



The Slovenian Genealogy Society International, Inc.

Founded by , Al Peterlin, Camp Hill, Pennsylvania, in 1986



[SGSI Home Page](#)

Volume 5 Issue 1 Newsletter of the Slovenian Genealogy Society January 1, 1991

Once again, it's time to offer thanks to all our members for their help and support in the past year. Our library of Slovenian Church Histories continues to grow slowly, thanks to the continuing effort of Father David J. Stalzer of St. Mary Nativity Church in Joliet, Illinois. Thanks to Father Stalzer's latest letter writing campaign, we've received Church History Booklets from Holy Family Church, Eveleth, Minnesota; the Church of St. Stephen, St. Stephen, Minnesota; St. Joseph's Church, Leadville, Colorado; Mother of God Church, Waukegan, Illinois; and Holy Family Church, Kansas City, Kansas. I also noticed a copy of Father Stalzer's letter asking for Slovenian histories on the front page of the November 8, 1990 issue of ***New Era***, the official publication of the American Fraternal Union. We ask all our members to join Fr. Stalzer and solicit histories, books, photographs, and anything else that documents the lives of our Slovenian ancestors. In that same issue of ***New Era***, I noticed a letter from Marie Schlamann, 222 W. 7th, Leadville, Colorado, 80461. She is writing a history of Yugoslavian immigrants who settled in Leadville between 1870 and 1910. This is an excellent project and we ask our membership to share information with her. As readers of this newsletter know, we frequently receive books and articles to publish from Jose Drasler. In his last letter, he enclosed a page photocopied from Janez Keber's ***Lexicon imen***. This book would be an excellent addition to our collection. If any of our members run across a copy, please keep us in mind.

A Slovenian Language Work Processing system is now available for use on IBM compatible computers. INTEXT now offers 11 foreign language software packages including Slovenian, Macedonian, and Croatian. The software is available from Software Lab, 3767 Overland Avenue, Los Angeles, California. Speaking of computers, we are looking for volunteers to final edit and type several books we've had translated into English. Write if you are willing to help.

The Center for Research Libraries is a membership organization whose purpose is to make available to the scholarly community research materials that are rarely held in North American libraries. Members of the *Center* are college, university, and research libraries in the United States and Canada. While not generally available to the public, students and researchers at member institutions do have access through an interlibrary loan request. The *Center* has an extensive collection of ethnic newspapers on microfilm including ***Glas Naroda*** (New York), 1920-1962 and ***Glas Svobode*** (Chicago, Illinois), 1917-1927. For more information on the *Center*, contact **THE CENTER FOR RESEARCH LIBRARIES**, 6050 South Kenwood, Chicago, Illinois 60637.

I received a copy of the newsletter published by the *Slovene American Club* of Houston, Texas. It contained a reprint of a story from ***Zarja, The Dawn*** about Rev. Michael Joncas of Minneapolis, Minnesota, the writer of the beautiful song, ***On Eagles Wings***. We Slovenians can be proud of this American priest who wove a beautiful story line from the Psalms and a Slovenian legend as told by an elderly priest.

Documentation of sources is a must for all serious genealogists. It may be even more important for those of us studying and practicing genealogy as hobby or labor of love. the only defense worthy of an amateur genealogist when attacked by those who call themselves Historians is accuracy, full and complete documentation. For every historian there will one day come a revisionist, but a birth certificate is a birth certificate, a deed is a deed. Donn Devine, a certified genealogical instructor, has developed a one-digit code for identifying sources of vital event data, and it should be adopted by all of us working on serious or accurate portrayal of the lives of our ever-deceased. The code makes

of us working on saving an accurate portrayal of the lives of our every day people. The code makes use of all 26 letters of the alphabet and the digits 1 through 9. The code should be included immediately after the place listing of all recorded events. The letter "b" is used to indicate documentation of birth, "f" indicates Family Bible, "j" for judicial or court record, "o" for obituary, etc. A complete copy of the code can be obtained by writing to us or acquiring a copy of the September-October **Ancestry Newsletter**. Don Devine has placed the copyright in the public domain so there are no restrictions on copying it.

THE FIRST SLOVENIAN SETTLERS IN SAMSULA, FLORIDA

By: John Gerjanc

*This article first appeared in the 1959 **Kolendar**. It was translated for us by Pat Hagemeir.*

Many of our people did not adjust to American ways easily. This was especially true of our young men, many of whom traveled back to the old country to find a bride. Soon, however, single young women also began coming to America in search of a better life. The men who came to America from Slovenia were mostly peasant farmers. As quickly as they saved enough money, they would buy their own land to start farming. It was difficult to save money. In these times the American government gave land in some places for homesteading. Whoever took this land had to promise to build a house; that he would stay a fixed amount of time, and cultivate a fixed amount of land. Since the land yield was insufficient, the farmer had to support himself as best as he knew how. The homestead tracts were indeed a rough way to go. Many were not equal to the challenge, and these who did eked out a very skimpy living. Some of the men had to leave their wives and children to seek employment in distant mines or lumber mills to supplement the yield from the land. Friends tell me that the fathers laboring elsewhere for a year or more upon returning home would not be recognized by their children. "Why has this man come to us?" they would ask.

Slovenians were moving to the western part of the United States when they heard about Florida, a pleasant, warm country, primarily a millionaire's resort. Florida real estate officials sent their sales people out into the mining and lumber mill communities to contact people looking for their own piece of land to buy. Many were stuck with bad pieces of property. First to come to these parts was Joseph Toazin. In 1900, he bought 20 acres in Briggsville, now called Samsula. When Tomazin came to see what he bought, he saw a wilderness. He was broken hearted and sadly gave up his plans to farm this land. He moved to Tampa with his wife where they operated a small hotel. This, too, did not work out, so after some time they went back to Kansas where Tomazin went back into the mines.

Karavanja, Tomazin's father-in-law and also the father-in-law of Mike Macek, developed a severe case of rheumatism from laboring in the damp mines making him completely disabled. In 1913, Tomazin brought his ailing father-in-law to convalesce in Florida. Joseph and his brother built a small house for him in Samsula and then went back north to the mines. After a time, Kravanja's health improved. His son-in-law Mike Macek then came down from Kansas staying long enough to enlarge the little home before he returned to Kansas. At this time, Slovenians did not farm this land. Other than tourism there was no work in Florida. In 1913 Joseph Sopotnik came with his wife and decided that in spite of all the obstacles, he would begin to farm here. He was soon joined by Frank Luznar. They plowed the first furrow to raise a new Slovenian settlement. It was hard, a very very hard beginning. So hard that Loznar quit and went back up north. Sopotnik stayed alone. Sopotnik said, "When the Slovenians came here and saw my hard life, they left. I stayed alone in my desperate situation, but I did not want to quit. I saw the possibility of a future in my work. I was young and strong like an ox. I labored like an animal. The land had to be cleared and made fit for cultivation. It was full of trees, every kind of dense scrub growth. Many palms had to be cut down, the stumps and roots dug out. We had no tractors. All of our work was done with shovels, picks, hoes, and our callused hands. Where would we sell it? My farm was about fifteen miles from New Smyrna, the nearest town. I had to leave my farm at midnight and cart my produce into town so I could be there in the morning hours. I went from store to store, from house to house, door to door. I would arrive back home late in the evening. Never will I forget these trying tormenting times. I remember still that I wished to write to my friend and tell him of my hard life, but I did not even have the pennies for a stamp. It is just not possible to relate to you how very hard those times were, how very hard the beginning was."

[To be continued in the next issue of the *Slovenian Genealogy Society* newsletter.]

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Volume 5 Issue 2 Newsletter of the Slovenian Genealogy Society April 1, 1991

This newsletter has been delayed because of my recent move. Mail delivery from the old address to the new appears to be working smoothly. I hope I haven't missed any correspondence. I've tried to keep up, but I admit that my response has been slow on occasion. The move is now complete. Society business should return to normal.

I've seen newspaper reports lately that the copper Wall of Honor display at Ellis Island has been painted with graffiti and desecrated by bird droppings. Damage by bird droppings should have been prevented by proper planning. There is no excuse for allowing damage by vandalism.

In December, John Hribar donated a copy of the Constitution and By-Laws of the *Slovenian Education Society* founded in 1912. We have no other information on this group. If there are any original documents from this *Society*, please donate a copy to us. In February, John sent a copy of a book **Zbogom, Liberty Bell** by Edi Selhaus and Janez Zerovc. The book is in Slovenian and we'd like volunteers to translate it into English. If you'd like a thrilling tale of war torn Slovenia, American Fliers and Slovenian partisans, this is the project for you. There are many names and dates to add the spice of life to a genealogical source. John also mailed us a copy of the **1938 Ameriski Druzinski Koledar**. He informed us that the Enon Valley SNPJ Rec Center has a Slovenian book and magazine storage area that will be open from 1PM to 5PM every Sunday.

I've received an application form for the Summer School of the Slovene Language held in Ljubljana each year. Course lengths range from 2 to 6 weeks and will help students with no knowledge of the Slovene language to those more advanced. For information on costs and offerings, write: Poletna sola, Filozofska fakulteta, Askerceva 12, SLO-61000 Ljubljana, Slovenia.

We've had so many requests for information on forms used by agencies of the government to supply information on ancestors that I've decided to highlight a different form in each newsletter. This may cut down on mail requests, especially those that do not include a self-addressed stamped return envelope. I'll begin with NATF Form 81 (11-84). It can be obtained by writing to the Reference Services Branch (NNIR), National Archives and Records Service, 8th and Pennsylvania Avenue, NW, Washington, D.C. 20408. The form is an order for a copy of Ship Passenger Arrival Records. You supply the name of your ancestor, the port of entry, the ship's name and date of arrival, and the passenger's country of origin. The archive then searches the database. If no match is found, you're informed and there is no charge. If a match is found, you'll be billed \$5.00. When the archives receives payment, you received a page or two of information about your ancestor at the time of immigration. I've used this service myself, and it is truly cost effective. It seems like too much data is needed before a search can be initiated, but it is not. Most immigrants traveled through New York, so this is a good first guess. If you have a ship name but no date, try a range of months. If New York comes up empty, try again using Baltimore, etc. A negative reply costs nothing. You pay for success.

Years ago, we received weekly church bulletins from a parish in the Bovec area of Slovenia. The bulletins contained a mixture of parish business and past historical references. Members translated the bulletins for us and, I will offer some tidbits from them when space is available in our newsletter. Below is list of archeological finds in the Bovec area as listed in **Archeologic sites in Slovenia**, Ljubljana, 1975:

In Strmec, before World War I, at homestead 32 owned by Strukelj, a bronze sword was discovered. It is now on view in the Museum of Science in Vienna, Austria. Also on display in the Museum in Vienna,

Austria, is a Bronze hatchet found in the village of Zaga.

In Dvor, Radulje, on a parcel of land owned by farmer Mlekuz, a tomb with some pottery was discovered. The tomb dated to the old Iron Age.

THE SLOVENIANS FROM SAMSULA, FLORIDA...*Continued from Vol 5 Issue 1*

As the land became tillable, other Slovenians came. Among them was Mike Macek, who still with the help of his wife manages a store, gostilna, and service station. John Pleterski, of sturdy Slovenian stock, next came to Samsula to farm. With the help of his good wife he became a very successful farmer. In 1936, Joseph Tomazin moved onto the land he bought in 1900. He became a successful farmer and raised beautiful oranges and other tropical fruit. Even today, although up in years, he is still active and with the help of his wife tends to his trees and garden. In the economic depression of 1932, Jernej Hafner and Michael Premrev came to Samsula. I, John Gerjanc, came here in 1944 and so missed a lot of the early Samsula history. A year before I arrived, France Gerbec and John Klun arrived. Gerbec was already retired. Klun began farming. Edward Delles, from Senezec, came here from Chicago where he had a cabinet shop. He farmed and practiced his trade in Samsula along with farming. Joseph Oresnik is one of the oldest settlers here in Samsula. He is now retired and lives with his wife Lojzka.

Jernej Hafner first came up with the idea of building a Slovenian Home in Samsula. His idea was good and the home needed. The people grasped it eagerly, and they began construction in 1940. The walls were built and the farm for the roof was completed, but on Christmas day a fierce windstorm tore it all down. Undaunted, the Slovenians began to build anew. The Home and Hall was completed in 1941. The grand opening was July 4, 1941. The local SNPJ helped with the building. Some years before, the Slovenians in Samsula had opened a cooperative warehouse for packing and sending field products to different cities.

John Pleterski, still vigorous at 82, and always ready to dance, was the first president of our lodge. I took over the duties in 1946. Pleterski still retains an active interest in the lodge and is always ready to help his fellow countryman. Mike Macek served as the lodge secretary for a very long time. After him, his wife took over until 1958 when Elizabeth Hafner was elected. Much should also be said about the sons of the pioneers who, too, persevered and worked for the good of the Slovenian settlement. Young Frank Luznar, president of the lodge for many years, watched over the Lodge's assets, for this he was praised, by everyone.

Erny Hafner, who took over the presidency after me, realized it was time to conduct the lodge business in English. Many new members in the lodge were not Slovenian and the constant translating and interpreting from Slovenian to English was cumbersome. Young John Pleterski, treasurer for many years, and his brother Anton, was active in looking out for the progress of our lodge and the settlement. Tomazin's son, Joe, was often vice president of the lodge and the general overseer of the cooperative storehouse. The present officers, Joe Benedict and John Sterle, acknowledged the great contribution of our early settlers who made to the success of the Slovenian settlement possible. I think there is not a Slovenian in Samsula who did not do his part to work for the good of the Slovenian community and for its progress.

In 1944, I came to New Smyrna Beach, from New York, and there were no Slovenians here. Now, we can count over 100 Slovenian families. The men are mostly retired. They often visit the Samsulians. Most often, we meet in the hall. New Smyrna is about eight miles from Samsula as the crow flies. It takes about 5 minutes to drive between towns. It took the early settler about six hours to travel the distance on narrow winding roads. The face of Samsula was changed by the Slovenian settlers. The once winding, narrow, muddy-wagon tracks are no more. Our pioneers, though, like to talk of those days; how in dry weather the wagon wheels would sink down into the sand and the horse could scarcely pull the empty wagon. There were no bridges to cross over creek waters. Our pioneer, Sopotnik, says he will never forget the night he had to travel thru water so high it came up to his feet in the wagon. There was no turning around. He could just urge his horses to go on ahead through the water. He raised his feet up to keep the water from getting in his shoes. It was as difficult to sell the produce as it was to grow it. This is the way our first Slovenian settlers with their good wives and families suffered to buy a home and to pay for their existence in the Slovenian settlement of Samsula. Certainly there are many more stories of sufferings and hardships endured which are not written here.

However, the suffering and the pain is fixed forever upon the hearts of our courageous people, in their callused hands, and their sweat that watered this foreign soil that it would give them bread.

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Volume 5 Issue 3 Newsletter of the Slovenian Genealogy Society July 1, 1991

The Slovenian parish of St. Cyril's on St. Mark's Place in lower Manhattan celebrated it's 75th Anniversary on April 28th. If any of our readers have a history of this Slovenian parish, we would like to obtain a copy. I have the street name but no street number for the church. I dropped a letter to the Church without the number but I had no luck. There are so many parishes named St. Cyril on St. Mark's Place in Lower Manhattan that the post office returned my letter as not specific enough for delivery. I'll try again if I can come up with a more complete address. Speaking of postal service, about a year ago I addressed a letter to the Jerin family in a small town in Slovenia. I enclosed a family tree and a basic request to have my letter forwarded to any surviving member of the family. Just this past month, I received a letter from two different family members answering that one plea for information almost a year earlier. The Jerin family is from my maternal line, and both responses came from other maternal lines in the tree; names I had no familiarity with. How the Slovenian postal service ever found and forwarded my letter to these people I'll never know. However, I'm looking forward to future correspondence with the families.

One of the primary tasks of our members is to trace their Slovenian ancestors' back to their Slovenia departure date. This is not always an easy task, and one of our members, Ruth Krulce, suggested we remind our readers that the ***Morton Allem Directory of European Passenger Steamship Arrivals*** can frequently help narrow the search when trying to obtain copies of arrival records. This book should be on the shelf of every public library. If it's not on the shelf of our local library, ask the head librarian to purchase it.

Many of our immigrant ancestors served in the military of the Austro-Hungarian Empire. Because military bureaucracies seem to thrive on paperwork, there is a large volume of official documentation that should be available for use by historians and genealogists. Much of the information has been saved and is now housed in the Kriegsarchiv in Vienna. Send requests to: Kriegsarchiv, 1070 Vienna, Stiftgasse 2, Austria. The Embassy of Austria, 2343 Massachusetts Avenue, NW, Washington, DC 20008, claims the Kriegsarchiv will not be able to help in most cases because of the great demand. I guess this means if no one was interested in the information, they'd be willing to go to great lengths to offer assistance. Since the information is valuable, useful, and in great demand, it may not be available. I intend to write to the Kriegsarchiv. I'll keep you informed on the response. I'm also going to write to the Embassy asking that the information be made more accessible to the public.

Back to the US. Almost 24 million draft registration forms were filled out by the American public, during the years 1917 to 1919. All males born between 1873 to 1900 had to register whether drafted or not. These registration cards are maintained by the National Archives, SE Region, 1557 St. Joseph's Avenue, East Point, Georgia 30344. You can order a copy of your ancestor's card for a small fee. You must know the address of your ancestor at the time of registration. Because the 1890 to 1920 time period was the window of the maximum immigration for those of us with Slovenian ancestry, this database is especially useful in determining the home city of a male immigrant ancestor. Every beginning Slovenian genealogical search should encompass Naturalization papers, census searches, and a request for this draft registration filing.

THE PLUT FAMILY OF SISSETON, SOUTH DAKOTA

By: Joanne Plut Fix

The following information was sent to use by Joanne Plut Fix. It was originally gathered by Mr. Harold Tornessa in preparation for a series of articles to be published by the Sisseton Courier, a newspaper in Sisseton, South Dakota, as Sisseton approached its 1992 Centennial year.

Mr. Joseph Plut was born in 1862 in Austria (now Slovenia, Yugoslavia) and migrated to Minnesota and then to Marshall County. He was engaged as the first postmaster and a retailer in the town of Frank until he settled in Sisseton in 1895. His wife, Katherine Weis Plut, was born in 1876. Mr. Plut was a partner in the establishment of Waletich and Plut, one of the largest general stores in this part of the country. He also owned vast acreage of agricultural land in several counties. Old times referred to Joe as a linguist who fluently spoke 13 languages, including dialects of both the Indian and non-Indian communities in which he lived. Joseph and Katherine died in 1946 leaving four sons and three daughters.

Brothers, Alois (1909-1975) and Jack (1900-1975) ran Plut Bros. Grocery and Hardware until a fire leveled the pioneer building in 1959. Brother Joseph (1897-1969) was a licensed surveyor, and Leo (1903-1972) owned Leo Plut Road Construction. The brothers were expert gunsmiths, sportsmen, and outstanding trap shooters, adding to the Plut family legend. Daughters, Tharsilla, Marie, and Katherine lived in other states.

HISTORY OF THE CHURCH OF THE VIRGIN MARY IN THE FIELD

The Church of the Virgin Mary in the Field is one of the oldest churches in the region of Tolmin. It was once the Bovec parish church and was mentioned in a special bulla of Pope Celestine III.

The present church has its origin in the 15th century. In 1530, Jerry from Loka completed the frescoes. Frescoes of the 12 apostles were arranged around the altar. The life of Christ was depicted in the presbytery. Today, only the fresco on the right side of the arch with the Seat of Mercy has been preserved. Paintings depicting the life of Christ from birth to death have been completely destroyed. Of the remaining frescoes, only fragments have been preserved. Jerry from Loka was not a great artist, but he was the best known artist of his age. He was known for the simplicity of his work. Because the population was mainly illiterate, these frescoes were the "reading books" of the people. It was their Bible.

Few early histories of the Bovec area survive, but in 1670 there is a listing of ten churches in the area. There was one pastor for all. The county president nominated an assistant pastor and paid his salary. In 1787, two French soldiers were killed close to the church and were buried in the village of Kluz. In 1908, the church was completely renovated as a landmark, the state covering the expense of 8000 crowns. Italy declared war on Austria on June 5, 1915, and the people of Bovec had to move from their houses. The Italian army advanced to the church and dug tunnels and placed cannon in the church. The Austrian army ignored the church as much as possible, but by the end of WW1, the church was in a poor state of repair, the old north wall was destroyed, the frescoes damaged. Renovation began again in 1923-1924 and Dean Andrew Klobucar blessed the bells on April 24, 1928. The bells were made in Broili from Videm (Udine). In 1934-1935, Leopold Perko renovated some frescoes. A painting of the Assumption was purchased for the church by young women from Bovec, who worked in Trieste. Young people from the village preferred getting married in the church. In 197, craftsman Lipicer made a Gothic Lantern. In the same year, Cyril Mihelich made ten pews with the lumber donated by the American Red Cross. The church is a typical Gothic edifice in the Slovenian countryside. The altar faces east, the ceiling decorated. The altar is narrow at the base, the windows narrow and high. There were three wood altars before WW1. More reconstruction work began in 1980 when new rain guttering was installed. In 1985, the tin roof was painted. That latest reconstruction was started under the guidance of architect Brane Zbacnik, and Art Historian, Rober Crv.

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We received a copy of the **75th Anniversary Booklet of St. John the Evangelist Parish, Greenfield, Wisconsin, 1916-1991**, from Carl Chesnik. James E. Starasinich recently sent us a copy of a book titled, **History of St. Joseph's Parish, Joliet, Illinois, 1891-1991**. James also sent us a photocopy of the **10th Anniversary booklet of St. Joseph's Parish**. This booklet was published in Slovenian, and James sent us a rough English translation. Although several pages of the original text are missing, the missing pages can be reconstructed because of its inclusion in the **KSKJ Koledar**. This makes St. Joseph's Parish, Joliet, Illinois, the most well documented Slovenian parish in our files. Parish Histories and Jubilee Books are significant sources of genealogical information and we ask each of our members to be on the alert for copies for our collection. James also included a photocopy of the Rev. Sustersic's book **Poduk Rojakom Slovencem**. This Slovenian text was printed around the turn of the century, and we need volunteers to translate it into English for us.

There is no denying the present threat to preserving documentation of our Slovenian ancestors. The generation of the immigrant is still passing at an increasingly rapid rate and the next generation that is still able to read Slovenian is not far behind. With each passing year, copies of Slovenian Histories, documentation of the immigrant's lives, and book from the old country are ending there days at some dump instead of being preserved. I hope each of our members takes it upon themselves to visit Slovenian homes, clubs, and any other facility to try and gather material for us. I know families inadvertently discard many valuable documents--it happened in my own family. I started trying to save old documents after I learned my grandparents' old papers and photos were thrown out when their house was passed on after their death. No one thought to keep the old records.

The Social Security Administration keeps a large file of information on all individuals and has since it's 1936 inception. There is, at the very least, a microfilm copy of the original SS Form 5 completed for each person eligible for Social Security. In many cases, there is an even more extensive file that can be filled with very valuable information on other members of the family as well. After an individual's death, write directly to the Social Security Administration and ask for a copy of the original SS Form 5 and a photocopy of all the remainder of the file. You will need to know the Social Security Number of your family member. If you are refused access, resubmit your letter as a Freedom of Information request. If all else fails, you may even have to ask your Congressman/woman for help, but it is work the effort. You can usually get the Social Security Number from the Death Certificate. In years past, however, it was frequently left off the document. If you do not have the Social Security Number and you can't get it, there may be a secondary source of information for you. A private company will search a Social Security Death Master data file for a fee. This means you pay for a computer listing of deaths reported by the Social Security Administration. They have the majority of deaths since 1962 and a small portion of earlier deaths. You can even apply for a list of Soundex equivalent Surnames. Write to Cambridge Statistical Research Associates Inc., 760 Wheeling Avenue, Cambridge, OH 43725, for a list of their services and their fees for providing it to you. Always request a complete list of charges "before" you commit yourself.

The *Friends of St. Alphonse* will sponsor a genealogical and historical search for "The Roots" of St. Alphonsus, St. Mary's Assumption, and Notre Dame De Bon Secours, on Sunday, November 17, 1991, at 2045 Constance Street, New Orleans, Louisiana. There will be an entry fee with all proceeds used for renovation of St. Alphonsus Church. Eight special presentations are planned, and copies of records from the three churches will be available for researching family history, including: Weekly newspapers, Baptismal lists, Marriage banns, Death Notices, Cemetery Information, yearbooks, programs, scrapbooks, and more.

This seems like a really useful affair, and one that could be held at many of our Slovenian Churches. As the number of priests fall and their workload climbs, I'm hearing from more and more members that access to records is becoming more difficult. An occasional genealogical fair could raise money for the parish and provide supervised access to many church records without over-burdening the parish priest. Having this type of an affair would also force the parish to compile a thorough listing of source documents (baptismal, marriage, deaths, etc.) and possibly promote duplication and proper archiving. Why not try organizing one at your local parish.

Ancestry Inc., Box 476, Salt Lake City, Utah 84110 is now making access to phone listing from the entire United States possible for the genealogist seeking a national compilation of a specific surname. This may be useful for those individuals seeking long lost family ties or someone wanting a geographic pattern of dispersal of individuals with a given surname. A listing of the first 250 names or less is \$10. There is an additional charge of \$5.00 for each additional 250 listings. As with any other service, always confirm price before requesting a service.

The following appeared in the **BULLETIN FOR THE 28TH EUCHARISTIC CONGRESS, Chicago, 1926**. *They were translated for our Society by Zdenka Mihelich.*

1. Joseph Avsec, from Smartno near Litija, 205 Stone Street, Joliet, Illinois.
2. John Grahek, from Semic, treasurer of the KSKJ, 1012 North Broadway, Joliet.
3. George Stonich, from Podzemlje, arrived in Joliet, 1889. I've been in business for 25 years. Welcome. Men's clothing and other articles.
4. Jakob Segar, from Loski Potok, butchers shop and grocery at 128 Woodward Avenue, Joliet, Illinois.
5. Joseph Jerman, from Crnomelj, No. 41, shopkeeper on Jackson & Ottawa Street, Joliet, Illinois.

We'd like to thank Jennie Hribar for the donation of pictures to the Society. See below.

[A photograph was included in the original issue of the newsletter, perhaps with scanning we can make it available in the future. If you desire a copy of the photo, contact Al Peterlin, whose address is listed at the end of this newsletter.]

Year: 1909; Location: Dunlo, Pennsylvania, later changed to Krayn, Pennsylvania

1st row: Joe Naglich, Frank Bavdek, Louis Krintz, Joe Zganjar

2nd row: Joe Kraynar, Joe Zakraysek, Frank Kausic, Unknown, Andy Korosic, Andy Drobnick, Frank Ocepek, Tom Usenisnik

3rd row: John Naglich, Unknown, John Usenisnik, Jack Naglich, Gregor Naglich, John Zakraysek, Andrew Kausca

4th row: Frank Naglich, Anton Poyer, Unknown, Joe Hribar, Unknown, Louis Sterle, Unknown

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