in the city a poor woman who was blind and crippled. She went into the church, fell on the ground before the grave of blessed Wenceslaus, and prayed until she regained her sight and the use of her arms.

In the Frankish territory there was a certain lame man. He saw in a dream a man dressed in white who woke him, saying: "Rise and go to the city of Prague to the church of St. Vitus; there you will regain your health." When he ignored this, the same man again came to him in a dream and said: "Why did you not carry out my order?" The lame man answered: "I am going, Lord," and he got up and went limping to some merchants and paid them to take him on their cart to the church. There he began to pray and fell on the ground before all present; and by God's grace his knees, ankles, and feet were healed. He rose and gave thanks to God and blessed Wenceslaus, for the sake of whose good deeds it pleased the Lord God to help him.

At the point religion and belief take over Wenceslaus becomes a saint. He is no longer the subject of this article. Dates and times vary with sources. They also change as more research is done and new information comes to light.

Sources:
Most of my information came from the Internet and many of the articles include information impossible to include in this brief article. They include:

Bischofteinitz - Horšovský Týn
Blockenstein - Plechy
Blosdorf - Mladějov
Bohmisch Krumau - Český Krumlov
Bohmisch Leipa - Česká Lipa

Bohmisch Trubau - Česká Třebová
Borowitz - Borovnice
Bosenitz - Tvarožná
Braunau - Broumov
Breschan - Brezany
Brunn - Brno
Brusau - Březová nad Svitavou
Brux - Most
Budweis - České Budějovice
Bukowitz - Bukovice
Burgholz - Purkarec
Busau - Bouzov

Carlsbad - Karlovy Vary
Chwalenitz - Chválenice

Dauba - Dubá
Dehlau - Dolany
Deutschbrod - Havlíčkův Brod
Deutsch Neustadtl - Nové Mestecko
Deutsch-Proben - Nitrianske Pravno (in Slovakia)
Duppau - Doupov
Durnholz - Drnholec
Dux - Duchcov

Eger - Cheb
Eichenhof - Dubina
Eisenberg - Ruda
Eisenstein - Železná Ruda
Engerau - Petržalka (in Slovakia)

Falkenau - Sokolov
Feldsberg - Valtice
Freiwaldau - Jesenik
Freundenberg - Vesele
Friedberg - Frymburk

Gablonz a.d. Neisse - Jablonec nad Nisou
Galtenhof - Branka
Geiersberg - Letohrad
Geiersgraben - Certuv Dul
Gilschwitz - Kyleśovice
Gorkau - Jirkov
Gossengrun - Krajková
Graben - Strouhy
GrenzDorfel – Pomeznice

Gross-Glockersdorf - Klokočov
Gross-Heilendorf - Postřelmov
Grosshcf - Drozdov

Haberdorf - Ovesna
Hagengrun - Zeleny Haj
Halbstadt - Meziměsti
Hammerstadt - Vlastějovice
Hatmannsgrund - Hartmanov
Heinrichsgrun - Jindřichovice
Hennersdorf - Jindřichov
Hepfengarten - Chmelnice
Hinterwasser - Zareci
Hirschberg - Jeleni
Hohenstadt - Zábřeh

Innerbohm - Brdy
Inselthal - Ostruvek
Iglau - Jihlava

Jamnitz - Jemnice
Janegg - Jenikov
Joachimstal - Jáchymov
Josefsdorf - Josefov

Karbitz - Chabařovice
Karlsbad - Karlovy Vary
Karlsbrunn - Karlova Studánka
Kasmark – Kežmarok (in Slovakia)
Katharein - Kateřinky
Konigsberg - Nová Bana (in Slovakia)
Koniggratz - Hradec Králové
Konigsgrund - Kralec
Kremnitz – Kremnica (in Slovakia)
Kremsier - Kromeriz
Kunnersdorf - Kunratice
Kuttenberg - Kutná Hora
Kuttendorf - Chotiněves

Langenbruck - Olsine
Langenbruck - Dlouhý Most
Langendorf - Dlouhá Ves
Landskron - Lanškroun
Landstrassen - Silnice
Laun - Louny
Leitmeritz - Litoměřice
Lichtenau - Lichkov
Liditz – Lidice
Lomigsdorf - Dlouhomilov

Maffersdorf - Vratislavice nad Nisou
Mahrisch Bucwitz - Moravské Budějovice

Mahrisch Chrostau - Moravská Chrastová
Mahrisch Kromau - Moravský Krumlov
March - Morava
Marienbad - Mariánské Lázně
Maxdorf - Dvorska (Brno)
Meierhofen - Dvory (Karlovy Vary)
Meltsch - Melč

Neuhaus - Jindřichův Hradec
Nieder-Altstadt - Dolni Stare Mesto
Niederhof - Dolni Dvur

Obergerspitz - Horni Herspice (Brno)
Obernitz - Obrnice
Oderberg - Bohumin
Odrau - Odry
Olbersdorf - Město Albrechtice
Olmutz - Olomouc

Petersburg - Petrohrad
Peterschlag - Petrovice
Petersdorf - Petrovice
Pilsen - Plzeň
Podersam - Podbořany
Pressburg – Bratislava (in Slovakia)
Pressnitz - Přísečnice

Rakonitz - Rakovnik
Ramsau - Ramzová
Raudnitz - Roudnice nad Labem
Reichenberg - Liberec
Rosenberg – Ružomberok (in Slovakia)
Rothenhaus (Schloss) - Červený Hrádek

Sandorf – Prievaly (in Slovakia)
Sankt Johann - Svatý Jan
Sattelberg - Sedlo
Sauerbrunn - Bilina Kyselka
Schreibendorf - Pisarov
Schaub - Pšov
Slatin - Slavětín
Starkenbach - Jilemnice
Stecken – Štoky
St. Joachimstal - Jáchymov

Theresienstadt - Terezin
Tiefengrund - Hlubotec (Opava)
Trebnitz - Třebenice
Troppau - Opava
Turmitz - Trmice

Unter Dreihofen - Dolní Zahora
Unter Eichberg - Dolní Dubova Hora

Waag – Vah (River in Slovakia)
Wagstadt - Bilovec
Weidenau - Vidnava
Weikersdorf - Vikýřovice
Weinberg - Vinohrádky
Weingarten - Vinařice
Weissenbach - Vysne
Weissenstein - Bílý Kamen
Weisskirch - Kostelec
Wenzeldorf - Václavov
Wermsdorf - Vernířovice
Wernstadt - Verneřice
Weserau - Bezvěrov
Wiedergrun - Podlesi
Wiesenthal - Loucne
Wissotschan - Vysočany (Praha)
Wissotschan - Vysočany (bei Zatec)
Witkowitz - Vitkovice (Ostrava)
Wran - Vrané nad Vltavou
Wurbenthal - Vrbno pod Pradědem

Zattig - Sádek
Zeisermuhl - Sezemin
Zippendorf - Cipin
Zlabings - Slavonice
Zwittau - Svitavy

❧
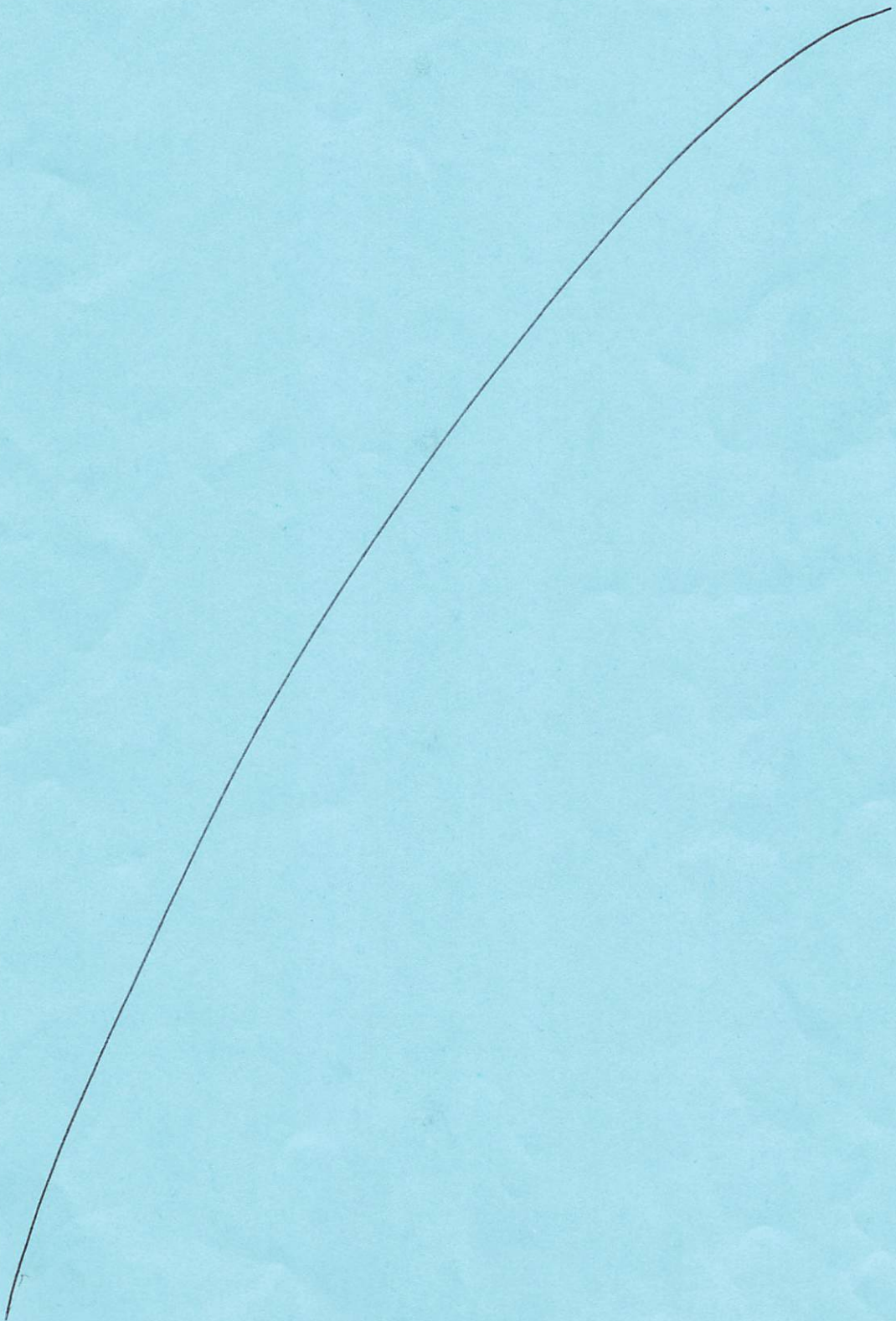
Czech
1.26

TRANSLATIONS

The following is a portion of a word list that will be continued in future issues as space permits.

a (Czech or Slovak) - and
bába, babička (Czech) - grandmother
babička (Slovak) - grandmother
brat (Slovak) - brother
bratr (Czech) - brother
bydlisko (Slovak) - residence
bydlišté (Czech) - residence
bol, boli (Slovak) - was, were
byl, byli (Czech) - was, were
česky, -á, -é (Czech or Slovak) - Czech or Bohemian
chalupník (Czech or Slovak) - cottager
chlapec (Czech or Slovak) - boy
církev (Czech or Slovak) - church
č., číslo (Czech) - number
číslo (Slovak) - number
dátum (Czech or Slovak) - date
dcéra (Czech or Slovak) - daughter
děd (Czech) - grandfather
dedina (Slovak) - village
dedko (Slovak) - grandfather
den, dne (Czech) - day
deň, dni (Slovak) - day
dietá (Slovak) - child
dietiti (Slovak) - of the child
díté (Czech) - child
dítěte (Czech) - of the child
dochodca (Slovak) - pensioner
dohoda (Czech or Slovak) - agreement
domkář (Czech or Slovak) - cottager
domovský list (Czech or Slovak) - residency certificate
dovod (Slovak) - cause
dvojčata (Czech) - twins
dvojičky (Slovak) - twins
evangelický (Czech or Slovak) - protestant
fara (Czech or Slovak) - parish
farmár (Slovak) - farmer (small farm)
hospodář (Czech) - farmer
ich (Slovak) - their
jeho (Czech or Slovak) - his
jej, ju (Slovak) - her
její (Czech) - herjejich (Czech) - their
jméno (Czech) - name (given)
katolický (Czech or Slovak) - Catholic
kmotři (Czech) - godparents
kňaz (Slovak) - priest
kněz (Czech) - priest
kniha (Czech or Slovak) - book
kováč (Slovak) - smith
kovář (Czech) - smith
kraj (Czech or Slovak) - county, region
křest (Czech) - christening
křestní list (Czech) - christening certificate

krst (Slovak) - christening
krstná mat (Slovak) - god-mother
krstný list (Slovak) - christening certificate
krstný otec (Slovak) - god-father
křtěnec (Czech) - the one christened
křtěný, -a (Czech) - christened
křtu (Czech) - of the christening
kupec (Czech or Slovak) - merchant
let (Czech) - years
lože (Czech) - legitimacy status
malý, -á, -é (Czech or Slovak) - small
manžel (Czech or Slovak) - husband
manželka (Czech or Slovak) - wife
manželský list (Slovak) - marriage certificate
manželský stav (Slovak) - marital status
manželstvi (Czech) - marriage
manželstvo (Slovak) - marriage
matka (Czech or Slovak) - mother
matrika (Czech or Slovak) - vital records register
matriky (Czech or Slovak) - vital records
medzi (Slovak) - between
meno (Slovak) - name (given)
mesiac (Slovak) - month
měsic (Czech) - month
město (Czech or Slovak) - city
mezi (Czech) - between
miesto (Slovak) - place
místo (Czech) - place
mládenec (Czech or Slovak) - bachelor
mlynář (Czech or Slovak) - miller
moravský, -a, -e (Czech or Slovak) - Moravian or Moravan
muž (Czech or Slovak) - man, husband
mužské (Czech) - male
mužský (Slovak) - male
náboženství (Czech) - religion
náboženstvo (Slovak) - religion
narodenie (Slovak) - birth
narodil sa, -a sa (Slovak) - was born
narodil se, -a se (Czech) - was born
narození (Czech) - birth
navozenstvo (Slovak) - religion
nemanželský (Czech or Slovak) - illegitimate
nenaznamenaný, -a, -e (Slovak) - not mentioned (not recorded)
neuvedeno (Czech) - not mentioned (not recorded)
nevěsta (Czech or Slovak) - bride
obchodník (Czech or Slovak) - merchant
obec (Czech or Slovak) - community
obivnik (Slovak) - shoemaker
oddací list (Czech) - marriage certificate
okres (Czech or Slovak) - district

Z.C.B.J. Lodges in the State of Minnesota
(Date of charter listed in parentheses)

New Prague - Cechoslovan No. 2 (7-4-1897)

Minneapolis - Cesky Lev No. 10 (7-4-1897)

Jordan - Chrudim No. 33 (7-4-1897)

Hutchinson - Lumir No. 34 (7-4-1897)

Austin - Zare Svobody No. 38 (7-4-1897)

Oakland - Zare Zapadu No. 44 (7-4-1897)

Saint Paul - Orel No. 69 (9-2-1899)

Blooming Prairie - Litomysle No. 83 (3-18-1900) Merged with Lodge Owatonna No. 127 on 2-1-1967.

Jackson - Robert G. Ingersoll No. 102 (1-1-1901) Name changed to Jackson.

Maple Lake - Minnesota No. 105 (3-23-1901)

Canby - Jonasova Ratolest No. 107 (4-7-1901) Name changed to Canby.

Silver Lake - Silver Lake No. 119 (1901) Merged with Lodge Lumir on 4-1-1949.

Owatonna - Owatonna No. 127 (10-5-1902)

West Minneapolis - Hradcany No. 169 (4-20-1907) Disbanded 1930.

Lonsdale - Lonsdale No. 170 (5-27-1907) Disbanded 1940.

Virginia - Virginia No. 179 (3-1-1908) Disbanded 6-1-1954.

Alexandria - Ledec No. 192 (7-1908)

Ulen - Hvezda Minnesoty No. 230 (9-8-1912)

Mahnomen - Zahrada Minnesoty (12-7-1913) Received number of Ruze Severu 168, a lodge that merged with No. 100 in 1913)

Strathcona - Boleslav Jablonsky No. 219 (organized in Homolka, MN 7-13-1914 - received number of Moravia 219 which merged with Lodge 136)

Badger - Ruze Severu No. 241 (7-22-1916)

Meadowlands - Meadowlands No. 65 (1917)

Minneapolis - Czech Lion Jr. No. 275 (4-16-1924) Merged with Lodge Cesky Lev No. 10)

Saint Paul - Eagle Junior No. 282 (4-4-1925) Disbanded 1929.

New Prague - Cechoslovan Juniors No. 289 (11-23-1925)

Hopkins - Oriole No. 302 (1928) Merged with Lodge Hopkins No. 11 on 1-1-1949.

Pine City - Pine City No. 306 (3-7-1929)

Minneapolis - Minnehaha No. 291 (3-7-1929)

Minneapolis - Minnesotsky Slovan No. 309 (3-7-1929) Merged with Lodge Orel 69 on 1-1-1955.

Bejou - Bejou No. 310 (3-7-1929) Merged with Lodge Zahrada Minnesoty 168 on 1-1-1963)

Seaforth - Draha Otcina No. 314 (3-7-1929) Merged with Lodge Canby 107 on 4-1-1948.

Denham - Denham No. 316 (3-7-1929)

Beroun - Rodinny Kruh No. 318 (1931)

Clarissa - Tomas G. Masaryk No. 323 (1931)

Olivia - Olivia No. 326 (1931)

Hayward - Jaroslav Vrchlicky No. 327 (1931)

New Treboun --Karel Veliky No. 329 (1931) Disbanded 1936.

Browerville - Browerville No. 329 (1931) Disbanded 1937.

Willow River - Willow River No. 346 (4-2-1934)

Meadowlands - Meadowlands Jr. No. 361 (1935)

Owatonna - Owatonna Jr. No 338 (1936)

Extracted from July 1972 issue of Fraternal Herald, Cedar Rapids, IA

Translation from Hungarian:
GEOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY OF HUNGARY
Published in 1851

Sasvar (Sassin, Schossberg), a town of mixed Slovak-German ethnicity in Nyitra county, next to the Mijava River on the outskirts of Poszony county, eight miles from Poson. Population: 2836 Catholic, 1 Lutheran and 439 Jewish, all prosperous inhabitants. This place has been made famous by an Icon of the miraculous Virgin Mary, which is located in a richly decorated church and has drawn large numbers of pilgrims since 1564--indeed, it was visited by 80,000 people in 1817 and by 100,000 people in 1818. The Pauline Monastery located next to the Church now serves as the residence of the parish priest and his assistants. The once-flourishing cardboard factory has been closed down. The town's old castle, surrounded by earthworks, had been used as the factory building. This estate, and the one next to it, formerly belonged to Count Czobor; they are now the property of His Imperial and Royal Majesty.

Kuklo (Rugelhof), a village in Pozsony county, on the left bank of the Mijava, on the outskirts of Nyitra county; 1521 Catholic inhabitants, 109 Jewish inhabitants, with a Catholic parochial church and a watermill. The fields belonging to it are situated in a plain and are easy to cultivate -- a lot of hemp and rye, selective sheep breeding, meadows which may be mown twice a year, a large forest. Some property is owned by the Imperial and Royal Family, part of their Sasvar estate. The nearest post office (general delivery) is Sz. Janos.

Contributed by William E. Duff, Oakbrook, IL

TRANSLATIONS

(Continued from last issue.)

okupácia (Slovak) - occupation
otca (Slovak) - father
otce (Czech) - father
otec (Czech or Slovak) - father
panna (Czech) - maiden
penzista (Slovak) - pensioner
podla (Slovak) - according to
podle (Czech) - according to
pohlaví (Czech) - sex
pohřeb (Czech or Slovak) - burial
pokrstený, -á, -é (Slovak) - the one christened
pokrstu (Slovak) - of the christening
polnohospodár (Slovak) - farmer
porod (Czech) - sex
porodná asistentka (Slovak) - midwife
porodní bába (Czech) - midwife
povod (Slovak) - parentage
povolání (Czech) - occupation
poznámky (Czech or Slovak) - remarks
prarodiče (Czech) - grandparents
předek (Czech) - ancestor
predok (Slovak) - ancestor
prerodičia (Slovak) - grandparents
příčina (Czech or Slovak) - cause
priezvisko (Slovak) - surname
příjmení (Czech) - surname
původ (Czech) - parentage
ročník (Czech or Slovak) - year (of book)
rod (Slovak) - sex
rod, rodená (Slovak) - maiden name
rodiče (Czech) - parents
rodičia (Slovak) - parents
rodina (Czech or Slovak) - family
rodiško (Slovak) - birthplace
rodiště (Czech) - birthplace
rodný list (Czech or Slovak) - christening or birth
    certificate
rok (Czech or Slovak) - year
roku (i.e. roku 1961) (Czech or Slovak) - years
roky (Slovak) - years
rolník (Czech or Slovak) - farmer (small farm)
rychtář (Czech or Slovak) - village magistrate
sedlák (Czech or Slovak) - farmer (large farm)
sestra (Czech or Slovak) - sister
slezský, -á, -é (Czech) - Silesian (Austrian)
sliezský, -a, -e (Slovak) - Silesian (Austrian)
slobodný, -á, -é (Slovak) - unmarried
slovenský, -á, -é (Czech) - Slovak
smrt (Czech or Slovak) - death
snatek (Czech) - marriage
snoubenec (Czech) - fiance, betrothed
snoubenka (Czech) - fiance

snúbenec (Slovak) - fiance, betrothed
snúbenica (Slovak) - fiance
sourozenec (Czech) - sibling
starý, -á, -é (Czech or Slovak) - old
stav (Czech) - marital status
strana (Czech or Slovak) - page, side
svazek (Czech) - volume, number
švec (Czech) - shoemaker
svědek (Czech) - witness
svedok (Slovak) - witness
svobodný, -a (Czech) - unmarried
svoj, -a, -e (Slovak) - his/her own
svůj, svá, své (Czech) - his/her own
syn (Czech or Slovak) - son
tesář (Czech or Slovak) - carpenter
týden (Czech) - week
tyzden (Slovak) - week
umřel, -a (Czech or Slovak) - died
úmrtí (Czech) - death
úmrtní list (Czech) - death certificate
umrtný list (Slovak) - death certificate
umrtie (Slovak) - death
uzavřeni (Czech) - contracting (of marriage)
v, do (Slovak) - in
v, ve (Czech) - in
vdaná (Czech) - married
vdova (Czech or Slovak) - widow
vdovec (Czech or Slovak) - widower
věk (Czech or Slovak) - age
velký, -á, -é (Czech or Slovak) - great, large
ves (Czech) - village
vydaná (Slovak) - married
velkoobchodnik (Slovak) - merchant
výměnkář (Czech) - pensioner
výpis (Czech or Slovak) - extract
výtažok (Slovak) - extract
vyznání (Czech) - religion
z, od (Slovak) - from, of (a place)
z, ze (Czech) - from, of (a place)
zaměstnání (Czech) - occupation
zamestnanie (Slovak) - occupation
zemědělec (Czech) - farmer (small farm)
zemřely, -á (Czech) - deceased
žena (Czech or Slovak) - woman, wife
ženaty (Czech or Slovak) - married
ženich (Czech or Slovak) - bridegroom
ženská (Slovak) - female
ženské (Czech) - female
zesnul (Czech) - died
židovský (Czech or Slovak) - Jewish
zomrel (Slovak) - died
zomrely, -a (Slovak) - deceased
zväzok (Slovak) - volume, number

TRANSLATIONS

Months

	Czech	Slovak
January	Leden, Ledna	Január
February	Únor, Února	Február
March	Březen, Března	Marec
April	Duben, Dubna	April
May	Květen, Května	Máj
June	Červen, Června	Jún
July	Červenec, Července	Júl
August	Srpen, Srpna	August
September	Září	September
October	Říjen, Října	October
November	Listopad	November
December	Prosinec, Prosince	December

Days of the Week

	Czech	Slovak
Sunday	Neděle	Nedela
Monday	Pondělí	Pondelok
Tuesday	Útery	Utorok
Wednesday	Středa	Streda
Thursday	Čtvrtek	Štvrtok
Friday	Pátek	Pistok
Saturday	Sobota	Sobota

Numbers - Cardinals

	Czech	Slovak
one	Jeden, jedna, jedno	jedon, jedna, jedno
two	dva, dvě	dva, dve
three	tři	tri
four	čtyři	štyri
five	pět	pät'
six	šest	šest'
seven	sedm	sedem
eight	osm	osem
nine	devět	devät'
ten	deset	desat'
eleven	jedenáct	jedonást'
twelve	dvanáct	dvanást'
thirteen	třináct	trinást'
fourteen	čtrnáct	strnást'
fifteen	patnáct	pätnást'
sixteen	šestnáct	sestnást'
seventeen	šedmnáct	sedemnást'
eighteen	osmnáct	osemnast
nineteen	devatenáct	devätnast
twenty	dvacet	dvadsat'
twenty one	dvacet jeden	dvadsat'jedon
twenty two	dvacet dva	dvadsat'dva
thirty	třicet	tridsat'
thirty one	třicet jeden	tridsat'jedon
forty	čtyřicet	štyridsat'
fifty	padesát	pät'desiat
sixty	šedesát	šest'desiat
seventy	sedmdesát	šedemdesiat

	Czech	Slovak
eighty	osmdesát	osemdesiat
ninety	devadesát	devädesiat
100	sto	sto
200	dvěstě	dvesto
300	třista	tristo
400	čtyřista	štyristo
500	petset	pät'sto
600	šestset	sést'sto
1000	tisíc	tisíc
1848	tisíc osmset	tisíc osemsto
	čtyřicet osm	štyridsat' osem

Numbers - Ordinals

	Czech	Slovak
first	první	prvý, -á, -é
second	druhý	druhý, -á, -é
third	třetí	treti, -ia, -ie
fourth	čtvrtý	štvrtý, -á, -é
fifth	pátý	piaty, -á, -é
sixth	šestý	siesty, -á, -é
seventh	sedmý	siedmy, -á, -é
eighth	osmý	osmy, -á, -é
ninth	devátý	deviaty, -á, -é
tenth	desátý	desiaty, -á, -é
twentieth	dvacátý	dvadsisty, -á, -é
thirtieth	třicátý	tridsiaty, -á, -é
one hundredth		
	stý	stoty, -á, -é

Dětské zábavy v zimě na vesnici.

List Of Occupations (Draft)

A
advokát - attorney
aktuár - registrar
almužník - almoner, one who lives on charity
apatykář - druggist, pharmacist
archivář - archivist

B
baba (porudní bába) - midwife, obstetrician
barvíř (pláten) - dyer (one who colors textiles)
bečvář - barrel maker
bednář - cooper, box maker
berní odhadce - assessor
bradýř - shaver
bratrstvo - brotherhood
brusič - sharpener
bibliotekář (knihovník) - librarian

C
caňkař - bit maker (equestrian)
cech - guild
cechmistr - head of guild
cepař - flail maker (thresher)
cihlář - brick maker
cukrář - confectioner, pastry cook
cvočkař - stud maker (for use with leather and other materials)
cirolog - surgeon

Č
čeledín - domestic farm hand (immovable)
čihař - fowler

D
dělmistr - foreman, crew chief
dělník - worker, laborer
dentista - dental surgeon
destilátor (páleník) - one who makes spirits
děvečka - female farm hand
dlaždič - cobblestone layer
dohazovač - matchmaker, marriage broker (ethnic)
dojička - dairymaid
doktor - doctor
domkář - peasant owning house and small amount of property (see chalupník)
domovník - housekeeper, caretaker
dráb - bailiff, herald (villager who made public announcements for nobility)
drátař - wire maker
drátenik - fixer (used wire to repair pots)
drožkář - cab man
drvoštěp - lumberjack, tree cutter
dřevorubec - woodcutter, forester

duchovní - clergyman, cleric

F
farář - priest (religious)
flašnéř - metal potmaker
flašnýř - (see flašnéř)
forman - coachman (goods only)

G
grafik - illustrator

H
hadač - prophet
hadačka - prophetess
hajný - forest keeper
hamrník - steel worker, forger
havíř - coal miner
hejtman - head administrative clerk
herec - actor
herečka - actress
hlinomaz (nejnižší zedník) - wallmaker, ceramic potter
hlídač - watchman, guard
hodinář - clockmaker, clock repair
holič - barber
honák - herdsman of cows
horník - miner
hospodář - farmer
hospodyně - housekeeper, housewife
hostinský - barkeeper
hotař (hlidač vinic) vineyard watchman
hraničář - borderer, frontiersman (lived on the frontier with wilderness)
hrnčíř - potter, ceramic potmaker
hrobář - grave-digger, sexton
hrobník - (see hrobář)
hřebenář - combmaker
hřebíčník - nailmaker
hudebník - musician
hudec - (see hudebník)
husopaska - goose keeper (female)
hutník - ironworker

CH
chalupník - cottier, small owner
chasa - domestic help, servants
chovanec - ward
chůva - nanny

I
invalida - cripple, disabled

J
jáhen - deacon (religious)
jehlář - needlemaker
jirchář - tanner of hides

K

kadeřník - hairdresser (for women)
kameník - stoneworker, quarryman
kamnář - stove maker
kantor - singing teacher (also school teacher), preceptor
kaplan - chaplain (religious)
klamfýř - tinsmith, specializing in kitchen utensils
klempíř - tinsmith, specializing in storm pipes and
   gutters
klerik - clergyman, priest (religious)
kleštič - castrator (equestrian, farm animals)
kloboučník - hatter, hat maker
kněž - priest, clergyman (religious)
knihař - bookbinder
knihkupec - bookseller
knihtiskař - bookprinter
knihvazač - book binding sewer
knoflíkář - button maker
kobercář - carpertmaker
kočí - coachman (for passengers)
kolář - wheeler, wheel maker
kolovrátník - spinning wheel maker
kominík - chimneysweep
komorná - chamber maid, lady's maid
komorník - chamberlain, butler
konšel - alderman (religious)
konvář - canner, can maker
korbelář - bucketmaker
kosař - scythemaker
košíkář - basketmaker
košinář - (see košíkář)
kostelník - sacristan, parish clerk, church keeper
koštéř - taster, sampler (for beer or wine)
kotlář - coppersmith
koudelník - oakum picker (rope maker)
kovář - blacksmith
kovolijec - foundry worker (poured metal into forms)
kovotepec - metal beater (decorative)
koželuh - tanner of hides
kožešník - furrier
krajkář - lacemaker
kramplér - woolworker, comber
krejčí - tailor
kroupník - barley maker
kruhař - wheelwright
krumplíř - embroiderer (worked with gold, silver and
   pearls)
krupař - barley seller
kuchař - cook

L

laik - layman
lamač - quarrier (worked with stone)
láník - land owner (owner of one hide, "lán" of land)
lazebník - barber
lékař - doctor
lékarník - pharmacist, chemist, druggist
lištář - lathe worker
listýř - (see lištář)
lojovník - tallower (rendered plant and animal fat for
   soap and other products)
loutnáři - maker of stringed musical instruments
lucernář - lantern maker

M

malíř - painter
mandlíř - presser of laundry
maštalíř - groom (worked in stable with horses)
mečíř - swordmaker
miškař - castrator
mistr - master craftsman (highest rank in guild)
mládek - mill worker (also found working in brewery)
mladenec - young male farm hand
mlatec - thrasher
mlékař - dairyman, milk seller
mlynář - miller
mnich - monk (religious)
mrzák - invalid, cripple
muzikant - musician
mydlář - soapmaker
myslivec - (jaeger), forestkeeper

N

nádeník - day laborer, unskilled worker
nájemník - tennant (worked for lodging)
námluvčí - matchmaker
náprstník - thimblemaker
nebozezář - borermaker, locksmith
nevolník - bondman
notář - notary
nožíř - knifemaker
nunvář - castrator

O

občan - burger, citizen, freeman
obhájce - advocate (public defender), attorney
obchodník - trader, merchant
obuvník - shoemaker
oděvník - clothmaker
ohledavač mrtvol - coroner
olejník - oil maker (for lanterns)
ostružník - spurmaker
ovocnář - fruit grower

P

pacholek - farm hand, stableboy (worked with groom)
pachtýř - property renter (agricultural)
pancéřník - ?
pasíř - metal presser
pastýř - herdsman (sheep), shepard
paštikář - butcher (made meatpaste)
páteřník - rosary maker (religious)
pekař - baker
perníkář - baker (gingerbread)
pěstitel - cultivator
pilař - sawyer (in sawmill), planer (woodworker)
písař - scribe
pláteník - linenmaker
plavec (vorař) - rafter (transported timber by river)
podkovář - horseshoe maker, ferrier
podomek - porter, farm worker (rural)
podruh - farm hand (movable)
pohůnek - (see podruh)
pokrývač - roofer (worked with slate)
policajt - policeman
popelář - ashman, rubbish collector
poručník - handyman, custodian
posel - messenger
posluhovačka - servant (female)
postřihač - cloth cutter
poštmistr - postmaster, head of postal office
pošťák - mailman
pradlena - washer (female)
právník - lawyer
prodavač - shop assistant, sales clerk
provazník - ropemaker
prubíř - assayer
přadlena - spinner, yarnmaker
převozník - ferryman
přikrývač - (see pokrývač)
přištipkář - cobbler (shoe and leather repair)
punčochář - stocking maker
purkmistr - burgermeister (head of town council)

R

radní - councillor, alderman
ranhojič - doctor (worked with wounds)
revisor - auditor, inspector
rukavičník - glovemaker
rybář - fisherman
rychtář - mayor
rytec - engraver
řemenář - bridlemaker
řemeslník - craftsman
řezbář - woodcarver
řezník - butcher

S

sadař - fruit grower (gardener)
sedlák - peasant farmer
sedlář - saddlemaker
skladatel - composer (musical)
sklář - glassmaker
sklenář - glazier
skoták - herdsman (of cattle)
sládek - brewer
sladovník (sladomelec) - maltster
slévač - founder
sluha - servant
služebník - servant, butler
spisovatel - writer
správce - administrator, recordkeeper, custodian
sochař - sculptor
soudce - judge
soukeník - clothmaker
starosta - mayor
statkář - land owner, landlord (rich farmer)
stárek - miller's apprentice, head of mill staff
strážník - policeman
strunař - string maker
stříbrník - silversmith
svěřenec (schovanec) - ward
svobodný zednář - freemason
šafář - steward, bailiff (employed by farmowner in the capacity of enforcer)
šeftař (lůžkař) - bedmaker
šenkýř (krčmář) - bartender, inn keeper
šiftař (see šeftař)
šindelář - shingle maker
šlechtic - nobleman, aristocrat
šlechtitel - breeder, cultivator
šmukýř - hat decorator
šofér - chauffeur, personal driver
špendlíkář - pinmaker
štelmař - carriagemaker
švadlena - dressmaker (female)
švec - shoemaker

T

tanečnice - dancer (female)
tanečník - dancer (male)
tesař - carpenter (worked on buildings)
tkadlec - weaver
tkaničář - stringmaker
tobolář - bagmaker
tovaryš - journeyman (skilled laborer)
trubač - trumpeter, herald
truhlář - carpenter, woodworker

U
učen - apprentice
učedník - (see učen)
účetní - bookkeeper
učitel - teacher (male)
učitelka - teacher (female)
uhlíř (uhlák) - collier, coal miner
umělec - artist
úředník - clerk, office worker
usedlík - habitant, resident
uzdař - bridlemaker
V
vačkář - pouchmaker
valchář - washboard maker
varhanář - organ maker
vetešník - peddler, junk dealer
včelař - beekeeper
vinař - vintner, wine grower
vlastník - owner
voják - soldier (military)
vozataj - coachman
vrátny - concierge
Z
zahradník - gardener
zámečník - locksmith
závozník - coachman
zedník - bricklayer
zlatník - goldsmith, jeweler
zpěvačka - singer (female)
zpěvák - singer (male)
zrcadelník - mirrormaker
zubař - dentist
zvěrokleštič - animal castrator
zvěrolékař - veterinary doctor
zvonař - bellmaker
zvoník - bellringer
živnostník - tradesman

This list, updated as of February 2, 1997 was extracted
and defined using the following sources:
1) Winter, Z., Řemeslo a živnosti XVI. Věku v
Čechách (1526-1620), Prague, 1909.
2) Osička, A. and Poldauf, I., Anglicko-Český Slovník
s dotatky, Prague, 1970.
3) Assorted parish registers from the 18th and 19th
century, at the State Regional Archives.
4) Janotka, M. and Línhart, K., Řemesla Našich
Předků, Prague, 1987.
5) Pazderová, A. and Klímová, H., Soupis Poddaných
Podle Víry z Roku 1651, Vol. 2-5, Prague, 1995-96.

Library Collection Research Policy

The society is working on ways to make the valuable and growing library collection accessible to all the members. We have already added the list of our holdings on the society HomePage and will shortly be offering a hardcopy list to those without internet access.

Previously we had identified a few books or reference items that we would research for members. These included Leo Baca's Czech Passenger List books, Volumes 1-6, the Z.Č.B.J. (Fraternal Herald) Death index, the Nebraska/Kansas Czech Settlers book, and the Czech and Slovak Republic telephone directories. In the next few months we will have identified a more complete group of books that we will research, and these will have special codings indicated on both the list on the HomePage and the hardcopy.

The fees for various research are as follows:

Telephone Directories of Czech and Slovak Republics - $5.00 for each surname provided (per directory), plus 25 cents for each address we find and extract from the book.

Other Sources/Books - $5.00 per 1/2 hour of research for members or $10.00 per 1/2 hour of research for non-members. Expenses for photocopies and additional postage will be billed. The minimum charge of $5.00/member or $10.00/non-member must accompany the initial request for information.

Research is conducted by C.G.S.I. volunteers. They will not be able to interpret any information for you that is found in a foreign language.

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http://members.aol.com/cgsi

Czech Immigration Arrival List (Baltimore 1880-1899) giving Destination of Michigan

ALBERT, Anna 40, Anna 17, Caulia 11, Moravia; Munchen, 2 July 1891; Michigan

ANTL, Maria 27, Bohemia; Strassburg, 23 May 1887; Grand Rapids, Michigan

ARBES, Maria 24, Bohemia; Main, 30 April 1890; Michigan

BAGEMAN, Johann 24, Bohemia; Nurnberg, 20 December 1891; Michigan

BARVETZ, Wilh. 24, Freide. 32, Bohemia; Rhein, 9 May 1888; Michigan

BENAK, Vaclav 17, Bohemia; Karlsruhe, 6 May 1891; Michigan

BUFKA, Simon 19, Maria 17, Wenzl 14, Adam 7, Bohemia; Hohenzollern, 19 May 1886; Michigan

BUSCH, Marie 41, Barba 14, Dorotha 11, Anton 4, Josef 2, Bohemia; Weser, 6 July 1883; Michigan

CERNAK, Johann 16, Bohemia; America, 13 May 1891; Michigan

CERNY, Vaclav 46, Anna 37, Franz 14, Bohemia; Munchen, 11 October 1890; Michigan

CERWENKA, Roza 34, Anna 11, Franz 2, Bohemia; Munchen, 18 June 1889; Michigan

CIHAK, Franz 40, Josefa 40, Josef 10, Vincenz 8, Ludwig 6, Josefa 3, Ratibor, Austria; Gera, 21 June 1893; Chestonia, Michigan

CROMICHA, Anna 62, Bohemia; Habsburg, 30 October 1891; Michigan

DANIECZAK, Joh. 31, Bohemia; Main, 1 October 1888; Michigan

DUREK, Franz 38, Maria 32, Katarzina 1, Prachaditz, Bohemia; Weimar, 22 June 1892; Michigan

DVORAK, Vojtech 20, Maria 48, Maria 12, Anna 10, Ratza, Bohemia; Hohenzollern, 13 February 1892; Michigan

ERBEN, Franz 35, Franziska 31, August 9, Eduard 4, Minna 2, Hugo 1/4, Bohemia; Donau, 13 June 1888; Michigan

FAJFAREK, Katerina 33, Anna 3, Karel 2, Loucin, Bohemia; Dresden, 2 September 1893; Michigan

FAJFAREK, Wenzel 34, Bohemia; Weser, 6 July 1883; Michigan

FEIBIG, Joh. 16, Bohemia; Munchen, 11 October 1890; Michigan

FILIP, Eduard 15, Bohemia; Karlsruhe, 6 May 1891; Michigan

FILOUS, Jan 20, Bohemia; Munchen, 23 May 1890; Michigan

FREML, Maria 42, Anton 9, Bohemia; Braunschweig, 1 July 1880; Michigan

HAASEL, Joh. 26, Bohemia; Weser, 6 July 1883; Michigan

HALI, Maria 16, Bohemia; Munchen, 23 May 1890; Michigan

HAJEK, Franz 26, Focisik, Bohemia; Willehad, 24 December 1896; Charlesvi, Michigan

HANZL, Franz 31, Anna 28, Wenzel 6, Franz 5, Marie 4, Austria; America, 5 June 1889; Michigan

HANZLIK, Marie 52, Wenzel 19, Barbara 19, Austria; America, 16 July 1890; Michigan

HAUPT, Franz 70, Moravia; Weser, 31 August 1888; Michigan

HEKAD, Johann 73, Anna 49, Johann 19, C. 13, Moravia; Weser, 31 August 1888; Michigan

HELMS (?), Adalbert 24, Maria 25, Adalbert 4, Wenzel 3/4, Bohemia; Hermann, 16 June 1880; Michigan

HERMANN, Wenzl 49, Caroline 30, Wenzl 17, Bohemia; Weser, 12 April 1889; Michigan

HILLMANN, Fr. 23, Bohemia; Leipzig, 12 June 1881; Grand Rapids, Michigan

HRONADKA, Anna 23, Bohemia; Main, 15 November 1888; Michigan

HUBL, Anna 24, Bohemia; Strassburg, 23 May 1887; Grand Rapids, Michigan

INAC, Barbara 28, Bohemia; America, 22 July 1891; Michigan

JANECK, Catharine 24, Kant, Austria; Slavonia, 28 April 1891; Detroit

JANISLESCH, Anna 37, Marie 8, K. 6, Moravia; America, 22 July 1891; Michigan

JOUST, Antoni 17, Bohemia; Munchen, 24 September 1891; Michigan

KALWERS, Anton 20, Kvatzan, Bohemia; Munchen, 6 October 1892; Michigan

KAMM, Wilh. 44, Wilhe. 43, Anna 17, ? 16, Paul 2, Bohemia; Munchen, 18 June 1889; Michigan

KAPMANN, Maria 17, Bohemia; Hohenzollern, 19 May 1886; Michigan

KAZERACK, Antonia 18, Bohemia; Munchen, 2 July 1891; Michigan

KLIEMANN, Anna 44, Anna 11, Bohemia; Stuttgart, 26 January 1891; Michigan

KOBCZICZ, Johann 23, Wilhelmine 24, Elise 1, Carl 1/4, Bohemia; Hohenzollern, 11 November 1891; Michigan

KOLIN, Franz 40, Ratibor, Bohemia; Gera, 21 June 1893; Chestonia, Michigan

KORANDA, Matei 24, Austria; America, 14 August 1888; Michigan

KORSELKA, Margarethe 15, Bohemia; Strassburg, 23 May 1887; Dearborn, Michigan

KOSTER, Anton, Bohemia; Kronprinz Fredrick Wilhelm, 16 April 1881; Michigan

KOUTNIK(?), Barbara 14, Bohemia; Donau, 17 October 1888; Michigan

KOZAK, Joseph 21, Bohemia; Munchen, 23 May 1890; Michigan

KRASINICKY, Josef 19, Bohemia; Habsburg, 30 October 1891; Michigan

KRIZ, Karolina 26, Bohemia; Nurnberg, 20 December 1891; Michigan

KRIZEK, Hermann 14, Austria; America, 16 July 1890; Michigan

KUBAT, Josef 22, Kurenitz, Bohemia; Oldenburg, 27 May 1892; Michigan

KUCERA, Anton 32, Pilsen, Bohemia; Stuttgart, 25 March 1892; Michigan

KUCEROVA, Frantiska 49, Josefa 18, Frantiska 15, Drazyov, Bohemia; Dresden, 3 May 1894; Traverse City, Michigan

KUGLER, Jos. 21, Bohemia; Hannover, 11 June 1881; Michigan

KUTCHEL, Catarzina 20, Alois 11, Klattau, Bohemia; Munchen, 6 October 1892; Michigan

KVAPIL, Maria 32, Bohemia; Main, 15 November 1888; Michigan

LEIPOLZ, Johann 40, Louise 40, WIlhelm 10, Michael 8, Bohemia; Munchen, 18 June 1889; Michigan

LENHART, Franz 42, Austria; America, 20 May 1888; Michigan

LUSKA, Elisab. 43, Bohemia; Oldenburg, 19 January 1898; Detroit

LUN, Josefa 49, Anna 10, Bohemia; Habsburg, 17 September 1891; Michigan

MALINA, Anton 23, Krelovitz, Bohemia; Munchen, 18 August 1892; Michigan

MALY, Anna 28, B. 11/12, Austria; America, 4 June 1890; Michigan

MARESCH, Vaclav 34, Josefa 23, Austria; Braunschweig, 6 June 1888; Michigan

MARINCIC, Ivan 31, Bohemia; Rhein, 9 May 1890; Michigan

MARUSKA, Jan 25, Catharina 14, Austria; America, 16 October 1889; Michigan

MATEJCIK, Franz 16, Dolne Brosh, Bohemaia; Virginia, 19 March 1892; Michigan

MATOUSEK, Wenzel 23, Maria 21, Bohemia; America, 3 January 1891; Michigan

MEISCHNER, Franz 29, Marga. 24, Bohemia; Donau, 13 June 1888; Michigan

MELICHOWSKI, F. 52, Bohemia; Munchen, 18 June 1889; Michigan

MIKULA, Jan 21, Bratice, Bohemia; Stuttgart, 6 July 1895; Traverse, Michigan

MILKAREK, Rosalia 61, Antonia 26, Bohemia; Weimar, 30 March 1892; Michigan

MULLER, Anna (?) 46, Anna 17, Andras 9, Josef 8, Johann 2, Bohemia; Dresden, 22 October 1891; Michigan

MULLER, August ?, Anna 48, August 16, Ida 11, Bohemia; Dresden, 28 April 1898; Detroit

NAAR, Elisabeth 37, Marie 16, Josef 14, Magdalene 8, Anna 3, Elisabeth 1/2, Bohemia; Strassburg, 23 May 1887; Dearborn, Michigan

NEUGEBAUER, Alois 35, Moravia; Weser, 31 August 1888; Michigan

NOVACAK, Georg 32, Julianne 25, Julianne 4, Austria; Braunschweig, 26 July 1883; Michigan

NOVAK, Katerina 45, Marie 11, Rudolf 10, Antonie 8, Helena 6, Josef 3, Zizkov, Bohemia; Willehad, 22 September 1897; Ypsilanti, Michigan

NOVOTNA, Marie 24, Adolf 4, Emanuel 3, Anton 11/12, Tocic, Bohemia; Willehad, 25 November 1898; Michigan

NOVOTNY, Juliene 26, Johann 11, Bohemia; Munchen, 2 July 1891; Michigan

NOWAK, Josef 24, Maria 22, Bohemia; Weser, 6 July 1883; Michigan

NUDERLE, Johann 29, Juliane 27, Juliane 10/12, Moravia; Weser, 31 August 1888; Michigan

NUSKE, Tobias 38, Prokop 21, Bohemia; Gera, 27 May 1891; Michigan

OKUM, Johann 23, Bohemia; Baltimore, 8 May 1882; Bay City, Michigan

PANGRATZ, Alosia 28, A. 5, Eleonre 1, Prachaditz, Bohemia; Weimar, 22 June 1892; Michigan

PARIZEK, Barbara 32, Anna 10, Jaroslaw 6, Leo 4, Agnes 3, Josef 11/12, Austria; America, 16 October 1889; Michigan

PASCHEK, Terezia 30, Zahradka, Bohemia; Bonn, 24 June 1899; Traverse City, Michigan

PATEROSKY, Walenty 28, Bohemia; Habsburg, 17 September 1891; Michigan

PAVLIK, Leop. 29, Bohemia; Weser, 6 July 1883; Michigan

PETRANEK, Mathias 40, Carl 11, Bohemia; America, 2 April 1891; Michigan

PETROWSKY, Heinr. 40, Albertin 39, Pauline 14, Alwine 11, Albertine 9, Joh. 7, Otto 3, Heinr. 3, Selma 1, Amalia 1/4, Prussia; Koln, 10 April 1881; Detroit

PIETSCH, Josef 22, Petersdorf, Bohemia; Darmstadt, 13 July 1894; Menominee, Michigan

POBUDA, Johann 42, Marie 37, Magdalene 12, Martin 10, Jakob 6, Theresia 3, Maria 1/2, Bohemia; Strassburg, 23 May 1887; Dearborn, Michigan

PRIVIK, Jakob 18, Nestanic, Bohemia; Stuttgart, 8 September 1892; Michigan

RATSCHER, Anna 58, Bohemia; Braunschweig, 3 May 1883; Michigan

REDAL, Barbara 16, Maria 15, Bohemia; Munchen, 11 October 1890; Michigan

REISL, Wenzl 24, Bohemia; Weser, 6 July 1883; Michigan

ROUBALOVA, Marie 15, Polin, Bohemia; Virginia, 8 May 1892; Michigan

SANKA, Carl 36, Bohemia; Braunschweig, 12 December 1891; Michigan

SANKOWSKY, August 28, Ernestine 26, Alwine 1/4, Bohemia; Weser, 10 June 1882; Detroit

SASKOWA, Anna 24, Bohemia; Weser, 6 July 1883; Michigan

SATATGEN, Auguste 54, Louise 18, Bohemia; Nurnberg, 30 April 1882; Detroit

SCHEINON, Wenzel 34, ? 16, Moravia; Gera, 14 April 1891; Michigan

SCHLICK, Johna. 30, Marie 3, Bohemia; Weser, 20 April 1884; Michigan

SCHMIDT, Josef 23, Bohemia; Hermann, 16 June 1880; Michigan

SCHROEDER, Laura 19, Augusta 6, Bohemia; Gera, 14 April 1891; Michigan

SCHWIND, Anna 61, Bohemia; Leipzig, 12 June 1881; Grand Rapids, Michigan

SEDINA, Vincenz 24, Bohemia; Nurnberg, 8 August 1883; Michigan

SEIDS, Anna 21, Bohemia; Munchen, 18 June 1889; Michigan

SIP, Julia 30, Bohemia; Habsburg, 30 October 1891; Michigan

SKADINA, Florin 20, Bohemia; Donau, 13 June 1888; Michigan

SMETANA, Carl 21, Austria; America, 20 May 1888; Michigan

SMISEK, Katerina 54, Bohemia; Munchen, 23 May 1890; Michigan

SNARA, Josef 37, Bohemia; America, 22 July 1891; Michigan

SNOVOCA (?), Marye 45, Bohemia; Hohenzollern, 11 November 1891; Michigan

SOCHTA, Katherinn 28, Bohemia; Habsburg, 12 June 1884; Michigan

SOUCEK, Johann 23, Bohemia; Braunschweig, 1 July 1880; Michigan

SPACEK, Franz 46, Josefa 59, Bohemia; Braunschweig, 26 July 1883; Michigan

STADY, Jan 17, Sepolda, Bohemia; Virginia, 8 May 1892; Michigan

STEINER, Josef 14, Bohemia; Weser, 20 April 1884; Michigan

STEINPF, Wemzel 16, Bohemia; Munchen, 18 June 1889; Michigan

STEPAN, Josef 18, Austria; America, 16 October 1890; Michigan

STINDT, Sopfi 23, Moravia; America, 22 July 1891; Michigan

STUIBER, Ludwig 18, Dapoltowitz, Bohemia; Stuttgart, 4 May 1893; Sheboygan, Michigan

SUJKA, Jan 28, Bohemia; Habsburg, 17 September 1891; Michigan

SVEHLA, Josef 39, Bohemia; Braunschweig, 14 June 1883; Michigan

TATA (?), Stanislaus 35, Plesno, Bohemia; Polynesia, 21 July 1893; Detroit

THOME, Anna 67, Cacilie 39, Bohemia; Munchen, 11 October 1890; Michigan

TOPINKI, Anton 28, Maria 31, Antonia 4, Adalbert 2/3, Bohemia; Strassburg, 9 July 1881; Michigan

TORZNIK, Josef 57, Bohemia; Hohenzollern, 11 November 1891; Michigan

URBAN, Elzbetha 40, Rosalie 17, Casimir 13, Josepha 8, Peter 6, Agnes 3/4, Prussia; Ohio, 21 February 1882; Detroit,

Michigan

UTRECHT, Anna 21, Marie 10/12, Prussia; Ohio, 21 February 1882; Detroit

VLCEK, Anna 20, Bohemia; Weser, 6 July 1883; Michigan

VOGRANN, Georg 30, Bohemia; Karlsruhe, 6 May 1891; Michigan

VOJTON, Johann 38, Maria 34, Simon 7, Ludwika 5, Pauline 2, Genofeva 3/4, Sever(?) 2, Steffan 5, Bohemia; Braunschweig, 1 July 1880; Michigan

VOKLGANS, Jan 22, Gicow, Bohemia; Dresden, 25 August 1892; Michigan

VOLLIN, Josefina 20, Bohemia; Munchen, 23 May 1890; Michigan

VONSEK, Franz 20, Bohemia; Karlsruhe, 6 May 1891; Michigan

WAGNER, Michel 62, Maria 61, Lipina, Bohemia; Gera, 21 June 1893; Detroit

WEINMEYER, Josef 18, Laiern, Bohemia; Weimar, 11 May 1892; Michigan

WEISS, Ferd. 23, Bohemia; Main, 30 April 1890; Michigan

WIZNER, Georg 19, Bohemia; Karlsruhe, 6 May 1891; Michigan

YILEK (JILEK), Joh. 24, Humen, Bohemia; Virginia, 8 May 1892; Michigan

ZAREUGE, Francisca 22, Bohemia; Munchen, 11 October 1890; Michigan

ZERISCH, Emil 26, Bohemia; Donau, 25 July 1888; Michigan

ZIEBESCH, Ferdinand 34, Marie 29, Hermann 16, Anna 6, Theodor 4, Reinhold 2, Heinrich 3/4, Bohemia; Ohio, 10 April 1882; Detroit

ZIRUSACK (?), Theresa 18, Oberlich, Bohemia; Bonn, 2 June 1897; Detroit

ZISKOVA (ZIZKA), Maria 24, Anna 22, Bohemia; Hermann, 2 November 1880; Detroit

ZVINSACK, Marie 19, Ober Buchert, Bohemia; Stuttgart, 30 June 1894; Detroit

Editor's Note: Please contact me if you find any of your ancestors included on this list and provide me with a short story about the family and how long they resided in Michigan, or if still living there. Thank you.
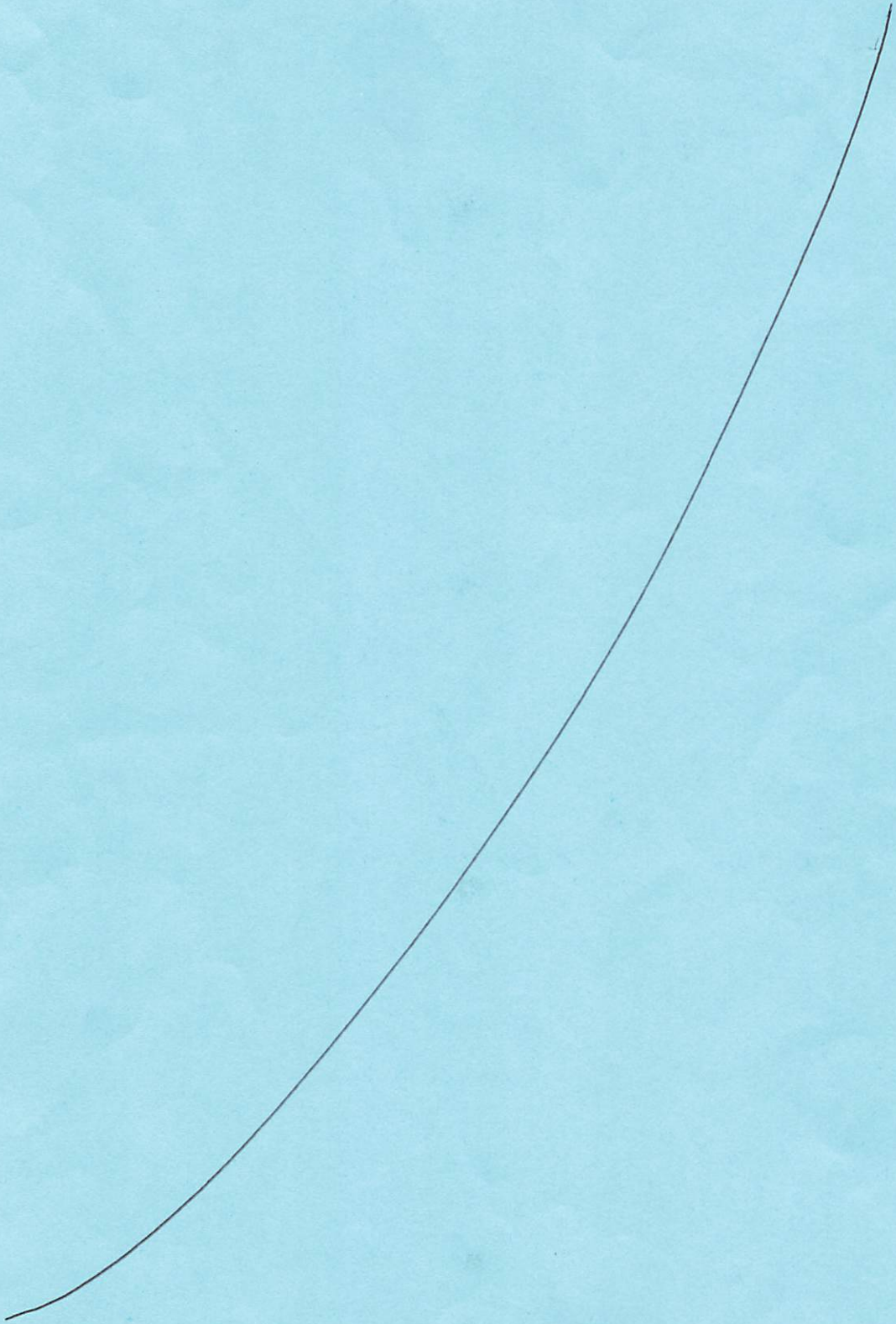
Jewish Pioneer Settlers From The Czechlands And Slovakia In America

By Miloslav Rechcigl, Jr.

Prior to the publication of Guido Kisch's book, In Search of freedom,[1] the subject of the Czech and Slovak migration to the New World was entirely unexplored both from the factual angle and with regard to its political and social origins. Despite the generally held notion that Jews from areas that later became part of Czechoslovakia "appear to have left only faint traces of their presence in America," Kisch's penetrating analysis clearly established that "the Jewish immigrants from Bohemia, Moravia and Slovakia not only made important and original contributions to American civilization, but left remarkable and lasting imprints on American life and culture."[2] Professor Kisch focused his inquiry primarily on the immigrants who came to America around and after the revolutionary year of 1848, which gave the impetus to the mass "Auf nach Amerika" (On to America) movement.

The present study explores and documents the arrival of Jews in America from the territory of the former Bohemian Crown (Bohemia, Moravia and Silesia) and Upper Hungary (Slovakia) prior to 1848.

The First Bohemian in America

Joachim Gans. The first documented entry of a Bohemian Jew,[3] or for that matter, of any Jew[4] on the shores of America, is that of Joachim Gans of Prague, who came to Roanoke, NC in 1585 with an expedition of explorers commanded by Admiral Sir Richard Grenville (1542-91).This expedition originated in Plymouth, England, 35 years before the Pilgrims set sail from the same port on their historic voyage. Joachim Gans, who was probably related to the famed Prague Jewish scientist and scholar David ben Solomon Gans (1541-1613), was a metallurgist of note who mastered the skills of dressing and smelting copper. Unfortunately, due to various logistical problems, and particularly due to the lack of provisions for the colonists and the inherent dangers from the Spaniards and Indians, the expedition was abruptly brought to an end on June 19, 1586, when Sir Francis Drake (1546-96) was or-dered to take the whole company of colonists back to England.

Gans must have been a man of strong religious convictions, for upon his return to England, he was arrested at the seaport of Bristol for professing his Jewish faith. No record has been found indicating the manner in which this incident was resolved. In any event, Gans left England.

Eighteenth-Century Immigrants

Uriah Hyam. The second recorded presence of a Bohemian Jew in America is found in a Last Will and Testament filed with the Surrogate's Office of the County of New York in 1740:

In the Name of God, Amen, the first Day of November, 1740, 1 Uriah Hyam, now resident of the City of New York Chandler, I give and bequeath unto my brother Enoch, living in Bohemia, the sum of twenty pounds ...[5].

Since his will mentions a close relative in Bohemia, one may presume that Hyam himself originated in that country. According to his Last Will, Hyam was the owner of a Black slave, a boy whom he left to his youngest son, Andrew Israel, of the Island of Jamaica. Nothing else is known about him. Considering that he also left six pounds to the Congregation of the Children of Israel in New York, one could think that he was in fairly good financial circumstances.

Elias Wollin. The next documented reference to an individual of Bohemian Jewish background can be found in an advertisement posted in Zenger's New York Weekly Journal[6] in 1741:

Elias Wollin of Bohemia, who had served in His Imperial Majesty's Army as Chirurgeon four years, infallibly and instantly Cures the Tooth Ache to Admiration, also Bleeds without any Manner of Pain, Cups in the Like Manner; Wounds, Swellings and Sores are also cured wonderfully by him in a Short Time, he has made sundry Cures of the Tooth Aches in Presence of Many ...

Mathias Bush. The fourth known Bohemian to come to America was Mathias Bush,[7] a native of Prague who arrived in New York City in the 1740s and later moved to Philadelphia or Germantown. He was naturalized in 1749, one of the first to benefit from the Act of Parliament of 1740 authorizing the naturalization of foreigners after a seven-year residence in the colonies. He married into the prominent Simon Gratz family and became a leader in the synagogue established in Philadelphia in the 1760s. He was a merchant

Note about the Author

Milan Šišmiš, M.A., 1964, is a graduate in history of Comenius University in Bratislava. He is a researcher at the Biographical Institute of the Matica slovenska in Martin, Slovakia which has published since 1986, the Slovak Biographical Dictionary, the largest „Who's Who in Slovakia" lexikon. In 1991, he inspired the founding of the Slovak Genealogical-Heraldic Society at the Matica slovenska, the first Slovak organization encouraging those interested in family history and related fields and became its secretary. He publishes articles on various aspects of genealogical research in Slovakia, as well as histories of prominent Slovak families. He has been a speaker at the 1995 CGSI Conference in Countryside (Chicago), IL and at the 1996 FEEFHS Conference in Bloomington, MN.

Slovak Genealogical-Heraldic Society, c/o Matica slovenska, Novomeskeho 32, 036 52 Martin, Slovak Republic. E-mail: genealogy@snk.sk

Footnotes

[1] If not stated otherwise, the contribution is based on information I gathered when I worked in the office of Secretary of the Slovak Genealogical-Heraldic Society (since 1991). The address of the society: SGHS, nám. J. C. Hronského 1, 036 01 Martin, Slovakia, www.genealogy-heraldry.sk.

[2] I would like to thank Mgr. Júlia Ragačová as well as other co-workers from the Department of Archives and Record Service of the Ministry of Interior of the SR in Bratislava and from the single archives.

[3] SPIRITZA, J. - ŠPANKOVÁ, M. : *Medzinárodná pôsobnosť a služby Genealogickej spoločnosti v Utahu.* In: Slovenská archivistika, vol. 27, 1992, no. 1, pp. 163-169.

[4] SARMÁNYOVÁ, J.: *Cirkevné matriky na Slovensku zo 16.-19. storočia.* Bratislava 1991.

[5] For further information see Genealogicko-heraldický hlas, vol. 7. 1997, no. 2 and vol. 11, 2001, no. 1

[6] BODNÁROVÁ, M. : *Pomocné vedy historické.* Košice 1992 (first edition 1989), ZUBÁCKA, I. – ZEMENE, M.:*Kapitoly z pomocných vied historických.* Nitra 1992, 1995, Bratislava 1993, 2000.

[7] I would like to thank Paul Makousky from CGSI for the information given.

Many Slovak archives remain in their old historical buildings. Here is the State Regional Archives in Levoča, where the microfilming of Slovak parish registers for Mormons has begun. (Photograph: Štefan Péchy)

Below: Several of the archives moved to new, modern buildings. Common building of the State Regional and State District Archives in Banská Bystrica. (Photograph: Igor Graus)

and ship owner, and during the French and Indian War an army purveyor.

There are numerous records showing that Bush was a prominent member of the Jewish community in Philadelphia. He is known to have owned property in Philadelphia and Northampton Counties, Pennsylvania, and in Fredrick and Hampshire Counties, Virginia. On October 25, 1765, he affixed his signature to the Philadelphia Merchants Non-Importation Act,[8] the first American document of civic rights on record. During 1782 and 1783 he served as collector of taxes for Germantown.

Bush left numerous descendants,[9] some of whom are alive as this is written. The most distinguished of Mathias' many children was his son Solomon Bush (1753-95),[10][11] an ardent patriot. "To revenge the rongs [sic] of my injured country," as he stated, he joined the Continental Army at the start of the American Revolution. In 1777 he was appointed a deputy adjutant general of the state militia, but was seriously wounded in the fall of that year and was compelled to retire from active service. When he left the army, he was a lieutenant colonel, the highest rank held by any Jew during the American Revolution.

After the war, Solomon Bush, a very devoted Mason, became a grand master for his state. Like many other veterans of the Revolutionary War, he wanted a government position rather than go into business. In 1780 he petitioned Congress to appoint him Secretary of the Treasury. Four years later he applied for the position of health officer for Pennsylvania, and in 1791 he applied to President Washington for the "naval office post" of Philadelphia. All these efforts were unsuccessful. However, Benjamin Franklin, while President of the Pennsylvania Council, granted him a pension, which is indicative of the importance of Bush's contributions to the war effort. In 1782 Bush contributed toward a new building for Congregation Mikveh Israel in Philadelphia. However, he also joined the Quaker Abolitionist (anti-slavery) Society and, at his own request, was buried in the Friends' Burial Ground in Philadelphia.

Mathias Bush's grandson, Jonas Altamont Phillips (1806-62),[12] was a successful lawyer in Philadelphia. Jonas' son Henry Phillips (1838-95)[13] was a numismatist of note. Another great-grandson of Mathias Bush, the Hon. Henry Myer Phillips (1811-84), was elected to the House of Representatives in the Thirty-Fifth Congress as a member from Philadelphia.[14]

The Phillips Family. There was yet another Phillips family of Bohemian descent, not related to the above, living in Pennsylvania at that time. The progenitor of this family, Jonas Phillips (?-1794),[15] a son of Phineas Phillips, emigrated from Bohemia to London, England, in the middle of the eighteenth century; several members of his family subsequently moved to the United States.

One of the sons of this Jonas, Isaac Phillips (1794-1851), who came to America in 1800 as a member of the foreign commission and exchange firm of R.I. Phillips, became a prominent figure in the Philadelphia business world. His firm was the first American representative of the House of Rothschild. Isaac's son Barnet Phillips (1826-85),[16] a founder of the American Jewish Historical Society, achieved distinction as a scholar, soldier and journalist. In 1872 he joined the staff of The New York Times, and at the time of his death, on April 8, 1905, was in charge of the book review department.

The branches of the family that remained in England intermarried with the leading families of the British aristocracy. Among their descendants who gained particular distinction one ought to at least mention Sir Benjamin Samuel Phillips (1811-89),[17] who was elected Lord Mayor of London in 1865.

The Gratz Brothers. Very few individuals attained a greater influence on the growth of business life in eighteenth-century America than the two brothers, Barnard (1734-1801) and Michael Gratz (1735-1811).[18] Natives of Langendorf, Upper Silesia, they emigrated at an early age to London and in 1754 and 1759, respectively, came to America and settled in Philadelphia. At the time of their birth, Silesia was an integral part of the Lands of the Bohemian Crown. It is thus appropriate to include the two Gratz brothers in our survey. It is noteworthy that the grandfather of the Gratz brothers, Rabbi Jonathan Bloch (d. 1722), resided in his youth in Prague, the Bohemian capital, from where he moved to Langendorf in 1664.[19]

The Gratz brothers were described as promoters and merchants who, as pioneers, opened up vast territories to trade and exploration. Their specialty was the fur trade. Their trade routes extended from the Pennsylvania frontier town of Lancaster, to the forks of the Ohio river and the present city of Pittsburgh. From these forks their steamboats plied the river into what was then Indian territory, and which today constitutes the states of West Virginia, Ohio and Kentucky. Their routes branched out further into what is now Indiana and Illinois.

The Gratz brothers were among the signers of the non-importation resolutions adopted on October 2, 1765, by the merchants of Philadelphia as a protest against the British Stamp Act, prior to the Revolution. When the final break with England came, the Gratz brothers cast their lot with the revolutionaries. Barnard took the oath of allegiance to the commonwealth of Pennsylvania and to the United States as a free nation on November 5, 1777. Michael Gratz had moved to Virginia during the Revolution, and he took the oath of allegiance to that state in 1783. Barnard is known to have laid the cornerstone of the first synagogue in Philadelphia, which became Congregation Mikveh Israel in 1773. He was the first recorded president or "parnas" of this congregation, the third to be organized in the U.S. In June, 1782, Barnard's daughter Rachel (1764-1831) married Solomon Ettinger of Baltimore (1764-1847), who became a champion of Jewish civic rights, and was elected to the Baltimore City Council, the first Jew to hold public office in the state of Maryland.

Michael Gratz left an extensive family, including the well-known communal worker Rebecca Gratz (1781-1869), who helped found the Philadelphia Orphan Society in 1815 and served as its secretary for 40 years. In 1838 she founded the Hebrew Sunday School Society, the first institution of its kind in the United States, serving as its president until 1864. She is reputed to have been the model for Rebecca in Sir Walter Scott's novel Ivanhoe.

The Gratz family business was continued by two of Michael's sons, Simon (1773-1839) and Hyman (1776-1857). Of the two, Hyman gained the greatest prominence. He participated in large commercial enterprises over and beyond the business he conducted with his brother. He became a director of the Pennsylvania Company for Insurance on Lives and Granting Annuities in 1818, and in 1837 was elected president of this corporation, an office he held until his death. A man of culture, he was keenly interested in art and was one of the directors and later president of the Philadelphia Academy of Fine Arts. He was prominently identified with the administration of the affairs of Congregation Mikveh Israel and was one of the leading spirits in the organization of the first Jewish publication society in the United States in the year 1845. Shortly before his death, he executed a deed of trust "to establish and maintain a college for the education of Jews residing in the city and county of Philadelphia." This led to the founding of Gratz College, the first Jewish teachers' training institution in the United States.

Joseph Karpeles, There is a record of a Bohemian Jew who came to America around 1783/84 and who lived in Philadelphia during 1784/85. He was Joseph Karpeles,[20] a son of Wolf Karpeles of Prague. According to a letter that has survived,[21] Haym Salomon (1740-85), the famous financier of the American Revolution, engaged Karpeles as his arbiter to represent him in a legal dispute, which was supposed to be decided by a court of arbitration, concerning an inheritance worth 800 ducats. Both parties to the litigation were required to deposit a personal check in the amount of 4,000 ducats to guarantee that they would accept the decision of the court. This event shows the responsibility entrusted to Karpeles and the esteem in which he was patently held.

The Block Family Dynasty At the turn of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, many members of the Block family from Švihov, Bohemia, settled in America. This is the first known instance of an entire Jewish family emigrating to the New World from Bohemia. The original surname of the family was Bloch.[22] The family was so large[23] that it was considered the first and most numerous Jewish family to settle west of the Mississippi River.[24] It has sometimes been compared to the Sheftall family, whose members played a significant role in the founding of the Georgia colony at Savannah.

One of the first Blocks to land in America was Jacob Block, who briefly lived in Baltimore, Maryland, and Williamsburg, Virginia, before settling permanently in Richmond, Virginia. In Baltimore he had been a grocer; in Richmond he became a merchant. He was very active in Jewish affairs and, before his death in 1835, he had served as president of Beth Shalome, the only Jewish congregation in Richmond at the time.[25]

Jacob's son, Eleazer Block (1797-.?)[26] age 25, after completing his studies at the College of William and Mary, moved to St. Louis, Missouri, becoming the "first Hebrew lawyer" in that city.

About the time Jacob Bloch lived in Baltimore, Williamsburg and Richmond, a close relative of his, Simon Block, resided in the same places. His name appears on the Baltimore list of retailers who were granted licenses in 1797. In 1804, he was among the signers of a petition in Richmond. In 1810, according to court records, he was a resident of Williamsburg. He later moved to Missouri and eventually to Cincinnati,

where he died. The Jewish Congregation of Cincinnati mourned his loss, as "this venerable gentleman being the oldest amongst us, we considered him the father of this congregation."

There was another Simon Block, called 'Jr.," to distinguish him from "old" Simon Block, living in Richmond at the time. Like his namesake, he moved to Missouri, establishing himself as a merchant in Cape Girardeau. Following his early death in 1826, the court appointed Eleazer Block (probably his brother) as the guardian of his ten minor children.

Eleazer's brother, Capt. Abraham Block (?-1857), is considered to have been one of the original pioneer settlers of Arkansas. According to his obituary:

Capt. Block was born in Bohemia, but emigrated to this country more than fifty-five years ago. He married in Virginia . . removed from Virginia to Arkansas in 1823, and was one of the pioneers of the Upper Red river country, then almost a wilderness. Resettled in the village of Washington, where he has since resided loved and esteemed by all who knew him, and among the commercial community of New Orleans and the planters of Red River and southern Arkansas be was almost universally known. He sleeps according to his cherished wish among his people, in the Portuguese cemetery, on the Metarie Ridge in the city.[27]

Eleazer and Abraham Block had a sister, Louisa, who married Abraham Jonas (1801-64), a personal friend of Abraham Lincoln, whom Jonas had met in connection with the newly-founded Republican party. In addition to serving as postmaster of Quincy, Illinois, Jonas was a merchant, lawyer and state legislator. When he died, President Lincoln appointed his widow, Louisa, to finish his term as postmaster. They had five sons, one of whom, Benjamin Franklin Jonas (1834-1911),[28] a lawyer in New Orleans, was elected to the U.S. Senate as a Democratic senator from Louisiana. Benjamin's sister Rosalie Jonas married Adolph Meyer (1842-1908), who served as a Congressman from Louisiana for 20 years.

The Early Nineteenth Century

The Kohns. Thanks to the personal memoir of the British Jewish historian Lucien Wolf,[29] we have a charming account of the circumstances that led one Samuel Kohn to leave his native Bohemia at the beginning of the nineteenth century to emigrate to America. As Wolf put it:

Samuel Kohn was known all over the country side as a good-hearted hare-brained ne'er-do-well, fond of

the tavern and the lassies; and fonder still of a game of cards....One day the news ran through Hareth (Hořany, Bohemia) that Samuel Kohn had disappeared. He had last been seen drinking and gambling with strangers in the Gast-haus and, after some high words had tramped off in the direction of Saaz, a picture of abject misery . . . It seems that Samuel Kohn, on the day on which he disappeared from Hareth, had been cheated of everything he had in the world by a gang of cardsharpers. When he left the tavern with empty pockets, he felt he could not again go home to the poverty-stricken cottage in the wood and confess his follies to his long-suffering mother. So he turned his steps in the direction of the country town and thence tramped northward all the way to Hamburg. He worked his way on a sailing vessel to New Orleans.

Although the exact time of Samuel Kohn's arrival in the United States is not known we surmise that it was sometime prior to 1806, since in July of that year the New Orleans paper carried an advertisement announcing the opening of an inn at Bayou St. John, owned by one Samuel Kohn in partnership with H. Labruere[30].

Kohn subsequently became a banker, moneylender, investor, and a real estate promoter. Through wit, grit and acuity, he rose from a penniless immigrant to become one of the wealthiest financiers in New Orleans. He also built dwellings and commercial buildings throughout the city and was one of the major promoters of suburban construction.

When Samuel Kohn visited his homeland in the 1830's, according to a peasant's account, as related by Lucien Wolf,[31] "the whole of Hareth was thrown into a paroxysm of the most intense excitement." Wolf narrated how "there suddenly drove up to the door of the widow Kohn's cottage a capacious travailing carriage drawn by six horses and attended by four black servants in gorgeous liveries. A gentleman of noble presence had alighted and entered the cottage, and the black servants had followed with the baggage, which included a mysterious hogshead. The yokel had afterwards peered through the window and had seen-so he averred-the hogshead opened in the presence of the widow and-he swore it by all the saints-it was full to the brim of newly-coined gold."

Samuel Kohn had several brothers, including Simon and Joachim. In 1819 or 1820, when Joachim[32] reached his nineteenth or twentieth year, Samuel brought him to New Orleans and set him up in the commission brokerage line with several partners. They

owned ships and handled cargoes on the Mississippi River, in the Caribbean, on the Atlantic seaboard and in Europe. After Samuel Kohn moved to Paris in 1832, Joachim acted as his agent in America.

Joachim was successful in his own right as well. He was a member of more corporation boards than any other Jew in his time. He was a director of the New Orleans and Carrollton Railroad Co., the Carrollton Bank, the Louisiana State Marine Fire Insurance Co., and the Mechanics' and Traders' Bank, etc. In 1834 Joachim married Marie Thalie Martin, the daughter of a fashionable French physician. They had three children, of whom a daughter, Amelie, married Armand Heine, a cousin of the poet Heinrich Heine. Armand came to New Orleans in 1842 to open a concession and banking business.

A third member of the Kohn family, Samuel's nephew Carl Kohn,[33] was brought to New Orleans by Samuel in 1830 or 1831. He achieved a level of success and prominence equal to that of his uncles. Like them he became engaged in merchant banking, commission brokerage and various other business enterprises, culminating in his election to the presidency of the Union National Bank. He, too, married into one of the first families of New Orleans, his bride being Clara White, a daughter of Maunsel White and Heloise de Ia Ronde.

Levi Collmus. About the time Samuel Kohn's name was first noted in New Orleans, another Bohemian named Levi Collmus made his entry into Baltimore, Maryland.[34] Although some sources state that he arrived in 1798, as a lad of 15, or in 1800, a declaration of naturalization he made in 1822 states that he arrived at the port of Baltimore in September, 1806. He gave Prague as his birthplace and his age as 40 years.

The earliest known public record of his life in Baltimore is that of his marriage to Frances Williams, a Quaker, on May 19, 1812. He was inconsistent about the way he spelled his surname. He is listed in various city directories as Collmus, Calimons, Colmas, Colmes, or Callimus. He was a dry goods dealer.

Levi Collmus participated in the War of 1812. According to his application to the U.S House of Representatives for a pension, he "was engaged in the battle near Baltimore which took place on the 12th day of September, 1814... in defense of the city of Baltimore against the British army, which had advanced within a very short distance of the city. During said engagement, the exertions of the said Colmas, in the

discharge of his duty as an artillerist, were extremely arduous and violent . . . within three or four days thereafter, the disability, which has continued upon him ever since, made its appearance..."

Although he had intermarried, Collmus was one of the electors of the Baltimore Hebrew Congregation in 1831, and he became treasurer of the United Hebrew Benevolent Society when it was formed in 1834. He died in Baltimore on March 30, 1856. Though buried in a Christian cemetery (Greenmount Cemetery), he was given a burial according to the full Orthodox Jewish ritual.[35]

Moritz Fuerst A year after the arrival of Collmus in Baltimore, an immigrant from Slovakia by the name of Moritz Fuerst (1782-1840) reached the American shore.[36] He was born in Pezinok, near Bratislava, in March, 1782. Having mastered the art of die-sinking, he was enlisted by the American consul at Leghorn, Italy, in 1807; and came to the United States to work as an engraver. In 1808 he settled in Philadelphia, where he set up business as a seal and steel engraver, and a die-sinker. He was subsequently employed by the United States Mint in Philadelphia and soon received recognition as an early American medalist. Thirty-three of his patriotic commemoratives and portraits, including his best-known work honoring heroes of the War of 1812, are still issued by the U.S. Mint. He struck the official portraits of Presidents James Monroe, John Quincy Adams, Andrew Jackson and Martin Van Buren. He also executed the first recorded American Jewish medal, to commemorate the death in 1816 of the patriot and religious leader Gershom Mendes Seixas.

Francis Joseph Grund. In contrast to the humble background of most of the early immigrants from Bohemia, Francis J. Grund (1805-63) was an educated man, when he came to America,[37] with a degree from the Vienna Polytechnic. He was a mathematician of note who wrote textbooks on arithmetic, algebra and geometry, in addition to texts on chemistry, astronomy and natural philosophy. In 1827, after a year of teaching mathematics in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, he settled in the United States. He continued teaching mathematics in Boston until 1833, subsequently engaging in journalistic work. In 1837 he settled in Philadelphia, where he served as an editor of the Whig newspaper Standard and Grund's Pennsylvanischer Deutscher. For a short time in 1837, he was American consul at Antwerp, Belgium; in 1841 and 1842 Grund occupied the post of consul at Bremen, Germany, and from 1859 to 1861, a

similar position at Havre, France. In the intervals between his visits abroad, he was Washington correspondent for several newspapers. He died on September 29,1863. Grund was the author of an important historical classic, The Americans in their Moral, Social and Political Relations (1837), followed by Aristocracy in America (1839) and Thoughts and Reflections on the Present Position of Europe and its Probable Consequences to the U.S. (1860).[38]

Dr. Simon Pollak. In 1838 Dr. Simon Pollak (1814-1903), a young, brilliant, highly educated and widely traveled physician from Domažlice, Bohemia,[39] arrived in New York. In his colorful Autobiography,[40] he discusses at length his plans for emigration to America:

> I had read and knew by heart the history of the U.S. I longed for it, and I determined to get there some time. I never could brook the idea that I am not quite as good politically as anybody else. The United States of America, where the fatherhood of God, the brotherhood of man, and the entire quality of political rights prevail, was my land of choice .

Pollak came from a family of 11 children, his father having been "a high toned, honorable and much honored and successful merchant." When the father died he left to each member of the family the sum of 10,000 florins, which in those days was considered a generous inheritance. While attending gymnasium, Simon Pollak had a private tutor; as a result, he was able to enter the department of philosophy at the university upon completion of his fourteenth year, and the medical department at the age of 16. He received the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1835 in Prague and the degree of Doctor of Surgery and Obstetrics in 1836 in Vienna.

Upon his arrival in the United States, he practiced general medicine in New York, New Orleans, Nashville and Louisiana. He eventually settled in St. Louis, where he attained fame as an ophthalmologist. In St. Louis he organized the first school for blind children and the first eye and ear clinic west of the Mississippi. He was also active and successful in the fight against cholera, which was then raging among the European immigrants.

During the Civil War, Pollak served as general hospital inspector for the U.S. Sanitary Commission, supervising the sanitary conditions in the hospitals, camp barracks and prisons.

Henry Homer. Henry Homer (1817-78) was the first Bohemian Jew, and one of the first four Jews altogether to settle in Chicago.[41] He came to America in 1840, and after settling in Chicago, was hired as a clerk for a clothing house, where he remained until he opened his own house, Henry Homer and Co.

Henry Homer and Co. started as a wholesale and retail house at Randolph and Canal Streets. In 1859 Homer built a large store at Nos. 78, 80 and 82 West Randolph Street, and in 1864 he moved his business to South Water Street. He was very active in the Chicago real estate market, and in 1869 he engaged in the banking business, in partnership with Lazarus Silverman. During the great fire of 1871, both of his business houses, as well as his residence at Jackson Boulevard and Wabash Avenue were burned to the ground. Homer quickly reestablished his business at his old store at West Randolph Street, which subsequently grew to gigantic proportions. Apart from his own business, "Uncle Henry," as he was affectionately called by his associates, was also a charter member of the Chicago Board of Trade.

After his death in 1878, the business was continued by his widow and his son Isaac H. Homer. Subsequently three other sons joined in the partnership. The enterprise continued its rapid growth until it eventually occupied the entire half-block on Randolph Street between Clinton and Jefferson.

Henry Homer (1878-1940),[42] namesake and grandson of the founder of the family, grew to prominence as a lawyer and politician. His political career began in 1914 when he was elected probate judge of Cook County, a post to which he was reelected four times. The younger Homer's ability and impeccable reputation led the Democratic organization to nominate him for governor of Illinois in 1932. In the election he defeated the Republican nominee by a vote of 1,930,330 to 1,364,043, and became the first Democratic chief executive of the state in 17 years. During his tenure as governor (1933-40) he made many notable contributions to the welfare of the state of Illinois. His interest in Lincoln resulted in the gathering of one of the finest collections of Lincolniana in the U.S., which he donated to the Illinois State Historical Library.

Colonel Louis Fleischner. Louis Fleischner (1827-96) came to New York in the early 1840's as a lad of fifteen, from the village of Vogelsang, Bohemia. He soon moved to Philadelphia, where he was employed by a horse and cattle dealer for five years. From there he went to Drakeville, David County, Iowa,

where he ran a store. In 1852, heeding the call of the West, he crossed the plains with an ox-team, heading for Oregon. Eventually, he settled in Portland, where he purchased a wholesale dry-goods house. In addition to his eminently successful business career, he was very active in Portland's political and civic affairs. In 1870 his personal popularity and the confidence he inspired among the people led to his nomination and election to the post of State Treasurer, which he held for five years. He was also president of the First Hebrew Benevolent Association of Portland and one of the most active members of Congregation Beth Israel.[43]

The Eidlitzes. Leopold Eidlitz (1823-1908)[44] a native of Prague, came to New York early in 1843. Trained at the Polytechnic in Vienna; he was destined to become a famed architect of the Gothic revival; he was purported to be the first Jewish architect to practice in the United States. His church designs include St. Peter's at Westchester, N.Y.; the Church of the Holy Trinity on Madison Avenue in New York City, and the Congregational Church in Greenwich, CT. His most successful church was the Christ Church Cathedral of St. Louis, MO. The most original ecclesiastical building which he planned was the synagogue Emanu-El on lower Fifth Avenue, New York City (1868), which was demolished at a later date to make way for a business skyscraper. Among Eidlitz's other buildings in New York deserving mention are the Continental Bank, the American Exchange Bank, the old Produce Exchange, the Brooklyn Academy of Music and the Dry Dock Savings Bank. His most spectacular work was the redesigning of the New York State Capitol at Albany. Leopold Eidlitz was the author of an important book, The Nature and Function of Art, published in 1881.

Leopold Eidlitz's brother, Mark Eidlitz (1826-92),[45] who arrived in New York City in 1847, was the foremost building contractor in New York City for many years. Among the buildings that document his skill, some of which are still standing, are the old Metropolitan Opera House, the Steinway Hall of the Astor Library, the Presbyterian and St. Vincent's Hospitals and the private residence of J. Pierpont Morgan.

After Mark's death, his building operations were continued by his sons, Otto Mark Eidlitz and Robert J. Eidlitz. The firm of Mark Eidlitz and Son adorned New York with such notable buildings as the Rockefeller Institute, the New York Stock Exchange, the Western Union Building, the Columbia Presbyte-

rian Medical Center, the J.P. Morgan Library, the Federal Reserve Bank, the New York Academy of Medicine and the Frick Art Gallery.

Leopold Eidlitz' son, Cyrus Lasalle Warner Eidlitz (1853-1921),[46] was also a well-known architect whose most noteworthy achievement was the design of The New York Times building, constructed in the narrow triangle between Broadway and Seventh Avenue and 42nd and 43rd Streets in New York City.

Charles S. Kuh. One member of a well-known Prague family, Charles S. Kuh (d. 1871),[47] arrived in New York in 1844. While residing there he became a member of the Board of the "Bohemian Synagogue;' Ahavat Hesed, organized by the Bohemian Jews in 1848, which had its own cemetery in Cypress Hills. The services of the congregation were initially held in rented rooms, first at 69 Ludlow Street, then (in 1849) at 33 Ridge Street and (in 1853) at 127 Columbia Street. Kuh was also one of the founders and vice presidents of a Bohemian-Jewish mutual aid society, Die Böhmischen Brueder of New York.

Little is known about his life or whereabouts in the United States, except that he later moved to Beaufort, South Carolina. In 1869 he was elected to the legislature of South Carolina from Beaufort County, where he was known as a "most honest man" who favored the emancipation of the slaves. He died of yellow fever at the home of his brother-in-law, M. Politzer, then mayor of Beaufort.

Isaac Neustadtl. Among the earliest Jewish immigrants to settle in Milwaukee in 1844 were two Bohemians, Isaac Neustadtl and Solomon Adler. Isaac Neustadtl (d. 1877)[48] started out as a retail grocer on Third Street but soon involved himself in the insurance business. Apart from his successful business, he was very active in the political and civic affairs of the city. In 1852/53 he was elected city alderman in the Second Ward, which contained the largest segment of Milwaukee's Jewish population. However, he was defeated in his campaign as Republican candidate for county treasurer in 1834. In 1860 he served on a nominating committee for the Republican city convention and was a delegate for the Union census of 1861.

Neustadtl sympathized with the European revolutionary movement of 1848 and headed an association in Milwaukee for aiding political refugees from Europe. Neustadtl was one of the founders of the renowned German-English Academy, where his son-in-law, Henry Katz, served as financial secretary for a long time. Neustadtl's daughter, Elizabeth Katz,

was a founder of the Academy's kindergarten. Neustadtl was also one of the managers of the Milwaukee Musical Society during its first decade.

It is also of interest that on Yom Kippur in 1847, 12 Jewish pioneers held their first services at the home of Isaac Neustadtl at Chestnut and Fourth Streets, leading to the establishment of Emanu-El, the first Jewish congregation in Milwaukee.

The Adler Brothers.[49] Solomon Adler (1816-?) was the second Bohemian Jew to settle in Milwaukee, where he arrived in 1844. In 1847 he entered the clothing trade with Jacob Steinhart, a partnership which continued until 1851.

Following the arrival (in 1852) of Solomon's brother David Adler (1821-1905), who had previously resided for five years in New York, the two brothers jointly operated a retail clothing store. In 1857 David Adler bought out his brother Solomon, whose business volume had reached between $15,000 and $30,000 per year, and entered into a partnership with another brother, Jacob, as D. & I. Adler, shifting to the wholesale trade. In 1860 Solomon repurchased Jacob's interest and the firm continued as S. Adler and Bro. The enterprise prospered greatly during the Civil War, with sales reaching as high as $600,000 in one year.

When Solomon Adler retired from the firm, the company was reorganized as the David Adler and Sons Clothing Co., which grew to be one of the largest wholesale clothing houses in the United States.

David Adler was one of the organizers and directors of the Wisconsin National Bank and one of the founders of the National Straw Works. He was vice-president of the Jewish Orphan Asylum of Cleveland, Ohio, and a member of the Emanuel and other Jewish benevolent societies. He was also an active member of the Odd Fellows of Wisconsin, serving as Grand Treasurer of the Grand Lodge of the State.

Rabbi Isaac Mayer Wise. Rabbi Isaac Mayer Wise, whose life spanned most of the nineteenth century was an important personality in the religious history of American Jewry. Perhaps more than any other person, he was responsible for the development of Reform Judaism in the United States. He was born in Lomnička (Steingrub), not far from Cheb (Eger), Bohemia, on March 20, 1819. The Jews living in the Habsburg monarchy at the time were still subjected to medieval restrictions; they had to pay a special "Jew Tax," were forced to live in ghettos, and their marriages were subject to the Familiantengesetz to keep the Jewish population from becoming too large. It may

be assumed that these conditions impelled Wise to emigrate to the United States with his wife and child on July 23, 1846.

Shortly after his arrival in the New World, Wise was appointed to a rabbinical post in Albany, New York. In Bohemia, he had already become acquainted with the religious reforms instituted by West European Jewish leaders such as Abraham Geiger (1810-74) and others. Wise felt that the atmosphere in America would allow more freedom for the development of Reform Judaism than the reactionary climate which prevailed in Europe at the time. However, his Reform ideas were not appreciated in Albany, and he consequently lost his position. In 1854 he was elected rabbi of Congregation B'nai Jeshurun in Cincinnati, Ohio. There his reforms were well received, and he held this pulpit for the rest of his life. Also in Cincinnati he founded two Jewish newspapers, The Israelite, later known as The American Israelite (in English) and Die Deborah (in German).

In 1875 Rabbi Wise helped found the Union of American Hebrew Congregations, which is the national organization of American Reform Jews today. He subsequently established a training school for Reform rabbis, the Hebrew Union College (now Hebrew Union College-Jewish Institute of Religion), which today has campuses in Cincinnati, New York, California and Jerusalem. One of his daughters, Iphigenie, married Adolph S. Ochs, the editor and owner of The New York Times. A son from his second marriage, Jonah B.Wise (1881-1959) was active as a Reform rabbi and communal leader in New York City.

Isaac M. Wise died on March 26, 1900.

Epilogue

On the basis of current information, we have assembled in Table 1 the names of Jews who had emigrated and settled in America prior to the revolutionary year of 1848 from the Czech Lands and Slovakia, in the order of their arrival. The identification of the listed individuals was not an easy task. Prior to the establishment of the Czechoslovak Republic in 1918, the immigrants from Bohemia, Moravia or Slovakia were hardly ever identified as Czechs, Bohemians, Moravians or Slovaks, but rather as Austrians, Germans or Hungarians. There is no doubt that future research will uncover additional names of Jewish immigrants in America with Czechoslovak roots.

In viewing the mosaic of individual portraits presented here, one is struck by certain characteristics

shared by most of the Jewish immigrants from the Czech Historic Lands and Slovakia. They were all energetic, enterprising, resourceful, self-made people, with a sense of purpose and accomplishment, highly patriotic towards their newly adopted country, yet mindful of their roots and their cultural and religious upbringing. It is therefore fitting that we conclude this survey with a quotation from Thomas Čapek, the historian of Czechs in America (Moje Amerika. Prague: Fr. Borovy, 1935, p. 41) :

Anybody browsing through Who's Who in American Jewry or The Jewish Encyclopedia must be surprised by the number of the famed names - physicians, jurists, industrialists, financiers and whole-salers- who have originated on the territory of today's Czechoslovakia. They have attained both high economic and social status. You don't find them in the ghettos among the immigrants from Russia, Poland or Rumania. In learned professions they have overtaken us by far. Their pioneering spirit is well known.

Although the above citation was intended primarily for the Immigrants who came to this country after 1848, Čapek's characterization fits the earlier settlers equally well.

Table 1.

Some Early, Better Known Jewish Immigrants from the Czech Lands and Slovakia in Order of their Arrival in America

Name	Place of Birth	Arrived	Resided	Reference Notes at end of Article
Joachim Gans	Prague, Bohemia	1585	Roanoke, N.C	3,4
Uriah Hyam	Bohemia	before 1740	New York	5
Elias Wollin	Bohemia	before 1741	New York	6
Mathias Bush	Prague, Bohemia	ca 1742	Philadelphia	7
Barnard Gratz	Silesia	1754	Philadelphia	18
Michael Gratz	Silesia	1759	Philadelphia	18
Joseph Karpeles	Bohemia	ca 1783	Philadelphia	19
Jacob Block	Bohemia	before 1797	Richmond	24
Simon Block	Bohemia	before 1797	Cincinnati	24
Isaac Phillips[1]	London	1800	Philadelphia	16
Samuel Kohn	Hořany, Bohemia	before 1806	New Orleans	28,29
Levi Collmus	Prague, Bohemia	1806	Baltimore	33
Moritz Fuerst	Pezinok, Slovakia	1808	Philadelphia	35
Abraham Block	Bohemia	before 1811	Washington, AR.	26
Wolf Block	Bohemia	before 1816	St. Louis	22
Emanuel Block	Bohemia	1817	Troy, MO	22
Eleazer Block	Bohemia	ca 1817	Perryville, MO	22
Levi Block	Bohemia	ca 1817	Perryville, MO.	22
Joachim Kohn	Hořany, Bohemia	1818/19	New Orleans	29
Phineas Block	Bohemia	1821	Cape Girardeau, MO.	22
David Winternitz	Bohemia	1825	New Castle, PA	50

1) His father, Jonas Phillips, emigrated from Bohemia and settled in London.

Some Early, Better Known Jewish Immigrants
from the Czech Lands and Slovakia
in Order of their Arrival in America

Francis J. Grund	Bohemia	1827	Philadelphia	36
Jacob Block	Bohemia	1830	Louisiana	22
Carl Kohn	Hořany, Bohemia	1830/31	New Orleans	29
Eliezer Block	Bohemia	1834	Missouri	22
Eliezer Block's sister	Bohemia	1834	Missouri	22
Abraham Weigel	Bohemia	1834	St. Louis	22
Nathan Abeles	Bohemia	after 1834	St. Louis	22
Abraham Schwarzkopf	Bohemia	ca 1837	St. Louis	22
Esther Schwarzkopf	Bohemia	ca 1837	St. Louis	22
Joseph Kohn	Bohemia	ca 1837	St. Louis	22
Ellen Kohn	Bohemia	ca 1837	St. Louis	22
Dr. Simon Pollak	Domažlice, Bohemia	1838	St. Louis	38,39
Leopold Weiskopf	Strakonice, Bohemia	1839	Charleston, SC	1
Henry Horner	Bohemia	1840	Chicago	40
Charles Taussig	Prague, Bohemia	1840	St. Louis	51
Louis Fleischner	Bohemia	1842	Portland, OR	42
Solomon Adler	Neustadt, Bohemia	1842	Milwaukee	48
Leopold Eidlitz	Prague, Bohemia	1843	New York	43
Charles S. Kuh	Chodová Planá, Boh	1844	Charleston, SC	46
Isaac Neustadtl	Bohemia	1844	Milwaukee	47
Abram Block	Bohemia	1845	San Francisco	52
Nathan Pereles	Sobotište, Slovakia	1845	Milwaukee	53
Adolf Guinsburg	Prague, Bohemia	1845	Annapolis, MD	54
Charles Winternitz	Bohemia	1845	Baltimore	55
Charlotte Steiner	Tachov, Bohemia	before 1846	Milwaukee	53
J. B. Schram	Prague, Bohemia	1846	Milwaukee	57
David Adler	Neustadt, Bohemia	1846	Milwaukee	48
Leopold Newbouer	Bohemia	1846	Milwaukee	58
Joseph Seligman Taussig	Prague, Bohemia	1846	St. Louis	59
Isaac Mayer Wise	Lomnička, Bohemia	1846	Cincinnati	60
William Taussig	Prague, Bohemia	1846/7	St. Louis	61
Seligman Taussig	Prague, Bohemia	1847	St. Louis	62
Edward Taussig	Prague, Bohemia	1847	St. Louis	63
Adolph Weil	Prague, Bohemia	1847	Milwaukee	64
Fannie Teweles	Prague, Bohemia	1847	Milwaukee	53
Henry Katz	Neustadt, Bohemia	1847	Milwaukee	65
Marc Eidlitz	Prague, Bohemia	1847	New York	66
S.E. Rosenbaum	Golčův Jeníkov, Bohemia	1847	Allentown, PA.	67
Charles Kopperl	Moravia	before 1848	Carroll Co., MS	68

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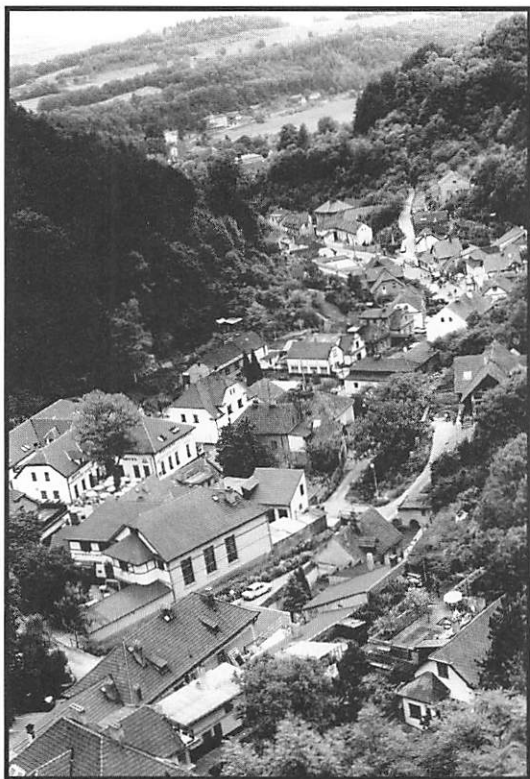
View of city and countryside surrounding Karlštejn Castle (Hrad). This famous castle is located about 18 miles southwest of Prague. Photo courtesy Paul Makousky

Tower of Bratislava's Old Town Hall, with adjacent Gothic Passage. Since 1868 has been residence of Municipal Museum. Photo courtesy: Paul Makousky

More and more tourists come to Kutná Hora every year to see the Saint Barbara church, the museum of minting in the Italian Court, the king's treasury and chapel. The hall where the Kings signed the decrees and were elected has become a wonderful wedding hall. The renaissance councilmen bench from the Gothic Town Hall brings a smile to many faces and when you see how tall or short was King Vladislav Jagiello was with his king's crown on. Younger visitors take a flashlight tour into one of thousands of the medieval shafts and have a chance to realize on their own how hard the work was and how much smaller the people had to be. Every corner in the narrow winding streets brings back the old faded glory. If you plan to visit Kutná Hora, remember it has a reliable connection by bus and train with downtown Prague. Bed and breakfast in Kutná Hora is much cheaper than any hotel in Prague. Many call it a fairy tale land....

The Třeboň Jewish Cemetery Is Reviving

by Miroslav Koudelka

When driving along Highway 34 northeast from the charming south Bohemian town of Třeboň towards Jindřichův Hradec and Brno, you can take an unmarked turn left towards the forest after about two miles and find yourself in a different world. Situated in a peaceful location in the woods about a quarter mile from the highway lies a Jewish cemetery.

According to Mr. Evzen Stein, one of the representatives of the Jewish Cemetery Administration, there are about 350 Jewish cemeteries in the territory of the Czech Republic identified by the Prague institution he works for. Many of them were desolate and nearly forgotten after World War II. Partly sponsored by the state authorities, the Administration tries to save them and restore their dignity.

The cemetery near Třeboň is one of the most recent examples. Its location makes a visitor feel they are in a romantic atmosphere, however, it is just an end to a means. According to Mr. Stein, when a Jewish community wanted to establish a new cemetery they were only allowed to locate it outside the town, even behind a gun range so that Christian people did not see it. That is why the Třeboň Jewish community found a suitable place in the forest in the cadastral area of Nová Hlína.

Mr. Jiří Skala and his wife Jana are Catholic residents of the village of Stará Hlína. In June of 1996 they undertook the task to perform the most necessary work and maintain the place of eternal rest of their former Jewish neighbors. The graves were actually hidden among wild brush. During my occasional visit in late August I could well imagine that Mr. and Mrs. Skala had already done a very good job. They managed to clear the shrubs off the burial section and wash mold from the tombstones so their beauty appeared again and the inscriptions were legible.

The entire place is approximately 100 by 100 yards in size. It is surrounded by a brick wall nearly six feet tall. In the corner to the left of the gate stands the former grave-digger's house, in the right corner there are a few children's graves. The main burial section covers less than the front half of the area. Established in 1900, the cemetery was evidently designed for a longer period but the last graves appeared in the 1930's; when the Nazis' broke the development of the Jewish community. The graves are located in four rows, split by a beautiful alley of lime trees leading from the gate up to the rear wall. In the middle of the alley, in the place that must have been considered as most complimentary, lies the tomb of Ludvik Metzl, head of the Israeli Religious Community in Třeboň. He was said to be the largest clothing merchant of Třeboň, his house stood next to the present day Bilý Koniček (Little White Horse) Hotel in the main square.

Most of the stones are of granite, some of them are about seven feet tall. Not all of the stones remain standing, some of the inscriptions are impossible to read because they have been hidden underneath the fallen stones. Some of the graves have no stones at present and it is difficult to say if they have always been without a stone or if their stones were stolen over the course of the past five dozen years. Most of the inscriptions are in Czech, a few are in German, and just one in Hebrew. Some are accompanied with a motto in Hebrew and a hexagram or ornament, while just a few stones have traces of former photographs.

With the assistance of Mrs. Jana Skalová, I managed to transcribe the available data (names, places of residence if they were given, dates) except for the one in Hebrew. Here they are:

First Row (from left to right, numbered by M.K.)

1. David Studnička of Lomnice (i.e. Lomnice nad Lužnicí) born 18 August 1848, died 8 October 1910; (the stone is overturned)
2. Salamoun Ornstein of Třeboň, died 14 March 1920 at age 81
3. Karolina Ornsteinová nee Feiglová, died 5 February 1910 at age 66
4. Mojzis Steiner, died 5 May 1909 at age 68
5. Karoline Kral, born 16 (?May?) 1844, died 9 January 1906 (overturned)
6. Teresie Zimová nee Neugroschelová, born 25 September 1846, died 30 December 1905 (overturned)
7. Teresie Steinová of Třeboň, died 20 May 1905 in her 72nd year.
8. Samuel Hoffman of Šalmanovice, died 17 February 1904 at age 65
9. Eleanora Metzlová of Třeboň, died 6 May 1913 in her 71st year.
10. Michael Metzl of Třeboň, died 28 July 1901 in his 67th year.
11. Wilhelm Dubský, born 26 November 1857, died 30 October 1910
12. Moric Schwarz, head of the Israeli Religious Community in Třeboň, born 26 June 1857, died 26 March 1911
13. Aloisie Steinová, born 6 June 1841, died 17 March 1912 and Hynek Stein, born 8 February 1840, died 22 May 1925
14. Jakub Beneš of Lomnice, born 1840, died 30 April 1912
15. Bedřich Penižek of Lomnice nad Lužnicí, born 13 April 1873, died 24 August 1929

Second Row:

16. Kateřina Metzlová, died 13 February 1934 at age 91
17. Jindřich (?Fuchs?) of Vienna, born 1856, died (?1917?) overturned
18. (tombstone missing)
19. Moses Hoffman of Magdalena near Wittingau (the German form of Třeboň), born 6 October 1833, died 10 March 1916
20. Marie Kohnová nee Eislerová of Břilice, born 2 May 1839, died 2 March 1916. Herman Kohn of Břilice, born 23 June 1843, died 23 December 1925
21. Anna Schrauerová, born 1823, died 17 July 1913
22. (tombstone missing)
23. Leopold Hantl, died 2 March 1912 at age 72
24. (tombstone missing)
25. Mathilda Sternová nee Bondyová, died 25 February 1917 in her 61st year.
26. Bedřich Stern, died 24 September 1935 in his 91st year.
27. Eva Kohnová nee Freundová of Třeboň, born 13 March 1845, died 30 August 1917
28. Rozálie Steinerová of Třeboň, died 12 November 1920 at age 78
29. Josef Dubský, born 29 September 1866, died 28 August 1918

Third Row:

30. (tombstone missing)
31. (tombstone missing)
32. Alžbeta Poláková nee Wintrová of Radenín, born 12 December 1926 at age 96 (tombstone overturned)
33. Anna Hubschová nee Waldesová of Tušť, born 1836, died 1925
34. (tombstone overturned; inscription not available at this time)
35. Elias Zucker of Německé, died 27 March 1924 at age 87
36. Anna Blažková nee Benešová, born 16 May 1839, died 26 November 1922
37. (tombstone missing)
38. (tombstone missing)
39. not readable, the entire inscription written in Hebrew
40. Emanuel Winkler of Gmund (German form of České Velenice), born 19 September 1859, died 2 February 1922
41. Gustav Kohn of Třeboň, born 23 November 1863, died 30 December 1923
42. Anna Steinová nee Sternová, died 27 September 1922 in Chlum u Třeboně
43. (tombstone missing)
44. Adolf Vogl of Lomnice nad Lužnicí, born 15 September 1857, died 18 May 1924. Terezie Voglová nee Freundová, born 21 October 1864, died 6 May 1936
45. (tombstone missing)
46. Felix Dubský of Suchdol (i.e. Suchdol nad Lužnicí, born 1859, died 1924

Fourth Row:

47. (tombstone missing)
48. Berta Zuckerová of Tušť, born 1870, died 1935 (tombstone overturned)

49. (the tombstone very likely overturned on the grave and overgrown)
50. Julius Hubsch of Chlum, born 26 April 1871, died 27 November 1931
51. Hynek Pokorný of Třeboň, born 2 September 1856, died 20 December 1932

In the center of the cemetery:

52. Ludvik Metzl, merchant and head of the Israeli Religious Community in Třeboň, born 21 December 1864, died 30 March 1933

Children's graves in the corner:

53. Josefa Dubská of Suchdol, born 4 March 1899, died 12 November 1900
54. Josefine Mautner, born 24 May 1900, died 10 July 1900
55. (tombstone missing)
56. (tombstone missing)

This most likely is not the total number of graves which existed in the 1930's. Among some of these graves there are more places just covered with grass and ivy and we can only guess if there were shabby graves located there in the past that have not been preserved or if the sites were simply reserved for future use. Archival research might reveal this.

The cemetery can not have much historical value, one might say. Well, there are a number of older cemeteries in the Czech Republic, it is true, while this one was only established in the year 1900. But from a genealogical point of view it may be a good source of information to the descendants of Jewish emigrants from South Bohemia who now live all over the world. Most of the persons buried here were born in the 1830's through 1850's which was the generation living in the second half of the 19th century, during the period of widespread emigration for the New World. And the area they lived in, southeast Bohemian towns and villages along the Lužnice river, was one of the centers of emigration.

Mrs. Skalová confirms that the Třeboň Jewish cemetery is indeed visited by persons from Canada, Australia, as well as the United States. Still, only a couple of weeks ago they were barely able to read the inscriptions on the tombstones. Now the place has been reviving.

The New Archives Building In Olomouc

C.G.S.I. member and Czech researcher and author Jiří Ošanec standing in foreground of new Archive. Photo courtesy of Jiří Ošanec.

by Jiří Ošanec

December 14, 1996 will mark the first anniversary of the completion of the new, modern building of archives in Olomouc. This first year, the archivists were engaged with the removal of archival documents. Researchers will be able to work in this building beginning in January 1997. However, the removal will continue, so not all documents will be available immediately.

The new building will house materials of the State District Archives (Státní okresní archiv) in Olomouc as well as of two branches of the Provincial Archives (Zemský archiv) in Opava - the Janovice and Olomouc branches, including materials which were deposited in Kroměříž until now.

While the transfer of the Olomouc District Archives and the Olomouc branch of the Opava Provincial Archives has been actually completed, it will take two or even three more years to remove the archival documents from Janovice.

From the genealogical point of view, it is important that the collection of vital registers deposited in Olomouc, will be available from January 1997 again.

The address of the new archives, which is situated not far from the city center, is as follows: **U Husova sboru 10, 771 00 Olomouc, Czech Republic.**

Czech American Tradesmen - Masters of Their Profession

by Miloslav Rechcigl Jr.

The industrial nature, skill, workmanship and precision were attributes that made the Czech tradesmen famous throughout Europe. To become a tradesman or craftsman required on the job training, schooling, as well as apprenticeship with a master tradesman or craftsman and usually several years of experience abroad. Until 1859 craftsmen and artisans in the Czechlands were organized in guilds ("cechy") which enjoyed special privileges, especially in the earlier days[1].

It is therefore not surprising that Czech tradesmen found immediate employment after they immigrated to the US and some of them soon established themselves as independent proprietors of shops[2]. It is of interest that one of the earliest Bohemian settlers, the legendary Augustine Heřman, who settled in New York (then known as New Amsterdam) was trained as a surveyor and draftsman. While in New York he became a prosperous merchant who traded goods between the Dutch Colony and the old Europe. After moving to the Maryland Province, he was commissioned to draw the first accurate map of Maryland, which brought him notoriety and even praise a century later by George Washington, also a surveyor by vocation. His famous map brought him the title of Lord and a huge estate in Cecil County, MD which he affectionately named Bohemia Manor in memory of his homeland[3].

His New Amsterdam contemporary Frederick Philipse, a descendant of Bohemian nobility, made his living in the first years of his stay in America as a carpenter, a trade in which he was trained in Europe. Later he attained great success as a merchant, becoming the wealthiest person in the entire Dutch Colony[4].

Moravian Brethren, who emigrated to America in the forties and fifties in the eighteenth century, had the foresight and trained themselves, before coming to this country, as skillful craftsmen of various kind, including carpenters, stone masons, tanners, coopers, blacksmiths, lock-

smiths, tinsmiths, gunsmiths, shoemakers, cloth weavers, watchmakers, foresters etc. Even such distinguished churchman as Daniel Nitschmann, the first Bishop of the renewed Unity of Brethren, was trained as a carpenter. The Demuth family, who settled in the Moravian settlement in Lancaster, Pennsylvania established a renown cigar shop there, which exists to date and which is considered the oldest shop of its kind in the US that is owned continuously by the same family. Another Moravian, by name of David Tanneberger, founded one of the earliest American organ manufacturing firms which produced organs to specifications for churches of various denominations throughout the eastern US [5,6].

The mass migration of Czechs to the US following 1848 brought to America, in addition to farmers, large numbers of tradesmen. According to the twelfth Census, 32 percent of the first and 43 percent of the second generation were engaged in farming, the balance were massed in towns, working at various trades. Retail merchants thrived everywhere and their number was steadily on the increase[7]. As Thomas Čapek observed, "seldom one finds Czechs doing unskilled outdoor labor, blasting, tunneling, road building; they prefer indoor jobs in the factory and the shop. Mining, likewise, does not seem to attract them; at least they are less in evidence than other Slavs in the Pennsylvania coal mines, coke regions, and steel mills. Musicians, professional and amateur, are numerous"[8].

A comparatively large proportion of Czech immigrants were employed as tailors, 6.9 percent of the male breadwinners in the first generation and 3.7 per cent of those in the second. Czech tailors ranked high in terms of reputation, in comparison with other nationalities, many of them having learned their trade in large European cities, such as Prague, Vienna or Paris.

A distinctive feature of the occupational distribution of immigrants was the relatively large percentage (3.2%) employed in the tobacco industry. This figure exceeded the corresponding percentage reported for any other of the seventeen classes of immigrants for which the occupation statistics have been computed. Of the 2206 Czech male immigrants reported in this occu-
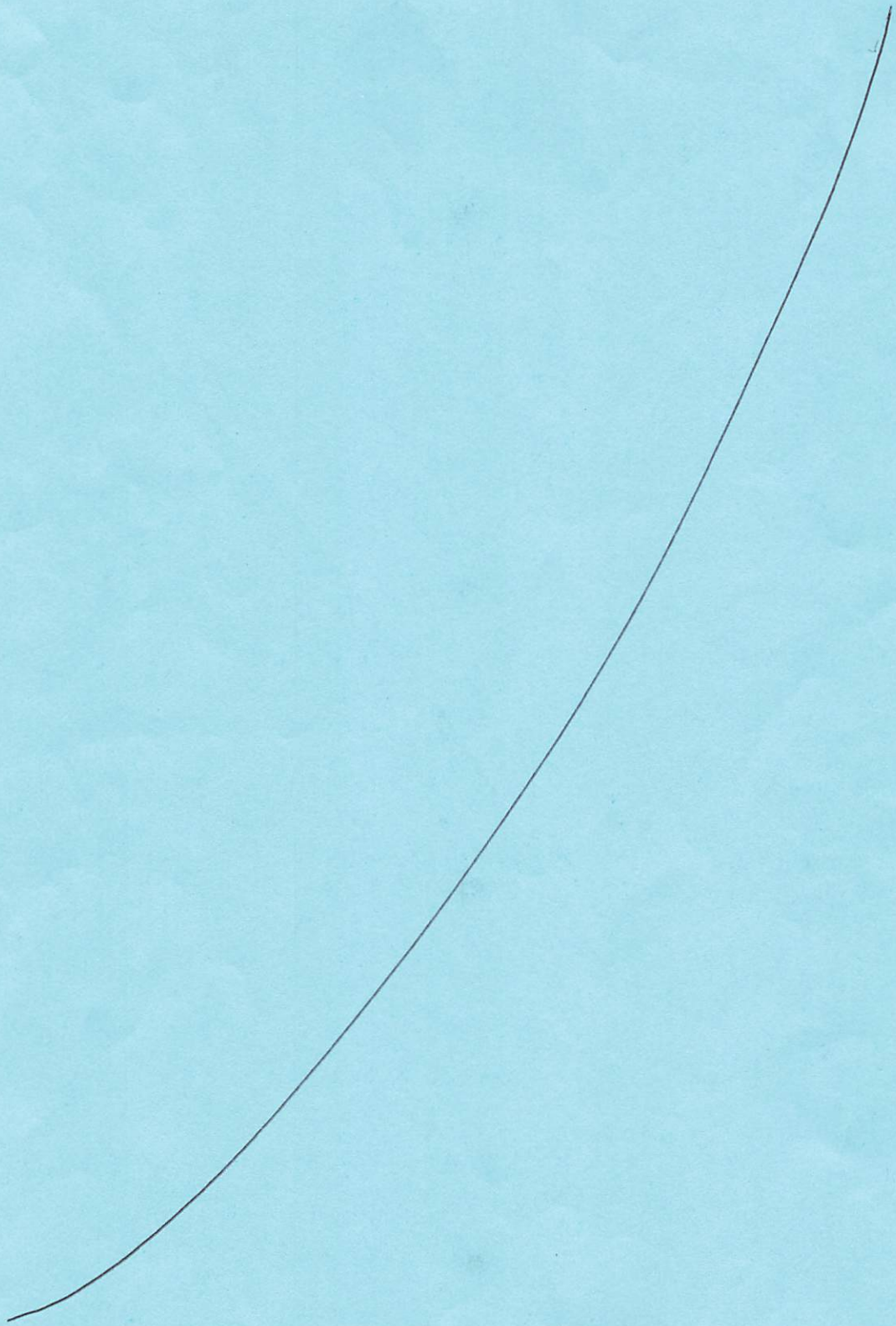
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The First Czech Colonist In Kansas

A Great Cattle-Breeder and Other Czech Pioneers

Written by Tomáš Černý for Hospodář (Feb 1927)
Translation by Miroslav Koudelka
Article courtesy of Marjorie Sobotka

The foundation of our community was established by the Štach brothers, Jiří, Jan, Tomáš, and Martin, all natives of the village of Pozděchov, in the district Vizovice, Moravia. It is said that: Every Czech is a musician, and indeed these brothers were once well known in the entire vicinity as musicians. The old instruments brought by them are by now stored somewhere among old junk. Jiří Štach, their father, was born in 1790 and died in Oklahoma at the age of 86.

Jan Štach, son of Jiří, Sr. was born in Pozděchov on June 24, 1825. Having served his compulsory seven year military duty, he left for America in 1852 on a sailing boat. The voyage took ninety days. He landed in New Orleans, Louisiana in the spring of 1852 and went on to Galveston, Texas. For some time he worked there at the port and then on farms until the spring of 1853. He then found a job at slave plantations in Mississippi and Alabama. He witnessed the cruelties that the slaves had to experience. Jan stayed in the south for three years, when he obtained a job on a steamship travelling up the Mississippi River. There were no railroads at that time, so both cargo and passenger transportation, especially here in the west, was carried out by steamships. He stayed in the city of St. Louis for some time, and later on he worked on farms in Ohio and Indiana and also as a miner.

In 1859, he arrived in Newman, Jefferson County, Kansas and settled by the Kansas River. The countryside was wild and barren, with just a few colonists. He began to farm on a small scale. In the spring of 1860 his parents arrived, and along with them, three brothers, Jiří Štach, Jr., Martin Štach, and Tomáš Štach, and Miss Anna Světlíková. They came to Leavenworth, Kansas and then travelled by oxen to Newman where they began farming and experienced the real hardships of pioneers. In the fall of 1860, Jan Štach married Miss Světlíková and continued farming in Newman. During the Civil War he became a member of the state militia on the border between Kansas and Missouri.

It is well known to anyone who has read the history of our country that the disagreement between the north and the south on the slavery issue raged for many years prior to the Civil War and the so called border states experienced stormy times. Kansas became a territory in 1854 and fights between supporters and opponents of slavery arose because each side wanted to gain the new state for their side. A severe conflict occurred there for the next four years; towns were destroyed by fire and many murders and other violent acts took place during the electoral campaign. Finally the anti-slavery party won, and in 1859 the state constitution was passed which forbid slavery. On January 29, 1861 Kansas was admitted to the Union and calmer times set in. However the entire country was afflicted with the beginning of the Civil War.

After the war ended, Štach continued to farm until 1871, when he moved his family to Jackson County, Kansas and settled on a homestead of 160 acres, on Soldier Creek, Washington Township. At that time it was an Indian reservation of the Pottawattamie tribe, covering an area of 30 square miles south of the Kansas River. So he again started over as a pioneer on a waste prairie where no white neighbors lived, only Indians. They began to apply for citizenship and occupied land lots. So Jan purchased 160 additional acres from them and farmed until 1876 when he purchased 640 acres of prairie on the Cross Creek. In 1879 he acquired 560 acres, and in 1880 another 1,460 acres of pasture land, so that he owned 2,980 acres in 1900 when he lost most of the land as the result of bad luck. He died on his homestead on the Soldier Creek on December 14, 1904, leaving his widow and six children; daughters, Mrs. Marie Mongoldová and Mrs. Anna Auchermanová, sons, Jan Jr., Josef, William and Louis, and 22 grandchildren.

(The information above was provided by his son John, below is what Mr. Černý told us.)

As we mentioned above, the parents came after Jan Štach, but his mother died the third day after their arrival in Kansas. As we referred to above, Jan became a large land owner in a matter of time. His ranch was widely known as the Steč Ranch (that was the way Americans pronounced the name Štach). Big herds of cattle and hogs were raised on that ranch. Compatriots coming to Kansas after Štach would find their first job and home on his property. After a while he employed twenty to thirty people.

As to religion, the Štachs were Evangelical, and on every Sunday they held a service at their log cabin, both for the family and employees. They sang songs from the big Třanov hymnal, printed in old German script. Štach read sermons from a prayer book bound in a wooden cover. During elections it was busy at their property because a polling place was located in a school on the property. Jan's two elder sons, Jan Jr. and Josef always ran for public office and were successful. They had republican leanings, although they subscribed to Czech democratic newspapers, the Slavie published in Racine, Wisconsin and the Slovan Americky, published in Iowa City, Iowa. Their motto was, "He who lives in a republic, shall be a Republican." As his son has mentioned above, Štach later on lost most of his property, and his ranch is today mostly settled by his compatriots, though on smaller parcels. His sons and daughters are still alive and they always acknowledged their relation to compatriots and are happy to communicate with them.

Martin Štach, Jan's brother, was born on December 1, 1838 and upon completing his military service, including the War with Prussia, he began his journey to join his brothers. He landed in Baltimore on July 21, 1870 with his wife and daughter Marie and from there they went to Newman, Kansas. After three years he purchased 70 acres of prairie on Cross Creek, at a price of $700.00. He built a log cabin and began to farm the land. The next year he harvested five barrels of corn, the third year the locust came and his crops were destoyed. Štach and his wife had to find jobs to make a living. Then things improved, they paid installments on their loan, were able to buy more land and after twelve years Štach owned 390 acres and many countrymen found their first dwelling and first earnings on his property. He even loaned money to some of them and they paid the debt by working for him. There were no contracts, a sincere promise and a note on a calendar was enough for him. More faith and trust prevailed among people during that period. Martin Štach died on July 19, 1916 and he lies in eternal rest next to his first wife, Marie at the Bohemian National Cemetery that is located on his property, and which he founded. The homestead was taken over by his son František and two married daughters.

In 1876 the families of Pavel Světlík and Pavel Kovář arrived and settled close to one another on Cross Creek. The men built log cabins and helped each other. They did not experience as difficult beginnings because they had brought a little capital and many tools, includ-

ing axes, hoes, planes, shingle cutter, and even a boiler for making plum brandy, since they assumed it was not possible to buy something similar in this country. Thanks to their industriousness and thriftiness they soon obtained a fair amount of property. Pavel Světlík's only son took over the entire farm upon his parent's deaths, however he was injured in an accident and died in a few days at the age of 37. His father had been 75 years old. Pavel Kovář died in 1899 at the age of 59.

Beginning in 1880, our countrymen were arriving in masses. Here are some of them: Josef Bravenec from Újezd near Vsetín, Jiří Hejtmánek (1831-1901), Dobiáš Černý (1840-1912), Václav Kalčík, Jan Vacek, Jan Zlatník, Dr. Juren and others. The following were natives of Brušperk, the Místek district: Jiří Doležálek, Josef Macha, František Masopust, Karel Lysek, František Lura, Karel Čandor, Josef Špaček, and Štěpán Jiřík. Frank Šimečka was from Fričovice, Vincenc Martínek from Poruba, F. Besta, Josef Mikoláš from Boskov, Josef Cvek, František Hrnčíř and Anton Kaška. Jiří Veverka and Jan Ondráček occupied homesteads in Rooks County when homesteads were being opened in west Kansas. They survived the worst dry years there and thanks to their industriousness they gained large tracts of land. Ondráček died in 1923. Veverka is still living. In his advanced age of 75 he married again and farms on his original homestead.

Some of the above mentioned went to different places, but they returned in a few years and settled here. Most of them found their first home and first earnings at Jan Štach's home, some at the rate of $12 - $14 month. Bedřich Novák had the largest salary at $25.00 a month. He served at Štach's as steward (butler) without interruption for 25 years, until his death.

Josef Řezáč was born in 1824 in Přišímatice near Prague. He became a trained locksmith. He spent nine years in the army in Vienna, and in the stormy and remarkable year of 1848 he was a soldier, partly in Hungary and partly in Prague. He arrived in America in 1866 and went to Cleveland, Ohio. In 1876 he and his family came to Kansas and he farmed for many years near by St. Mary's, and thanks to his prudence, he obtained a large amount of land. Upon his wife's death he lived for some time at the home of his son-in-law, Adolf Brajer in De Witt, Nebraska and then at his son's, Matěj Řezáč in Kansas where he died at the age of 96. His seven sons, all of them enjoying good reputations and doing well, live in St. Mary's and its neighborhood.

One son, Frank died in Cleveland.

František Červenka was born in Královice near Plzeň in 1818. He spent 14 years in the army, taking part in battles in Italy and Tyrol. In 1858 he arrived in Madison, Wisconsin and in 1877 in St. Mary's, Kansas. He successfully farmed there until his wife's death, and later on he lived with his married daughter, Mrs. Eva Keslerová in Bellevue. He died there in at the exceptional age of 106, and what is especially rare, he was physically active and mentally alert except for some short time before his death when he was blind.

Josef Virt was born in the year 1857 in Beroun. In the year 1874 he arrived in Cleveland, Ohio, where he worked as a butcher. In the year 1876 he arrived at St. Mary's, Kansas. For some time he worked on farms for $10 - $12 a month and then he opened a butcher's shop in the above mentioned town and ran it successfully for many years. Since he was fluent in German he was popular with the Germans living there. However, he was a good Czech patriot too, and he always willingly contributed to national collections. He died in 1914 at the age of 57 when he was already retired.
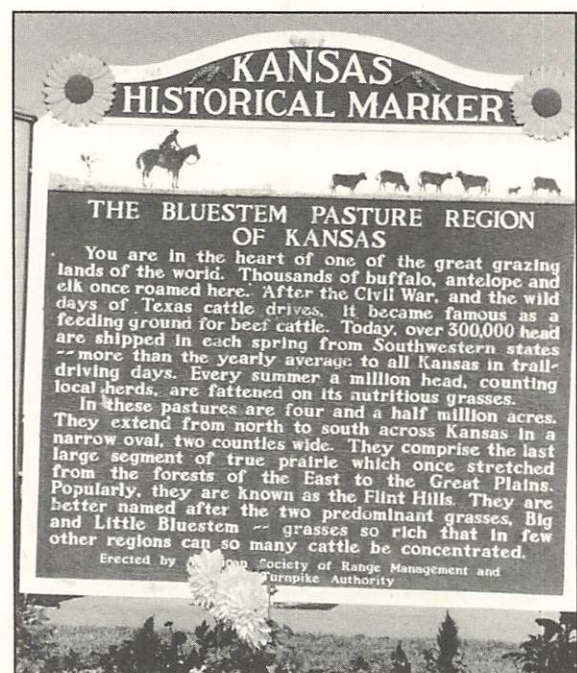
Antonín Zemek was born in Německý Brod (now Havlíčkův Brod) in 1832. He became a trained butcher and worked in various places up until 1867 when he opened a store in Hýskov near Beroun and ran it for many years. Afterwards he returned to Beroun, and in 1888 he emigrated to America after his sons, who were running a butcher's shop in St. Mary's. He died in 1900 at the age of 68.

V. Hladky was born in 1824 in Val nearby Prague. In 1856 he arrived on a sailing ship in Baltimore and later he departed for Milwaukee, Wisconsin and worked there as a barrel maker. He performed the same job later in St. Louis, Missouri. Then he left for Colorado and occupied a homestead there. He spent two years there in poverty and as a result of poor crops he had to leave the homestead. He came to Topeka, Kansas with a team, worked there and saved some money and purchased 80 acres close to Rossville. There he resided until his death. He was proud to vote for President Lincoln. He died at the age of 78, leaving five sons and three daughters who were well off.

All of these compatriots arrived here without any glory or titles, got along well with each other, cultivated this land for more than half a century for today's 100 percent Americans. Who knows who will replace the readers of Hospodář after them and after us in twenty five or more years!

Coming to an end I still remember Jan Štach for whom I worked at his ranch and whose stories about the beginnings will always interest me. He got along with Indians as their friend, he could speak their language a little, conducted business with them, they came to buy eggs, poultry, butter and other necessities, and they paid very well. When Štach would look for his cattle scattered around the reservation, they invited him to their teepee, and they hosted him in their way. When his children were growing up Štach let them take care of the cattle. In many places around the the ranch he arranged empty barrels so that the cattle could find shelter during the rain. In the years 1880-1885 he conducted a large business, perhaps every week he sent a wagon of cattle or pigs to Kansas City. If someone asked him how many pigs he had, he answered it was impossible to determine because they were scattered in forests among his cattle. He would purchase large amounts of corn, at those times it was 20-25 cents per bushel. His oldest son stood at the scale and weighed everything. After some time his wife took over management of the ranch so that Jan, Sr. (father) could eliminate some of his duties. He himself then delivered lunches to workers working at various locations daily.

I'm closing these memories with a wish that everyone who has some experience or who has similar recollections about old pioneers in any of our states will deliver them for the next anniversary issue. There have certainly been enough stories, but all of it is sinking into the past and will be forgotten unless it is in time recorded in press.

KANSAS HISTORICAL MARKER

THE BLUESTEM PASTURE REGION OF KANSAS

You are in the heart of one of the great grazing lands of the world. Thousands of buffalo, antelope and elk once roamed here. After the Civil War, and the wild days of Texas cattle drives, it became famous as a feeding ground for beef cattle. Today, over 300,000 head are shipped in each spring from Southwestern states -- more than the yearly average to all Kansas in trail-driving days. Every summer a million head, counting local herds, are fattened on its nutritious grasses.

In these pastures are four and a half million acres. They extend from north to south across Kansas in a narrow oval, two counties wide. They comprise the last large segment of true prairie which once stretched from the forests of the East to the Great Plains. Popularly, they are known as the Flint Hills. They are better named after the two predominant grasses, Big and Little Bluestem -- grasses so rich that in few other regions can so many cattle be concentrated.

Erected by ... Society of Range Management and ... Turnpike Authority

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Lives Of The Oldest Settlers In The Kewaunee Area

From Kewaunské Listy   27 January 1892

The early days of the first settlers in Kewaunee County were not so easy as some of the newcomers to the area might think. Everywhere there were woods and lakes no roads, and no connection to the outside world. The first settlers, who rightly deserve the name pioneers, had no reason to call it the land of milk and honey. We see in their biographies how they heroically changed the American primeval forests into a fertile paradise. These pioneers truly deserve to be eternally remembered.

JAROLÍM VODSEDÁLEK was born in 1819 in the town of Stará Ves, region of Nový Jičín and came to America on a sailing vessel in early March of 1858. The ocean journey took over six weeks. The same ship carried the brothers Pavel, Rameš and Maštalíř. They stayed a week in Milwaukee and then again by boat they continued to Kewaunee, but the boat took them to Ahnapee where they had to remain a few days waiting for another boat to take them back. Finally the Vodsedálek family, which consisted of father, mother and six children, reached Kewaunee. They bought 200 acres about three miles north of town near Lake Michigan where, as was the case everywhere in the county, there was nothing but thick woods. The trip from Kewaunee to their piece of land was everything but comfortable. In order to settle his family there he had to open a way, clearing the wood to make a path. His wife carried their youngest child in her arms, while the furniture, stove, flour and other essentials were brought by fishing boat. All winter he cut railroad ties and carried them down to the Lake. In the spring with the help of a flat boat he took them down to Kewaunee.

In the spring it was necessary to buy a team. None were obtainable nearby, so Mr. Vodsedálek had to go to Milwaukee, where he bought a pair of oxen. He carried the plow from Kewaunee on his shoulders, as there was no road which could accommodate a wagon. Two years later he cut 50 cords of wood which with the help of his family he carried to the Lake. He intended to use the money from sale of the wood to support his family, as his savings were gone. In the

spring a boat came, but it could not reach the shore. It anchored far out in the Lake and therefore all the wood had to be floated out to it. This was not too much work considering he would then have enough to support his family. But it was a severe disappointment when the captain of the boat said he would give him a 25-pound sack of flour for all the wood, and the rest he would send after he returns to Chicago. The rascal was never seen again.

The first year was not so bad, because they still had money they had brought from Bohemia. The second year was worse. The first year he paid a tax of $6; the second year he had to pay $40. That year a road to Kewaunee came through, and it was possible to reach town by sleigh. The following year our pioneer was hit by another misfortune. It was spring, and travel to town was a little easier. The oxen were released into the woods to pasture, as there was no fodder left. But for some reason the oxen went all the way to Kewaunee where somehow they managed to fall into the lake and drown. There was nothing to do but start over. These were cruel times. There was no alternative but to cut wood in the forest for which there would be no money, only goods from the store. Money was very hard to come by.

A trip to the mill and back took all of three days.

In spite of the unrelenting hardships, through persistent hard work Mr. Vodsedálek finally prospered such that now, at the age of 73, he is looking forward to a well-deserved retirement. With all our hearts we wish him continued good health and contentment at the side of his faithful wife.

FRANK HRBEK is one of the oldest settlers in our County and he tells this story of his beginnings:

"I was born in the town of Polnička in the region of Přibyslav: I am now 69 years old. I came to America in 1855 and settled first in Milwaukee, where I spent 8 months. Then, with John Mendlik, Sr., we went to Minnesota to look over the land.

We went up the Mississippi to St Paul, but by the time we got there my money was gone and my friend Mendlik loaned me $5 so I could get back to Milwaukee.

On the way back to Milwaukee I began my occupation of shoemaker. One day I set out for the river, where I saw them unloading train wheels. One of the people pointed at me and said, "Work?" That I understood. I took off my coat and started in. It was midsummer and the sun was beating down, and when I returned home my shirt was red from rust. My face was

also red. In those days workers were paid 13 cents an hour, and I had received 15 cents. When we finished one boat, we had to wait and then we unloaded another. At 11:00 o'clock I came home with $6 in earnings. My wife could hardly recognize me, I was so covered with rust. She lamented my ruined shirt. But when she saw my earnings she had nothing more to say.

In the meantime my countryman John Kaucký found work for me in his shoe store. I sewed together high-top boots for which he paid me six schillings a dozen. My neighbor was an Irishman named Murphy who took me on shipboard where I was paid 18 cents an hour.

Mendlík moved to the town of Kossuth and wanted me to come after him because land was available there. Benda came with me. We arrived in Kossuth just as Mr. Borecký, who now lives in Little Rock, Arkansas, was getting married. We danced and made merry at the home of old Šimonek.

The next day Benda and Mendlík, Sr. and I went north. It was August of 1856. When we reached Mishicot from Manitowoc there was a road all the way to the home of Sinkula. There we met Father Maly and conversed with him about affairs of the nation and the church. We stayed there overnight. The next day we came to an Indian village where there were about 50 Indians lying. It was in the area where Carlton is now, about where N Pelnář lives. Right there the Indians had their wigwams. They wanted tobacco. We gave them some and continued on.

The next night we came to the house of Horák, where there was already a small Czech settlement. We could go no further. His wife was home alone, Horák having just left for Kewaunee with Joseph Valenta. They came home in the night and we stayed up the rest of the night telling of our adventures. Valenta had bought 40 acres near the river and he praised the area, saying, "I don't need a wagon, I can catch fish, and when I have something for sale I go to Kewaunee with it."

Horák kindly accompanied us to Kewaunee, because none of us know the way.

The four of us, Horák, Benda, Mendlík and I, bought a quarter section of land from a Frenchman. He was a justice of the peace, and each of us put up $80. We were very pleased with the land. Wisconsin was then still a Territory. The land, however, had three additional owners, and none of them had paid tax. The Frenchman had no right to sell the land.

In the fall, after the elections, we moved to the land, thinking the fishermen could transport our belongings, but the river was frozen, and I had to pay $15 to transport our household necessities from Manitowoc. I carried the featherbeds and kitchen utensils on my back, my wife carried two cooking pots, and our 10-year-old daughter carried the cat to our new home.

We looked over the land in hopes for finding at least a hut, but there was nothing but barren land. When we reached the bridge, it began raining. This was at the sawmill, where Stránsky's mill used to be. A family of French origin lived there, and there we had supper and stayed overnight. But the next day I had to pay them $9.

The next day we looked for our land. When we found it, we saw there was a loghouse without a roof, so we moved into it as best we could. There was a large pine tree next to it, which we were afraid would fall on us. We felled it and made shingles of it for our cabin, which was 18 feet wide and 22 feet long. In this hut lived two families. We devised beds from wood on which we laid branches. Then we began clearing the woods.

And here came one of the three owners, from whom we learned that the land was not ours and that we were working in vain. Neighbor Horák advised Benda to buy 40 acres from him. Benda still had money left, so he could do this.

About that time we bought $30 worth hides, and I was without a cent. Germans began moving in, Henrich Borgman, followed by Xavier Gallenberger, and they brought me shoes to repair. Borgman knew the woods and where the boundaries of our land were. He asked me what I am going to do, and I told him it looks like I will have to return to Milwaukee. He advised me not to go back there and urged me to move in with him, saying there will be need of a shoemaker, and that he will sell me land. I told him that I will not buy land again except from the United States Government.

There was a land office in Menasha and the German directed me there, to get a description of available land. I went to Menasha on the 19th of March. I earned $40 from the hides and began farming, thus becoming the first farmer-shoemaker in the entire County.

In Menasha I inquired about 40 acres nearest to those Germans. As I was familiar with the township I found out that one 40-acre section costing $20 was available for sale. I gave them $1 earnest money, and the rest I would pay the next year.

Four days later I returned from Menasha and went

to look for the boundaries of the land. I walked about 3 miles through desolate woods. I floundered through swamps and waist-deep snow. When I was very tired, I saw a clearing where about 10 acres of woods had been cut down. I stood on the tallest stump and in the distance I saw the smoke from the chimney of a small cottage. There I found two Germans. They were cooking, and invited me to eat with them. From them I learned that their land bordered on mine. They showed me where my land was and immediately asked me to come live with them as soon as possible. I agreed to do this and they taught me how to fell the wood and build a home.

I lived with them for three months and for the following four years we were good neighbors. One of them married a Czech woman.

Such were the early days of Mr. Hrbek. If we have the opportunity, we will in the future give you Mr. Hrbek's later experiences as an education for coming generations. Mr. Hrbek and his wife, who faithfully endured with him all the tribulations of life, later moved to Kewaunee, where to this day they are contentedly spending their lives. He is still spry and alert, like a true Czech. He enjoys a joke and likes to tell the tales of his life adventures. His stories are lively and told from the heart. To Mr. Hrbek and his wife we wish all the best!

MATEJ VOTAVA was born 13 October 1818 in Milin in the Praha region. In his birthplace he learned the trade of shoemaker, whereupon he traveled a large area of Europe, including all of Austria. When he returned to his home he married and became a master shoemaker. In 1846 he came to America and settled in Milwaukee where he spent 6 years working at his trade. Then he left for Kewaunee, where throughout the years he continued to work as a shoemaker. He always had enough work and never regretted having come to America.

His marriage was blessed with a number of children: Jan Votava was born in Milwaukee and he is an attorney in Kewaunee. His daughter Barbara married Mr. Lavassor in Sturgeon Bay. Karel was born in Kewaunee and also became an attorney, and now he is a district attorney. His other five daughters are married and live in Kewaunee. They are Mesdames Teresie Dolejšová, Anna Bisely, Božena Vlachová, Josefina Vavrunková and Marie Carlová. Mr. Votava enjoys continuing good health for his 74 years and still works at his trade, although he does it mainly as a pastime. "I couldn't stand to be idle," he told us. He enjoys the

companionship of his faithful wife and the watching of the activities of his children. I extend to Mr. Votava the sincere wish that his good health will serve him for many more years.

FRANK DOLENSKÝ, now a shopkeeper in Kewaunee, is also one of our oldest settlers. He was born the 20 January 1835 in Roztoký near Jilemnice, and on New Year's Day 31 years ago he left for America at the age of 25. In 1864 he was recruited into the 27th infantry regiment in the time of the Civil War and in 14 months he returned, having been wounded in a battle about 30 miles from Mobile Alabama. Upon his return he bought and settled 40 acres in Pierce, where he endured the hardships of the early settlers. Later he moved to Kewaunee, where he now has a grocery store and a tavern. We wish him many years of good health and contentment at the side of his beloved wife.

translated 10/2/95
Karleen Chott Sheppard

Czechs In The American Civil War

by Paul Makousky

Considering the fact that our Czech ancestors left their homeland in part to avoid the military conscription for their sons, and that the period of emigration had only begun about the year 1855, you may be surprised to learn of their involvement in America's Civil War beginning in 1861. One big incentive for participating in the war was their empathy for the slaves right to freedom. Many of our ancestors were serfs for the noblemen in the Czech lands. Most of the Czechs sided with the beliefs of the union, which opposed slavery.

It is interesting to note that the oldest Czech association in Chicago, the Česko-Slovánská Setnina (Czech Slavonic Company) established in 1860, was an organization of men who met and trained themselves in military maneuvers, among other activities. The captain of this group, Geza Michaloczy, was a Slovak, who had before been a captain in the Hungarian Army. This company a short while later was called Slavonian

Name of Soldier	U.S. Residence	Birthplace	Page #
Jan Borecký	Little Rock, AR		55
Jan Čížkovský	Michigan, Illinois	Libouň near Vlašim 363	
Adolf B. Chládek	Chicago, IL	born 1838 Vamberk 287	
Václav Dušek	Detroit, MI	born 1842 Milevsko 244	
Jakub Dušenes	New York	born 1836 Praha	246
Jan Dvořák	Cleveland, OH; Wauzeka, WI	Všemarek near Zbraslavice	348
Josef Dvořák	Iowa		325
František Fišer	Manitowoc, WI	Budín near Praha	270
S.J. Heřman	Wilber, NE	born 1837 Kovanec near Mělník	150
František Hlavín	St. Louis, MO	Květov near Tábor	225
Vojtěch Houska	Iowa	Veselí near Tábor	199
František Hrbek	Pierce, Kewaunee, WI	Polnička near Přibyslav	364
Kap. Prokop Hudek	Chicago, IL	Nová Ves near Uhlířské Janovice	350
František Jelínek	New York	born 1848 Kaňk near Kutná Hora	382
Jakub Kakuška	Illinois		413
Václav Kašpar	Kingston, MA; Chicago, IL	born 1835 Holice near Chrudim	338
František Kouba	Chicago, IL		409
Jan Kroulík	Catspring, TX	born 1837 Voděrady near Litomyšl	290
Jan Kulanda	Michigan	Myšenec near Písek	365
Antonín Macal	New York	born 1837 Skechlav near Nymburk	402
Pavel P. Miller	Iowa		207
František Novák	Iowa		405
Josef Paidr	Manitowoc, WI	born 1843 Domažlice	346
František Peterka	Iowa	born 1840 Brezany near Kralovice	284
Vojtěch G. Pinter	Chicago, IL	Vodňany, Bohemia	401
Jan Posler	Racine, WI; Iowa City, IA; MO	b 1823 Luže, Bohemia	272
František Příbramský	Chicago, IL	born 1829 Horažďovice	182
Karel Růžička	New York	born 1849 Čáslav, Bohemia	379
František Shulz	Chicago, IL		112 and 411 (2 portraits)
František Skřivánek	Burleson, TX	born 1839 Zelechovice, Moravia	189
H. Sládek	could not identify information		375
František Stejskal	Chicago, IL	Hořice near Tábor	180
František Strachovský	St. Louis, MO	Švihov near Klatovy	201
Antonín Suda	St. Louis, MO	Švihov near Klatovy	101
Jan Švec	Wisconsin		219
Václav Švejkar	Manitowoc, WI		336
Alois Uher	Chicago, IL	Kutná Hora	78
Vojtěch Vaska	New Orleans, LA	Švihov near Klatovy	144
Antonín Vlk	New York		381
Frederick Vogel	Chicago, IL	Přibram, Bohemia	89
Josef Zelenka	Cleveland, OH	Šerkov near Přibram	327

Czech And Slovak Press In America

by Jiří Král of Washington, DC

The city of Chicago had less than thirty thousand inhabitants when the first issue of the "Slovan Amerikánsky," the first Czech weekly in this country, was issued in Racine, Wisconsin in 1860. The population of Chicago has increased more than a hundred fold since that time, and the Czechoslovak press in the United States now numbers seventy-one periodicals. Ten of these are issued daily, forty-two are weeklies or semi-weeklies and nineteen fortnightlies or monthlies. Fifty are published in Czech and twenty-one are in Slovak, though some print articles in both Czech and Slovak. The total does not include four periodicals published partly in Slovak and partly in Ruthenian or English. The Slovak press is concentrated in the East, with fourteen periodicals published in Pennsylvania alone, while the Czech press flourishes chiefly in the middle west. The Czechs have twenty-two periodicals in Illinois and sixteen in the states west of the Mississippi; the Slovaks, four in Illinois and none in the Transmississippi region.

Only about forty of the total number can be classified as newspapers, the other periodicals being devoted to special causes or interests: agriculture, athletics, collegiate life, education, feminism, fraternal societies, rationalism, humor, labor, and religion.

Vojta Náprstek (1828 - 1894), an eminent Czech political exile, was the first to plan the publication of a Czech newspaper in this country. His plan, submitted to the Czech settlers of St. Louis in 1857, was abandoned when Naprstek returned to Europe in that same year, but the idea found sponsors elsewhere.

Francis Kořizek (1820 - 1899), a stonemason, published the first issue of the weekly "Slovan Amerikánský" on January 1, 1860 in Racine, Wisconsin. A few weeks later the St. Louis Czechs founded another weekly, the "Narodní Noviny." The two papers were later consolidated and on October 30, 1861 the first issue of the "Slavie" was printed in Racine. For many years under the able editorship of Karel (Charles) Jonáš (1840 - 1896) the "Slavie" held its place as the most influential of Czech newspapers. Two decades ago (1910's) the "Slavie" was removed to Chicago where it is still published (1933).

Those who seek a detailed history of Czech journalism in this country must be referred to Mr. Thomas Čapek's works: "Fifty Years of Czech Letters in America" (in Czech; New York, 1911) and "The Čechs in America" (English; New York, 1920, pp. 164-221). Only a few summary observations can be made here. The birth rate of Czech journals was high, but so was the rate of mortality. Between January, 1860 and the spring of 1911, according to Čapek, 326 Czech journals had come into existence but only 85 survived.

The first Slovak periodical in the United States, the "Amerikánsko Slovenské Noviny" of Pittsburgh was founded in 1886. The oldest of the Slovak journals now existing, the New York daily Slovak v Ameriké was established in 1889 and issued weekly at first. At the present the Slovaks have four daily papers in this country and the Czechs six.

Given below is a list of nine existing Czechoslovak dailies indicating the first year of issue, place of publication, and general tendency. Also is a list of the principal weeklies, semi-weeklies and fortnightlies, other than those issued by the publishers of the dailies.

Daily Newspapers

1875 - Svornost, Chicago, Rationalistic; independent in politics
1879 - New Yorske Listy, New York City, Rationalistic; democratic
1889 - Slovak v Americke, New York City, Independent
1891 - Denní Hlasatel, Chicago, Nonpartisan
1894 - Národ, Chicago, Catholic
1899 - Američan, Cleveland, OH, Nonpartisan
1907 - Rovnost L'udu, Chicago , Communist
1911 - Svět, Cleveland, OH, Liberal; Independent
1912 - New Yorský Dennik , New York City, Nonpartisan

Weekly, Semiweekly And Fortnightly Newspapers

1861 - Slavie, Chicago, Independent
1872 - Hlas, St. Louis, MO, Catholic
1885 - Svoboda, El Campo, TX, Democratic
1891 - Hospodář, Omaha, NE, Farmer Fortnightly
1893 - Katolík, Chicago, Catholic
1894 - Nový Domov, Hallettsville, TX, Democratic
1898 - Bratstvo, Wilkes-Barre, PA, Independent
1902 - St. Louiské Listy, St. Louis, MO, Republican
1904 - Slovenský Sokol, Perth Amboy, NJ, Fortnightly
1905 - Spravedlnost, Chicago, Socialist

Fraternal Life Association; for Hospodář (Farmer), which was printed for many years in Omaha, Nebraska and then in 1961 was sold and moved to West, Texas, and the Nova Doba (New Era).

A third and broader search would be to check with your state or local historical or genealogical society for biographical indices of the early newspapers in their collection. I know at the Minnesota History Center they have the reference to an obituary of my great grandfather which appeared in a Minneapolis newspaper. These indices could be in the form of a printed volume or simply on 3 inch by 5 inch index cards.

Examples of what you can find in these ethnic publications include, a list of new immigrants arriving in town (could include passenger arrival list), obituaries and death claims, a special anniversary celebration, biographical sketches of early settlers, dedication of a new church, founding of a fraternal organization, special activities of a Czech or Slovak club, advertising by business establishments (may be your great great uncle), history of the town (The Jednota, a weekly newspaper printed in Middletown, PA had been running a series of such articles on Slovak Towns in America earlier this year), marriages, a list of Catholic parishes in the United States and the Czech or Slovak priests, and local musical events and plays with a list of the participants. There are probably other types of good articles I have overlooked.

A number of excellent repositories for these publications exist throughout the country. I do not have a complete list by any means, so I encourage you to inform me of other places with major holdings of slavic material.

Western Reserve Historical Society
    10825 E. Boulevard   Cleveland, OH 44106
Newberry Public Library
    60 W Walton   Chicago, IL 60610
The Balch Institute for Ethnic Studies
    18 South 17th St.   Philadelphia, PA 19103
State Historical Society of Wisconsin
    816 State Street   Madison, WI 53706
Czech Heritage Collection U of NE
    303 Love Library   Lincoln, NE 68588-0410
Sister M. Martina Tybor Jankola Library
    Academy Avenue   Danville, PA 17821
The Slovak Museum and Archives
    P.O. Box 150   Middletown, PA 17057-0150
Dallas Public Library Texas Historic &

Genealogical Dept.
    1954 Commerce Street   Dallas, TX 75201
Immigration History Research Center
    826 Berry Street   St. Paul, MN 55114
Allen County Public Library
    P.O. Box 2270   Fort Wayne, IN 46801-2270
Carpatho-Rusyn Research Center
    P.O. Box 192   Fairfax, VA 22030-0192
State Historical Society of Missouri
    1020 Lowry Street   Columbia, MO 65201
SPJST Museum
    520 N Main   Temple, TX 76501
University of Chicago Library (Slavic Collection)
    1100 E 57th St Chicago, IL   60637

In todays melting pot society where people customarily move across country in the blink of an eye, there are practically none of the older ethnic publications remaining. An exception is the fraternal journal, such as the Fraternal Herald (mentioned above as Bratrský Věstník), the Slovak Catholic Falcon, the "Posel" of the Czech Catholic Union, the Jednota of the First Catholic Slovak Union and the Journal of the CSA Fraternal Life.

As times are changing so is the type of information we seek. We want to know more about the country our ancestors came from and the way they lived. We need to find new ways to communicate with and locate distant relatives. Well the means to those ways has been the establishment within the last fifteen years of Czech (Bohemian and Moravian) , Slovak, and Rusyn genealogical and cultural organizations. Most of these organizations publish newsletters or journals on a variety of topics.

Examples of these organizations include, the Carpatho Rusyn Research Center, Czech and Slovak Heritage Association of Maryland, Czech Heritage Society (CHS) of Texas, Czech and Slovak Interest Group of the Chicago Genealogical Society, Slovak Heritage and Folklore Society International, California Czech and Slovak Club, and of course the Czechoslovak Genealogical Society International, founded in 1988. See the "Librarian's Shelf" for further information on which newsletters we have in our library collection.

Good luck on your journey.
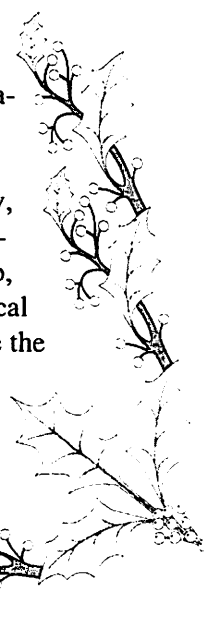
1907 - Americké Dělnické Listy, Cleveland, OH, Socialist
1908 - Texan, Houston, TX, Democratic
1908 - Národne Noviny, Pittsburgh, PA, Nonpolitical
1909 - Telegraf, Baltimore, MD, Independent
1910 - Youngstownské Noviný, Youngstown, OH, Republican
1910 - Obrana (Czech), New York City, Communist
1912 - Slovenský Občan, Hazleton, PA, Independent
1913 - Obrana (Slovak), Scranton, PA, Independent
1914 - Našinec, Taylor, TX, Independent; democratic
1918 - Nove Časy, Chicago. Independent
1920 - Národní Pokrok, Omaha, NE, Independent
1922 - Věk Rozumu, Chicago, IL, Rationalistic
1929 - Samostatnost, McKeesport, PA, Catholic; Republican
1930 - Náš Svět, Chicago, IL, Independent

Monthly Publication of the Western Bohemian Fraternal Association (Z. Č. B. J.), now called Western Fraternal Life Association

Pravda	Láska	Věrnost
Truth	Love	Faithfulness
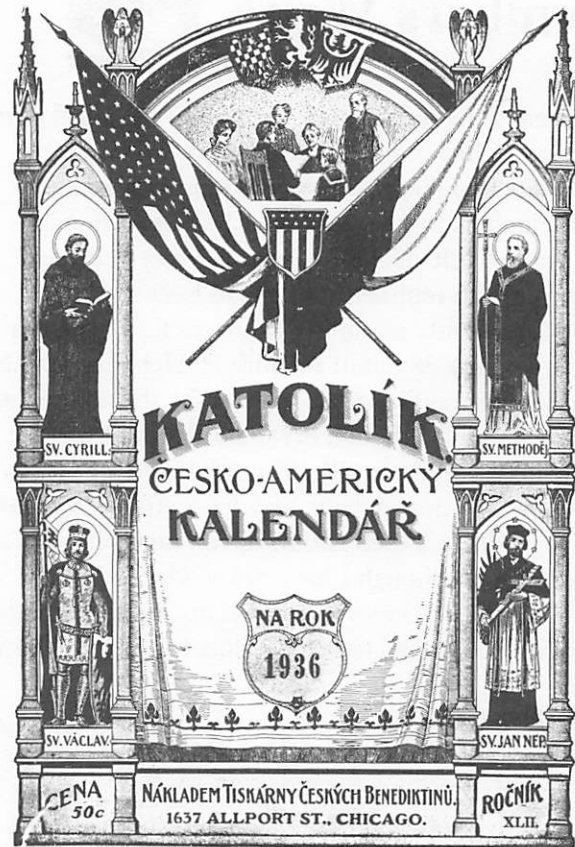
Themes for 1996 upcoming newsletter issues

Czech and Slovak Music (musicians, instruments, community bands), Cemeteries (gravemarkers, types of cemeteries, layout, location, comparison between U.S. and European), Hobbies (Past-times, card games, etc.) These are subject to change depending on the material we receive and the input you have on other topics of interest.