



The Slovenian Genealogy Society International, Inc.

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



[SGSI Home Page](#)

Volume 9 Issue 1 Newsletter of the Slovenian Genealogy Society January 1, 1995

Another year has passed, and oh so quickly. However, it has been a good year for our *Society*. Please continue to think of us and offer your advice and donations of time and books. We hope to start more translating projects this year, and adding to our book collection is always a high priority. Thank you for all you've done in 1994.

I received a copy of *Footsteps through Time* by Irene M. Planinsek Odorizzi from Irene. The book, copyright 1978, is obvious proof that Irene was indeed a pioneer in preserving history of Slovene individuals as a heritage project. There are 21 stories; remembrances of 21 everyday people with not one ordinary life. What a wonderful book! Thank you, Irene. Every Slovene genealogist should have a copy of this book.

Our director of translation projects, Dr. Nancy Burnett, visited Slovenia during the past year. She brought back a paperback version of *Cerkev Na Slovenskem* for the *Society*. This listing of Catholic parishes was published in 1971. Nancy also brought back a copy of the 1994 Slovenian telephone directory on floppy disks (DOS compatible). Entries are in Slovene, German and English. In addition, Nancy has learned that the 1994-95 Slovene telephone book is available on CD-ROM from the bookstore **Mladinska Knjiga** for about \$40.00 (U.S.). The bookstore address is listed below. Nancy continues to look for volunteers able to translate for us. I'm surprised that no local **SNPJ** or **KSKJ** organizations help Nancy with this type of project.

Speaking of the local **SNPJ** and **KSKJ** organizations, I would like to hear from officers of each **SNPJ** or **KSKJ** group about making plans to have each group publish a remembrance publication. The Heritage Group of Forest City, Pennsylvania has sponsored *A Photographic Overview of Early Slovenes of Forest City, Pennsylvania*, by Mary Zupancic Machek and Barbara J. Puchnick. Also, another group has published *Spominska Zgodovina, Historical Memories of Willard, Wisconsin*. Each book contains many photographs of pioneer Slovenians and their families. Each has histories of the families, frequently written by a son or daughter of the pioneer family, outlining the triumph and tragedy of everyday living. These two volumes are excellent examples and both groups, Forest City and Willard, could be persuaded to help others accomplish the same task. Without action soon, a wealth of information will be lost to the generations to come. Preparing a publication like this would be an excellent wintertime project for each of the **SNPJ** and **KSKJ** groups across the country. Some Slovenian communities have several **KSKJ** and **SNPJ** groups, and while a cooperative venture would make the most sense, even a friendly competitive atmosphere would support the accomplishment of the task.

Dr. Burnett provided us with the following Slovenian bookstore addresses:

Cankarjeva Založba, Trubarjev Antikvariat, Mestni Trg 25, Ljubljana, Slovenia

Mladinska Knjiga, Titova 3, Ljubljana, Slovenia

Državna Založba Slovenije, Antikvariat, Mestni Trg 26, Ljubljana, Slovenia

Marajna Razstavno-Prodajni, Atelje Starinskik Predmetov, Tesovnikova 100, Ljubljana, Slovenia

Bukvarna Bibliotilsko Drustro, Slovenska cesta, Ljubljana, Slovenia

Knjigarna Trgovina Konzorcij, Slovenska 29, p.p. 49, 61108 Ljubljana, Slovenia

Nancy recently received a fax from Dr. Kovac, Southeast European Scientific Publications, Elisabethstr. 22, D-80796 Munchen, concerning the recent publication of **The Great Heraldry Book (1687-1688)**. Those interested in Slovenian and Austrian Heraldry should find the re-publication of this work, originally compiled by Johann Weichard Valvasor (1641-1693), an invaluable resource. The price of this work will be significantly higher than our *Society* could afford. If you are interested, please inquire directly to the publisher. As always, if you obtain additional information or if you do indeed purchase a copy of this text, please share with us.

Once again, our *Society* owes thanks to Doris Sadar and the **Slovenian American National Art Guild**. We've been steadily receiving 3x5 cards from Slovenians across the country thanks to publicity initiated by the **Art Guild**.

I noticed the following information in **Prosveta. SCOLA**, a non-profit educational TV service, retransmits news and other programs from some 40 different countries, including Slovenia. Individuals with satellite dishes can find **SCOLA** on Channel 22-H, Telstar 303(T3). Many cable networks also carry **SCOLA**. Our members that live in areas with a large Slovenian population may be able to convince their local cable operator to carry the report as an educational access channel. For information on **SCOLA**, write Richard Ott, P.O. Box 619, McClelland, Iowa, 51548-0619.

QUERIES: Queries are free to members. Be brief. We will edit as space dictates.

Query 1: REPAR, ZUPANCIC

I am researching the surnames **REPAR** from the town of Homec, and **ZUPANCIC** from Brezice and Oklukavagora. My grandfather Johan or Janez Zupancic was born in Brezice but before he came to the U.S. he lived in Oklukavagora. According to some letters I have had translated, he owned a vineyard and some land in Oklukavagora. I would like to correspond with anyone who has any information about these two surnames or knows something about the town of Oklukavagora. Any help is appreciated. Please write to: Marilyn Ciesielski, 447 LaSalle Drive, Somonauk, Illinois, 60552.

Query 2: BOZANIC, DURKOTA

Looking for information regarding relatives or persons knowing John **BOZANIC** and Marta **DURKOTA** Bozanic, who lived in Illinois in the 1920s. Both were **SNPJ** members. Write to Zita B. Wenzel, 1670 Elkhart Circle, Tavares, Florida, 32778

Query 3: GROOM (GRUM), KLEMENCIC

Seeking information on Richard Thomas **GROOM (GRUM)**, who was born in Barberton, Ohio, on 9 April 1930, to John George and Mildred Dorothy Groom, nee **KLEMENCIC**. Write to Cynthia Jensen, 1317 Sealane Drive, Corpus Christi, Texas, 78412.

HISTORIC PEOPLES OF SLOVENIA-II

By: Edward Skender

In the last edition, we noted that Rome controlled the area of Slovenia in the year 400 AD, well before the Slovenes arrived. The population during this period consisted of the original Illyrian Celts overlaid by over 250 years of Roman colonization. Sometime around the year 400 AD, the area of Slovenia was overrun by a Germanic tribe called the Goths, for this was the beginning of the period of the great European Tribal Migrations. The Goths were originally from northeastern Europe. They migrated through the Hungarian Plain and moved along the southern hills of the Alps toward Northern Italy. Rome had already split into two empires, one in the East headquartered at Constantinople, and one in the West headquartered at Rome. In 400 AD the Western Roman Empire had already become weak. The Goths had already taken over Roman territories in what is now Slovenia and Western Croatia, and they now wanted lands in Italy.

In 410 AD, the Goths under King Alaric succeeded in invading Italy from their base in Slovenia and effectively ended the Roman Empire. Slovenia (Pannonia) which had been Christianized by the ancient See of St. Hermagoras at Aquileia in Northeast Italy, reverted to barbarism and became part of the Gothic Kingdom, which had its capital at Ravenna, Italy. Thus began the Dark Ages in Europe.

Gothic Kingdom, which had its capital at Ravenna, Italy. Thus began the Dark Ages in Europe.

Although they ended Roman power, the Goths were never able to replicate it. They became assimilated with the Romans in Italy (and the Celto-Romans in Slovenia) and in 489 AD, their King, Theodoric, became a Christian and took the title King of Rome. The Church filled the political voids in Roman and Gothic power through its various bishoprics which were re-established. The Archbishop of Aquileia provided whatever level of government there was in the Slovene lands during the Dark Ages (450 AD to about 750 AD).

In the year 600 AD, there was still considerable turmoil in our Slovenian lands due to the continued migration of other tribes who followed in the wake of the Goths. One such group of tribes to invade the Gothic-Roman kingdom was the Carnic Group. This group consisted of three sub-tribes: the Carnes, the Creines, and the Wends. Not much is known of the Carnes or the Creines, but the Wends (Venedae) had been identified by the Roman Geographer Suetonius as originally living in Northern Europe near what is now Prussia and Lithuania: in essence, they were the pre-migration neighbors of the Goths. When the Carns arrived around the year 600 AD, they found in the not-yet-called Slovenian, an ethnically mixed Celto-Roman-Gothic population. The Carnic Group of tribes was the proto-ancestors of the modern Slovenes and we will discuss them in the next edition.

The Slovenian Genealogy Newsletter is edited and published by Al Peterlin, 52 Old Farm Road, Camp Hill, Pennsylvania, 17011-2604. Permission is granted to duplicate or photocopy this newsletter; however, you must give credit to individual authors and to the Slovenian Genealogy Society as the source of your information.

Volume 9 Issue 2 Newsletter of the Slovenian Genealogy Society April 1, 1995

We just purchased a CD-ROM, **Telefonski imenik Slovenije, 1994/95**. The disk was shipped in less than two weeks by *CO LIBRI, p.o., Presernova 5, 61000 Ljubljana, Slovenia*. Instructions for loading and operating the program are in Slovenian, and we are in the process of translating the information before attempting to make use of the disk. We feel this will be an excellent addition to our collection of telephone books, and it should be a significant improvement for making name searches once we have it fully functional.

Frank van Krevel, a member of our *Society*, has donated a paperback copy of **A Brief History of Slovenia** by Dr. Janko Prunk. The booklet is available in English, and is an excellent "quick read" history of the Republic of Slovenia. Frank also donated a copy of **Druzina V Dolini Pri Trstu V 19. Stoletju** by Marta Verginella. This book is published in Slovenian and it will be added to our list of books needing to be translated. The booklet is just 35 pages and would be an excellent early spring project for a volunteer translator. Write if you'd like to translate this booklet for us.

A request for photographs and information about members of St Mary's Church, 15519 Holmes Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio, 44110, appeared in the 15 February 1995 **Prosveta**. St. Mary's will mark its 90th year anniversary with a history book and commemorative video. If you have information that will help to tell the story of St Mary's, please respond. Also, if one of our members can donate a copy of the book when it's available, we'd love to add it to our collection.

Fr. David Stalzer, Joliet, Illinois, has been a strong supporter of the *Slovenian Genealogy Society* for years, and he will once again be making an effort to increase the number of church history or jubilee books in our collection.

Mary Lou Davison has recently completed the first integrated everyname index, 25 thousand names, from 26 of the church histories we've collected. It will be available to members shortly. Mary Lou has also completed much of a second volume, another 25,000 names, from another 26 of our history or jubilee books. Our library has a final 26 church histories to accomplish a third collation of names before this year passes, but we will have to add to our collection to keep this indexing project moving full steam ahead.

I'm sure there are histories of many early Slovenian churches that have not been donated to us. This project takes on added significance as the population of Slovenian speaking Americans declines. Please

remember we encourage the donation of Slovenian books to our *Society*. While making arrangements for recently deceased relatives and friends is difficult, it takes very little extra effort to arrange for shipment of Slovene language books to us rather than discarding them.

Our *Society* is one of the member societies of the **Federation of Eastern European Family History Societies (FEEFHS)**. The **FEEFHS** annual convention will be held in Cleveland, Ohio, 4-5 August 1995, at the Holiday Inn, Middleburg Heights. I will be attending and making two one-hour presentations on Slovenian Genealogy.

Stan Poulich donated a copy of ***The Slovenians: From the Earliest Times*** by Draga Gelt to our *Society*. This 200 plus page text is available in English, and it is quite a remarkable effort. The book is a wonderfully illustrated story of Slovenia and should be a part of every Slovenian library. As an added bonus, the book has a quite good bibliography.

Occasionally, in genealogy as in any aspect of life, there are simple ideas so powerful they should be repeated. Looking to your local school system in search of genealogical information is one such idea. Schools, public and private, have been compiling and collecting information on individuals since the turn of the century. While much of the information is academic, that is, measure of performance, grading, or student profiles, there is frequently a significant amount of other useful information including: photographs, health evaluations, and if the records predate this last decade of "feelgoodism", an occasional measure of subjective interpersonal evaluation. I smile and tease my wife when I read the glowing comments about her helpfulness and cheery demeanor, that teacher's pet. Of course, the comments about my personal mischeivousness ness and inability to sit still trigger almost as much merriment. The only photograph I have of my parents in their teen years was obtained from their high school records. School records may seem difficult to locate, but many of the recently built consolidated school systems maintain the original academic records of the schools absorbed. If they do not, frequently, a local library or historical society may be the likely repository. On the positive side, most school systems have now been consolidated enough to insure adequate athletic teams, so additional consolidation is unlikely. Don't neglect this wonderful source of information.

We have no queries to run this quarter, so this is a good time to offer some useful advice on the placement and adequacy of queries. Each year, every member of this society is able to place, without charge, one query in our newsletter. While we enforce no restrictive word count, members are urged to offer only the information needed to invite a response from readers. We cannot accept a three-page composition. The best queries state the surnames of interest, maiden name for females, and the-- what, when, where, and how of the individual in question. When frames the period of interest; don't limit yourself to a specific date unless there is a reason. Where includes country, state, county, and locality. How includes the relationship, mother, father, son, grandfather, cousin, or friend. Add enough information to solicit a response; no more, no less.

The Great Heraldry Book (1687-1688) will be reprinted soon. It costs a great deal, and we have had at least one individual interested in purchasing a shared copy. Write if you're interested.

HISTORY OF THE SLOVENE PEOPLES - III

By: Edward Skender

The current ethnic population of Slovenia began arriving there around the year 550 AD from the east and northeast, and they assimilated with the pre-resident Celto-Romano-Gothic peoples. Since these new Slovene tribes were neither literate nor Christian, what little we know about them comes from late Roman and Latin writers. These earliest writings referred to the peoples as *Vendi* (Wends) and *Carni* (Carns, Carniolans, Carinthians), and these names seem to have had the most lasting imprint on local topography, with names such as Venice, Carinthia, and Carniola being derived from these tribal names. Even today, the Italians in the northeast still call the Slovenes, *Carni*. Some writings used the terminology *Sklavi* or *Slavii* (Slavs) to describe the peoples northeast of Italy, but this is believed to be a general term used to describe Slavic peoples in general, rather than just the Slovenes. In the very late 600s (circa 675) we encounter the first reference to *Slovani* as a people living in what is now Slovenia.

What we can gather from this is that the current ethnic populations migrated into the present Slovene lands in tribal "waves" over the decades beginning around the late 500s and 600s. European scholars believe the Carns came first, followed by the Wends, who were in turn followed by the Slovani, with each successive tribal group being more truly Slavic. The Wends and Carns have been characterized as being

successive tribal group being more truly Slavic. The Wends and Carns have been characterized as being "proto-Slavic" peoples, meaning they were probably sandwiched between the greater Germanic and Slavic nations prior to the age of migrations. What Latin writings survive, however, predominantly called the people *Vendi* (Wends) and this term predominated among Germanic historical writings until the 18th century.

The geographic area the Carnic, Wendish and Slovene tribes inhabited was considerably larger than present Slovenia. They lived both north and south of the Alps, perhaps as far north as the Inn River in Austria, and as far East as Lake Balaton, in Hungary. The northern elements had more contact with Germanic peoples; the more eastern and southern groups more contact with the greater Slavic tribes.

Government of the Slovene lands during the pre-Christian phase of the Dark Ages was virtually non-existent. Most leaders were simply chieftains of local extended kinship groups and many of these groups continued to move locally from one district to another, for the population in the Slovene lands was very thin, and far from permanently settled. In the early 8th Century, the devastation of the Avars forced the Slovene tribal groupings to unite in military defense. We will discuss the impact of this, however, in the next edition.

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Volume 9 Issue 3 Newsletter of the Slovenian Genealogy Society July 1, 1995

We'd like to remind you that SGS is a member society of the **Federation of Eastern European Family History Societies (FEEFHS)**. FEEFHS will hold its annual Genealogy Conference at the Holiday Inn at Middleburg Heights, Ohio, on August 4-5, 1995. I will be making two one-hour presentations on Slovenian Genealogy on the 5th. It appears likely that Dr. Peter Pavel Klasinc, Director of the Maribor Archive, will attend. Anyone with an interest in Slovenian genealogy cannot afford to miss this chance to meet and discuss family history with Dr. Klasinc. For information on the conference write to FEEFHS 1995 Conference, P.O. Box 501, 1380 W. 117 Street, Lakewood, Ohio, 44107.

I'm sure some of you noticed a letter written by Father David Stalzer in our Slovenian fraternal newspapers and publications. His annual plea for additional church history or jubilee books resulted in several more books for our collection.

Christine A. Johaneck mailed us a copy of the ***History of Saints Peter and Paul Parish, Omaha Nebraska***. Barbas Kalor donated a copy of a ***History of Holy Rosary Church, Aurora, Minnesota (75 Years, 1908-1983)***. Mary Staut mailed us four publications: a ***History of St. Anthony's Catholic Church, Ely, Minnesota (Dedication of Church, 100th Anniversary 1890-1990)***; a ***History of Holy Family Parish, Willard, Wisconsin, (Diamond Jubilee 1912-1987)***; a ***History of Holy Family Church and Parish Center, Willard, Wisconsin, (Commemoration of the Dedication and Blessing, May 30, 1968)***; and a ***History of the Holy Family Church, Willard, Wisconsin, (Golden Jubilee, 1912-1962)***. Someone from the parish of St. Anne's Church, Johnstown, Pennsylvania, sent us a copy of their ***Golden Anniversary (1934-1985)***.

From the parish of St. Joseph's Church in Chisholm, Minnesota, we received a copy of their ***50th Jubilee Celebration of Rt Rev Msgr J. E. Schiffer (19 October 1958)***, and a ***History of the Diocese of Duluth, 100 Years as a Diocese, 83 years as a parish, and 30 years of the new St. Joseph's Church***. These new histories are a significant addition to our collection, and they have already been mailed to Mary Lou Davison to be included in our evername indexing project.

Speaking of our church history evername indexing project-- Mary Lou Davison has now completed Volume I of the ***Slovenian Genealogy Society Evername Master Index***. It is available for purchase through the SGS at \$20 a copy plus postage. This first volume contains over 21,700 entries from 26 parish histories. Copies will also be available for purchase at the **FEEFHS** Conference in Cleveland in August. This book would be an excellent addition to local libraries. Think about purchasing a copy from us

August. This book would be an excellent addition to local libraries. Think about purchasing a copy from us and donating it to either your city or county library. Volume II will follow shortly. We will need even more church histories to keep this valuable project going strong. Mail us copies of any church histories you have access to.

Dr. Sylvia Onusic forwarded us an article about an EU-funded European Folk CD-ROM. Information includes folk music, folklore, dances, customs and customs of European folk heritage. The CD-ROM contains 100 music clips, 70 music sheets able to be printed out, steps to dances, and a guide to folk festivals and venues throughout Europe. The CD-ROM is available for Windows 3.1.[Remember that?] For information call Ken on 44-131-339-5374 or Email him at k.gourlay@bbcnc.org.uk I don't know if any Slovenian folklore is included, but some of our members might want to check it out.

Mr. Frank A. Korosec is a student of Slovenian surnames. For a \$10.00 fee he will research your family surname, that is, create a "People Portrait" as he calls it. We will try to carry some of his portraits in future newsletters. If you're interested, he can be contacted at 7401 Yorktown Court, Mentor, Ohio, 44060.

SNPJ recently carried an ad searching for SNPJ members that have lost touch with the Home Office. If you recognize any of the following names; contact SNPJ at 1-800-445-2693. Alieksaites, Elizabeth; Archer, Frank; Baca, Dennis; Backus, Patricia; Black, David; Candek, Frank; Frist, Frances; Jones, Deborah; Klovas, John; Knapp, Frank; Kokal, Emily; Kordish, Lillian; Malinowski, Shirley; Marolt, Max; Migyanka, Misty; Mihelcic, Maggie; Petak, Joseph; Piletic, Anna.

HISTORY OF THE SLOVENE PEOPLES - IV

By: Edward Skender

In the year 700 AD, the Carns, Wends and Slovani - the Slovenes - inhabited a large area from Lake Balaton in Modern Hungary to the East, to the Adriatic in the West, the Kolpa River in the South, and the upper valleys of the Drava and Sava in what is now Austria. They settled there in the previous century following the departure of the German Goths and Lombards, who moved to Italy. This large area was called *Carantania*. During the pivotal period between 600 and 850, several key events occurred that molded Slovene history for the next 1,100 years.

The first was the rise of the Avar Empire in what is now Southern Hungary. The Avars were Tartar nomadic horsemen and perpetual invaders. From about 650 to 735, the Slovenes were a vassal state of the Avars. When a Franconian merchant named Samo took leadership of a rebellion of the Moravians against the Avars, the Slovenes joined him. They were part of his empire, as were the Croats, another Slavic tribe, which was beginning to consolidate itself in the area of Knin in Dalmatia. When this defensive alliance collapsed in 735, the Slovenes were forced to ask for help from their Bavarian neighbors to the north. In 735, the Bavarians were an independent nation, although allied with the growing Frankish Empire in France and Germany.

The Slovenes in Carantania were well familiar with the Bavarians. Many areas of Northern Carantania (north of the Alps) had been settled by Bavarians, and the first Christian missionaries to the Slovenes were from the Bavarian Diocese of Salzburg. In the year 740, Duke Borut of Carantania, acknowledged the sovereignty of King Tassilo of Bavaria. Alliance with Bavaria was in fact, the only way the Slovenes could defend themselves against the territorial ambitions of the Avars in the east, the Croats to the south, and the newly arrived Serbo-Bulgars in the southeast -- all of whom were anxious to expand into Slovene territory.

Duke Borut was followed by his son, Duke Gorazd, who was baptized a Christian at the Bavarian Court in Regensburg in 745. He was later succeeded by his cousin, Duke Hotimir. Both Gorazd and Hotimir were educated in Bavaria and accepted their Bavarian and Frankish leaders political and spiritual influence. Duke Hotimir welcomed increasing missionary activity from the Diocese of Salzburg.

In 769, however, the Slovenes revolted against the policies of Duke Hotimir and the new Christian religion. Bavarian King Tassilo intervened to keep the peace and installed Prince Valjun as Duke.

With the death of King Tassilo in 788, Bavaria, along with Carantania, fell under direct rule of the Franks, whose famous ruler, Charlemagne, addressed with vigor not only the Avar problem, but also the political organization of his empire.

Continuing Avar aggression was the major problem preventing peaceful development in the region. It was feared they would invade Italy and desecrate the Papacy. In 792, Charlemagne sent a large army of Franks and Bavarians, which included Slovenes in Carantania, and defeated the Avars at the Battle of Cividale, near the modern Italian-Austrian-Slovenian border, after which the Avars disappeared from history. For his efforts, Charlemagne was crowned Holy Roman Emperor in the year 800. The southeastern boundary of this Empire was almost exactly where the southern boundary of modern Slovenia exists today.

Charlemagne had already begun establishing the Frankish system of government throughout the Slovene lands. Carantania was reorganized into the Duchy of Carinthia, which contained the two-frontier "marches"--Styria and Carniola. Friulia and Gorizia, frontier marches in which Slovenes also lived, were attached to Tirol and ruled by Charlemagne's field marshal at Cividale, Count Eric of Gorz-Tirol. Although done for military purposes (these were the frontier borders of the Holy Roman Empire), the reorganization of Carinthia had a lasting effect on the political governance of the Slovene lands. Slovenia, united for such a short time, was now divided by the Franks into new political subdivisions that stayed essentially the same until 1918. The Slovenes revolted in 819 and joined the Slavonians of Pannonia (south of Zagreb) against the Germans, but they were decisively defeated, and all lands inhabited by the Slovenes became even more firmly part of the Empire of Charlemagne and his successors. This had the positive effect of tying the Slovenes to the advanced political, cultural, and religious development of Western Europe, but it also had the negative effect of preventing them from becoming a politically united country for the succeeding 1,100 years. Moreover, after 819, the Slovenes lost the ability to develop a native nobility as other Europeans did. Due primarily to its military strategic location, knights and nobles were sent from Germany to govern the Duchy of Carinthia and militarily defend its frontier marches of Carniola and Styria, along the lines of feudalism developed by the Franks.

In the next edition, we will discuss the very interesting history of Slovenia during the early feudal era of Western Europe. (**Sources:** Kuhar, *Slovene Medieval History*, and Arnex, *Slovenia in European Affairs*.)

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Volume 9 Issue 4 Newsletter of the Slovenian Genealogy Society October 1, 1995

Please take note that my address has once again changed, hopefully for the last time. My family and I have returned to Pennsylvania, where we hope to retire in several years. Please mail any correspondence directly to Camp Hill. I attended the **FEFHS** Conference in Cleveland on August 4th and 5th. To a large degree, Saturday was dedicated to the Slovenian genealogists. I made two presentations, Donna Cuillard made two presentations, and Dr. Peter P. Klasinc made two presentations. Dr. Klasinc is the archival councilor at the Regional Archives in Maribor, Slovenia. Printed copies of the presentations are available from FEEFHS, P.O. Box 4327, Davis, California, 95617-4327. I must say that the two pieces by Dr. Klasinc are the most up-to-date and thorough description of holdings in the Slovenian archives that I have seen. The Conference was a historic and first rate Slovenian genealogical event that was witnessed by very few Slovenians although the conference was held in the American city with the greatest Slovenian population. Over the course of the next several newsletters, I will highlight some of the information from Dr. Klasinc's talks, but I recommend writing to **FEFHS** to purchase a copy of the conference publication.

While Dr. Peter Klasinc provided us with a wealth of information about the records maintained within archives in Slovenia, he also mentioned that additional genealogical information is still kept in archives in Hungary, Austria, and Italy. I have written letters to several record sources in each country. I will share that information with you as I receive it. In addition, I recently purchased a copy of *Italian Genealogical Records* by Trafford R. Cole. The author is eminently qualified, and the book is written well, interesting, and quite thorough. Sadly, while the book deals with some minority populations, there is little or no mention of the Slovenian population in Italy. I was able to use the addresses of the Italian State archives in Appendix A of the book, but I cannot recommend purchase of the volume by the Slovenian genealogist based on such little utility. I would think the Slovenian minority in northern Italy would warrant at least one

based on such little utility. I would think the Slovenian minority in northern Italy would warrant at least one short chapter in the next edition of the book. If so, we'll review

The *SNPJ Slovenian Heritage Center, Borough of SNPJ, Pennsylvania, 16120*, has already invited the *Slovenian Genealogy Society* to conduct a **Day of Slovenian Genealogy** at the Rec Center, 13 July 1996, during **Slovenefest XIV**. We will have "How to" talks on Slovenian genealogy, information for the beginner and the advanced genealogist, and we will have many of the books, indexes, and records of the *Slovenian Genealogy Society* available for use by those attending. Please plan now to attend. This site will be easily accessible to Western Pennsylvania and Eastern Ohio. I hope to see a large turnout from the Cleveland and Pittsburgh area. Yes, its still almost a year away, but mark your calendars. Please find ways to publicize this event in any way you can. See you in Enon Valley in July.

Christine Johaneck has mailed us a copy of the **Jubilee booklet for Sts. Peter & Paul Parish, 1917-1992, Omaha, Nebraska**, a parish that served Croats and Slovenians. She also enclosed a photocopy of three earlier church histories, to include: **Saints Peter and Paul Silver Jubilee, 1917-1942; Sts. Peter and Paul Church Golden Anniversary, 1917-1967; and The 60th Anniversary publication of Saints Peter and Paul Parish**. Christine notes that the Slovenian members of the parish were given just passing notice in the 25th and 50th jubilee publication. Somewhat better recognition is afforded Slovenians in the 60th anniversary publication, and the coverage of those of Slovenian ancestry is much more balanced in the 75th anniversary publication.

We wish to thank Mister Frank Samsa for donating a large collection of Slovenian publications to our *Society*. We received a large collection of **Rodna Gruda**, including several issues from the 50s, and almost every issue from 1974 to the present. There was also a large collection of Koledars, including an extensive collection of *Ave Marie Koledar*. The collection of **Koledar Druzbe sv Mohorja** included issues from the very early 1900s through the teens. There were many other books, too numerous to mention. We should also thank the workers at the **SNPJ** farm for storing the books for us.

QUERIES: Queries are free to members. Be brief. We will edit as space dictates.

Query 1:

Looking for Slovenes from Montana, especially Klein, Musselshell County. Write to Frank van Krevel, Ulica Ane Zihelove 10, 61117 Ljubljana, Slovenia. I am writing a history of the Kenda descendants, 1720 to today, including their emigration to Trst/Trieste, Beljak/Villach, the Netherlands and the United States.

Query 2: SKULL, ZNIDARSIC, ERJAVEC

My grandmother Angela **SKULL**, born 1887 Videm, Slovenia, arrived in the United States, 1899 with her brother Anton. They first went to Tower, Minnesota, with their father, John Skull. 1900 census shows Angela with her mother, Mary Ann **ZNIDARSIC** in Biwabik, Minnesota. On April 25, 1903, she married Anton **ERJAVEC**, in Gilbert, Minnesota. They had three children. They divorced in 1915. Last record of Angela in Duluth, Minnesota, in Sep 1916. She may have been in Eveleth, Minnesota, in 1930. Anton died in Gilbert, Minnesota in 1934. I am seeking information on Angela. Write Beverly Adamsky, 2549 So 29, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, 53219.

Query 3:

I am looking for liturgical music in Slovene. I would also love to correspond with any parish that has an active Slovenian choir. Please write to Chris Johaneck, 4921 Vinton Street, Omaha, NE 68106.

HISTORY OF THE SLOVENE PEOPLES - V

By: Edward Skender

In the June Edition, we noted that after the year 819, the lands in which the Slovenes lived -- Gorica, Carinthia, Carniola, and Styria -- had firmly become part of the Frankish Empire of Charlemagne and his Germanic successor Holy Roman Emperors. Gorica was a separate county, but Carinthia was elevated to a Duchy, which included the Margravates of Carniola and Styria.

There were, however, other tribes of Slovenes beyond this area to the east in what is now Hungary. They lived around Lake Balaton and their main district was known as Mossapurc, located at the western tip of

Lake Balaton. Whereas the Slovenes in the Frankish Duchy of Carinthia were a mixture of Celts, Romans, Goths, Carns, Wends, and Slovenes, the Mossapurc Slovenes were more purely Slavic Slovenes. In the year 830, the Mossapurc Slovenes organized themselves against the Bulgars. The Bulgars were a tribe that had moved into the area of Eastern Hungary and points south from the steppes of Southern Russia. Duke Pribina allied himself with both the Franks to the west and the Moravians to the north.

Pribina's and Kotsel's duchy lasted only 70 years because of several events that occurred in this unsettled era. First, their Moravian allies were defeated by the Bohemians. Next, the Mossapurc Slovenes were defeated by the Bulgars: and finally, the Hungarians arrived in force from the east and drove the Bulgars and the Mossapurc Slovenes out of Western Hungary. Some of these Slovenes went to the north and became Slovaks (who also call themselves Slovenska) and eventually became part of Greater Hungary: others moved to the west into the modern Slovene lands of southern Styria and Carniola where they greatly strengthened the Slavic character of the population.

The arrival and consolidation of the Hungarians in the early years of the 10th century posed an increased border security requirement on the Imperial provinces of Styria and Carniola. In the next edition, we will discuss the medieval period and the integration of the Slovenes into the larger milieu of Western European feudalism within the Holy Roman Empire.

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